

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



746

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Hardy Guard Station

other names/site number Hardy Work Center, Hardy Guard Station (39LA-IG-4)

2. Location

street & number 22107 US Highway 85

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

not for publication

city or town Lead

vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Lawrence code 081 zip code 57754

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Jeri Liestman, Prog. Ldr 8/12/11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mtn Region, 740 Simms St, Golden CO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Jay D. Vogt 07-29-2011
Signature of commenting official Date

SD SHPO
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:)

Sandra McClelland 10/18/11
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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	
3	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	3	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic: Single Dwelling
- Domestic: Multiple Dwelling
- Government: Government Office

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic: Multiple Dwelling
- Domestic: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Other: Rustic

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: Concrete
- walls: Wood: Log
- roof: Wood: Shake, Asphalt
- other: Stone

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hardy Guard Station is located approximately 1.5 miles south of O'Neil Pass on US Highway 85 in Lawrence County, South Dakota. It is within the Black Hills National Forest. The property encompasses approximately five acres of Ponderosa pine forest. There are three log cabins, two modern garages, and one concrete flammable materials storage building on site.

Narrative Description

The architectural description for the Hardy Guard Station is based on the report "Hardy Work Center National Register of Historic Places Evaluation and Documentation Black Hills National Forest (2009)" by Emily L. Calhoun and Adrienne M. Kerst of Quality Services Inc.

Garage #1 (LA01500002)

1983

Non-contributing

This is a wood sided garage measuring 60' 5" by 30'. It has a poured concrete foundation and a gabled roof with asphalt shingles. There are aluminum gutters and downspouts. There are louvered vent units in the gable ends on the north and south elevations. The east elevation has three paired one-over-one windows with metal casings and a metal door. The south elevation has a metal door and a garage door. The north elevation has two garage doors. There are no openings on the west elevation.

Garage #2

2010

Non-contributing

This is a wood sided building measuring approximately 75' by 50'. It has a poured concrete foundation and a gabled roof with asphalt shingles. There are aluminum gutters and downspouts. There are louvered vent units in the gable ends on the north and south elevations. The east elevation has three paired one-over-one windows with metal casings and a metal door. The south elevation has a metal door and a garage door. The north elevation has two garage doors. There are no openings on the west elevation.

Flammable Storage Building (LA01500003; Bldg. 3466)

Circa 1955

Non-Contributing

This is a one-story, concrete block building. It has a low pitch, side gabled wood and metal roof. There is a poured concrete porch along the east elevation. There are two doors on the east elevation. One is a hollow metal entry door and the other is a metal sliding door. The west elevation has one fixed four-pane metal window. The north and south elevation have no openings except for small vents directly beneath the gable peak. The interior has no divisions and has a poured concrete floor.

Residence/Office (LA01500004; Bldg. 3461)

1936

Contributing

This building is a combination plan log building that was built in the rustic architectural style. It was built using U.S. Forest Service building plan B-150, dated 1936. It is a one-story structure with a basement. It has a cement foundation with a rock veneer. The walls are constructed of axe cut logs with saddle notched corner joints. The roof has two intersecting gables with cedar shingles. Roof ridge logs are exposed at the gable ends. There is a rock chimney with a clay tile flue at the intersection of the two roof lines. There are metal gutters and downspouts on the eaves.

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The façade (east elevation) can be divided into the two portions: the facing gable and side gable. The facing gable has a wood entry door with a fixed four-pane window. Next to the door are three adjacent eight-pane casement windows. There is a porch with wing walls leading up to the main entrance made of granite, slate, and local rock which is veneered to match the foundation. On the north side of the porch, at the basement level, is a three-pane hopper window. The side gabled portion has three adjacent eight-pane casement windows with decorative wood shutters.

The south elevation has two paired eight-pane casement windows with decorative wood shutters. At the basement level are three three-pane hopper windows.

The north elevation has two wood-infilled garage door spaces. Each has a six-pane casement window.

The west elevation has three eight-pane casement windows on the facing gable. On the side gabled portion of the elevation, are two double eight-pane casement windows and a three-pane hopper window at the basement level. There is also a wood door with an aluminum screen on this portion of the elevation.

The interior plan of the cabin is original, except for the garage space that was converted into two additional bedrooms. The first floor of the cabin has three bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and an entryway off the rear door that doubles as a spare sleeping space. Interior walls are pine paneled. The ceiling and floor have pine shiplap paneling. In the living room are built-in wood cabinets and file drawers, likely from the space's original use as an office. Interior doors are solid wood. Wood steps access the basement. The basement contains a bathroom, utility room, and storage area. In the main basement area, the floors are poured concrete and the walls are plaster.

Garage #3 (LA01500005; Bldg. 3465)

1936

Contributing

This is a rectangular building built using Forest Service building plan B-20 (Big Goose). It is a one-story building with a loft. It has a poured concrete foundation, axe and saw cut log walls, and a side-gabled roof with cedar shingles. The eaves are open. There is a brick chimney on the peak of the roofline at the northern end of the building. The north/south logs are saw cut while the east/west logs are axe cut. The building measures 46' x 23'.

The façade (east elevation) has two wooden garage doors on the southern end. The doors are paneled with a row of fixed-pane windows across the middle. The doors measure 9'3" wide and 9' tall. Next to the garage doors is a solid wood entry door. The only other opening on the elevation is a six-pane hopper window.

The north elevation has two six-pane hopper windows. There is also a wood loft door in the gable. This door is 4' x 6' and has a fixed four-pane window. The gable has vertically placed logs and exposed ridge poles.

The west elevation has a solid wood entry door and two six-pane hopper windows.

The south elevation has two six-pane hopper windows. There is also a six-pane hopper window in the gable. The gable has vertically placed logs and exposed ridge poles.

The main floor of the interior is divided into three rooms. The southern half has garage door entry and serves as the storage area for snowmobiles and equipment. The northern half is divided into two rooms; a large workshop and a small storage area. There is also a stairwell leading to the loft area. The loft is a large, open room.

Main floor interior walls are exposed log. Interior walls of the storage area are a combination of sawn logs and horizontal wood planking. Some horizontal wood planking was also added to the workshop area. The interior wall dividing the north and south halves is exposed logs. Interior doors are unfinished wood plank. Main floor ceilings are exposed logs, which support the loft floor. Loft ceilings are exposed rafters. The floor of the main area is poured concrete while the floor of the loft is a combination of sawn lumber and plywood.

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Residence (LA01500006; Bldg. 3464)

1936

Contributing

This is a log building built using Forest Service plan B-98. It is a one-story rectangular building with a basement. It has a cement foundation with rock veneer, axe cut log walls with saddle notched joinery, and a side gabled roof with cedar shingles. Roof ridge logs are exposed on the gable ends. There is a rock chimney on the ridge line slightly south of center. Downspouts and gutters are on the eaves. The building measures 35' x 28'.

The façade (east elevation) has a slightly off center front stoop. The porch is constructed out of local shale, granite, and native rock. The porch measures 14' x 6'. There is a central entry with a wood door with a fixed four-pane window. There is also a metal screen door. To the north of the entry are three, eight-pane casement windows. To the south of the entry are four, eight-pane casement windows. Both sets of casement windows have decorative wood shutters. At the basement level to the north of the porch is a three-pane hopper window.

The north elevation has two paired, eight-pane casement windows. The windows have decorative wood shutters.

The south elevation has a centered door at ground level. The door is wood with a fixed four-pane window. To the east of the door are paired eight-pane casement windows with decorative shutters. To the west of the door are smaller paired six-pane casement windows with decorative shutters. At the basement level on this elevation are two three-pane hopper windows. There is a small vent in the gable.

The west elevation has several window configurations. There is a paired, eight-pane casement window, a paired six-pane casement window, a triple six-pane casement window, and a double six-pane casement window. All have decorative wood shutters. At the basement level are three, three-pane hopper windows.

The interior of the cabin is in the original configuration. The first floor has two bedrooms, a bathroom, a living room, and a kitchen. Interior walls are pine paneled and the ceilings and floors have shiplap paneling. The west wall of the living room has a stone fireplace with a slate hearth and stone mantel. The kitchen has the original wood cabinetry. Interior doors are solid wood. A wood staircase and railing at the southwest corner of the main floor access the basement. In the basement are a laundry room, two spare rooms, a half bathroom, and a furnace room. The basement floor is poured concrete and the walls are plaster and drywall. Some original wood cabinetry remains.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture _____
Social History _____

Period of Significance

1936-1960

Significant Dates

1936

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corp: Builder

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1936 when the first buildings were constructed. It ends in 1960, the fifty year cutoff for the National Register.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Hardy Guard Station is eligible under Criterion C for its rustic style architecture. It is also eligible under Criterion A under Social History because it was constructed by Company 2759V, a veterans company of the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). Under National Register Guidelines, it is considered locally significant. However, it can better be described as regionally significant to the Black Hills.

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

The Hardy Guard Station is significant for its rustic style architecture. Rustic style was popular between 1916-1942, primarily in national parks, forests, and wilderness areas. The CCC used the rustic style in several buildings constructed in the Black Hills National Forest. The log cabins at the Hardy Guard Station are excellent examples of this style. It represents a distinct type of architecture from the program.

The Hardy Guard Station is also significant for its association with the CCC. The CCC made a tremendous impact on the Black Hills. The projects of the CCC put thousands of young men to work improving public lands. These projects also taught the enrollees trades and skills that helped them get good jobs after their time with the CCC. The Hardy Guard Station reflects the quality and hard work of the men of the CCC.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Prelude to the Civilian Conservation Corp

It was 1914 and Europe was exploding with war. Every major European Army – the British, the Germans, the French, the Austrians, and others – were clashing in a techno-mechanical war unlike any had ever seen. Supplies of men and material were stretched to the limit and nearing exhaustive levels. The United States remained neutral up until the sinking of the Lusitania, which was a casualty of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare. Provoked by this action, the United States entered the war in 1917.

During the war, agricultural prices soared. Farmers were encouraged, both economically and patriotically, to produce more crops for food, textiles, and other agricultural byproducts. Farmers in turn bought more land and better equipment, often at inflated prices. When agricultural prices dropped after the war, many farmers found themselves indebted with mortgages on property worth a fraction of what they owed.

When farmers could not repay their loans, small banks began to fail. Adequate moisture in the 1920s allowed many farmers to hang on, but signs of deeper problems were looming. Then, the drought came. Marginal land that had been cultivated during the war years began to blow away. Lack of water reduced the carrying capacity of land for livestock. A farm crisis was unable to be averted as the 1920s came to a close.

Rural poverty was already well-known across South Dakota by the time the stock market crashed in 1929. In time, the economic crisis would come to be known as the Great Depression or the Dirty Thirties. Many folks from the era would simply come to refer to it as "hard times." It was an era of bankruptcy, wide-spread unemployment, and a feeling of general hopelessness.

President Herbert Hoover received a lot of blame for the Nation's economic problems. Hoover felt that "Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement." Hoover's Democratic opponent in the 1932 election, Franklin D. Roosevelt, felt otherwise stating, "This nation asks for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. I shall ask Congress for broad executive power to wage war against the emergency." Roosevelt won the 1932 election and went right to work making good on his campaign statement.

Roosevelt and His First 100 Days

Roosevelt began his presidency at a time of great unemployment and perhaps greater underemployment. In 1929, 3% of the civilian workforce was unemployed. By 1933, the number of unemployed had risen to 25%. Of those who did have a

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job, many worked only part time. Some estimates figure as many as 1/3 of those people who were employed only worked part time. A feeling of restlessness and disparity was stirring amongst the nation, especially among the youth.

During his first 100 days in office, Roosevelt proposed several programs to Congress aimed to alleviate the conditions of the depression. The New Deal for the American people was comprised of several programs whose acronyms came to be known as Roosevelt's alphabet soup. One of these was the Civilian Conservation Corp, or the CCC.

The CCC was a dual purpose program. First, it would put thousands of young men to work in nature where they could receive nourishment to both body and soul. Roosevelt held a pastoral view of the benefits of getting back to nature and to the working of the land, on which this country was founded. He had served as Chairman of the Committee on Forests, Fish and Game in the New York Legislature and had passed legislation as governor of New York promoting conservation of natural lands. This background helped him promote the second goal of the CCC program which was the reforestation and improvement of natural lands for public benefit. Of all the New Deal programs, the CCC was said to be Roosevelt's favorite.

On 5 April 1933 Roosevelt issued an executive order which put the act creating the CCC into effect. The act was called the ECW or Emergency Conservation Work, but the press used Roosevelt's term of the Civilian Conservation Corp. Consequently, the program was always referred to as the CCC even though the official record refers to it as the ECW in the early years.

At first enrollment into the CCC would be restricted to young men between the ages of 18 and 25. The men would earn \$30 a month but would be required to send \$25 of that home to their families. They would be organized into companies of 200 men and be assigned to camps to work on programs for six month enlistments. The Department of Labor was to recruit the laborers, the Army was to physically condition the recruits and the Forest Service and National Parks Service were to organize and operate the camps. Both the Forest Service and National Parks Service agreed that they did not have the organizational skills or manpower to operate the camps. As a result, the operation and supervision of all camps was turned over to the Army. The Army would administer camp life in all CCC camps, except those on Indian Reservations. The actual work projects for the CCC would be supervised by one of five federal agencies: the U.S. Forest Service, National Park, Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bureau of Biological Survey.

The five federal agencies were still responsible for supervising the actual work projects. They soon realized that the raw enrollees were willing to perform these tasks, but often lacked the skills to do so. Because of this, Local Experienced Men or LEMs were hired in camps to perform skilled labor and supervise the enrollees. LEM's were not required to live in camp, made more money than an enrollee, and had no requirements placed on their pay. Enrollment was also opened up to World War I veterans and to American Indians of any age. American Indians were enrolled in camps on the reservations and off. Most American Indian enrollees could live at home if they chose not to stay in camp.

There were approximately 50 companies that served in South Dakota during the CCC era. Twenty-nine of these were comprised of South Dakotans. There were 43 camps located in 40 locations across the state with 26 of those being located in the Black Hills. Over 26,000 South Dakotans served in the CCC.¹

The CCC enrolled hundreds of thousands of men and peaked in 1935 at just over half a million men. The numbers declined throughout the end of the 1930s and into 1940 as the United State's economy slowly improved and men found work elsewhere. The United States entry into World War II added to the decline of the program. The CCC was dissolved in 1942.

Company 2759V and the Hardy Guard Station

Camp F-20, Park Creek (Galena) was located just across the ridge southeast of the old mining town of Galena. Company 2759V occupied Camp F-20 from 2 December 1934 to 14 December 1941. Company 792 occupied the camp from 11 October 1941 to 14 December 1941.

¹ Michelle Dennis and Eugene Oregon. Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941. (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 1998), 28.

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Company 2759V was an all veterans company. President Roosevelt signed an executive order in 1933 which directed that 25,000 World War I veterans be inducted into the CCC. The age and marriage stipulations for enrollees were waived for veterans, most of whom were around forty years old at this time. Veterans were also allowed to keep their entire paycheck, unlike regular enrollees who were required to send the majority back to their families. The companies of veterans occupied their own camps and enjoyed a less disciplined camp life.ⁱⁱ

Company 2759V was organized 10 July 1934 when eighteen veterans from Camp F-17 (Calcite) were transferred to form the nucleus of the new company. By the end of July, new enrollees had filled out the company to 200 strong. The company had been transferred to Lake Andes during the organization, but was sent back to the Black Hills in November of 1934. Camp F-20 was nearly complete when Company 2759V arrived.ⁱⁱⁱ

Company 2759V stationed out of Camp F-20, Park Creek (Galena) played a major role in the construction of the Hardy Guard Station.^{iv} Company 2759V's major work in 1936 was tree thinning, truck trail construction, roadside cleanup, spring development and tree planting, but they also built the ranger stations at Rochford and Hardy in 1936 and Sundance, Wyoming in 1937.^v These projects were completed in addition to other duties as assigned, such as fighting forest fires as needed.

It is possible that the men of Company 2759V were housed at Camp Roubaix when they constructed the log buildings at the Hardy Guard Station in 1936. The company was housed at Camp Roubaix the year before, during which time the company constructed two houses in Deadwood for the supervisor and assistant supervisor of the Black Hills National Forest (these are located on Jackson Street in Deadwood). Records do not indicate definitively which side camp the company occupied in 1936.^{vi}

Company 2759V would have been temporarily split during this time, housing some men at side camps while others remained at Camp F-20. The men, however, could still be working on the same project. Camp F-20 had a carpenter shop that produced specialized items including cabinets, windows, and window screens.^{vii} These items can be found in the cabins of the Hardy Work Station.

History of the Hardy Guard Station

The last indigenous group to occupy the Black Hills was the Lakota Sioux, who called the area *Paha Sapa* which translates to "hills that are black." Anthropologists believe that the Sioux were pushed out of Minnesota onto the plains where they became the dominant group by the mid to late 1700s, although tribal creation stories tell of the Sioux inhabiting the area since time immemorial. The Dakota and Nakota lived primarily east of the Missouri River while the Lakota roamed the western half of the state. The Sioux were eventually forced onto reservations through a series of questionable treaties that opened up land for white settlement. The U.S. government removed the Black Hills from the reservation in 1877.

President Grover Cleveland signed a proclamation on 22 February 1897 setting aside the Black Hills Forest Reserve.^{viii} The reserve was put in place to, in the words of Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, protect the Black Hills from fire, wasteful methods of lumbering, and timber frauds.^{ix} The first Chief of the United States Forest Service also noted that "In 1898, the people in general knew little and cared less about forestry, and regarded the forest – like all other natural resources – as inexhaustible."^x Up until the Forest Service was created in 1905, this was the prevailing attitude of most timbered public lands.

ⁱⁱ Lyle A. Derscheid. *The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Dakota, 1933-1945*. (Brookings: SD, South Dakota State University Foundation Press, 1991) 13.

ⁱⁱⁱ Derschied, 172.

^{iv} Derschied 174.

^v Derschied, 174.

^{vi} Derschied 174.

^{vii} Derschied, 174.

^{viii} United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. *Black Hills National Forest 50th Anniversary*. (Washington: DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1948.), 5.

^{ix} Ibid, 5.

^x Ibid, 6.

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When the Forest Service was created, it put into practice scientific principles of forest management. The Forest Service not only manages the regulated cutting and sale of timber, but also protects forests from threats of fire, insect infestation, and manmade problems. Day to day management duties fell on the Rangers.

In the early days of the forest reserves, Rangers were generally hired on a who-do-you-know basis.^{xi} After the Forest Service took charge in 1905, Rangers were hired on a what-do-you-know basis.^{xii} Many of these men hired on as Rangers did not have the academic or technical training, but had practical experience in woodsmanship. No matter their background, early Rangers had one mandate to abide by – produce results or move on.^{xiii}

Rangers performed numerous tasks including fighting fires, managing timber sales, regulating timber cuts, regulating grazing rights, and improving access and facilities within the forest. As the Forest Service grew, the technical and administrative capabilities of the Rangers grew with it, creating a modern forestry ethic in the Black Hills. Rangers today have a complete background in the forestry profession.

There was an early ranger station in the vicinity of the Hardy Guard Station in 1907 (just south of the Hardy Guard Station, 39LA1353). The current Hardy Guard Station was established in 1936. The contributing buildings at the Hardy Guard Station include three log buildings. The log buildings represent distinct types of CCC construction.

The log buildings were built for the Forest Service. Twenty-one CCC camps were under the Forest Service supervision and all but one was located in the Black Hills (F-19 Camp Crook was located in Harding County). The CCC constructed log structures for Forest Service use. Some were located within camps and others were located outside camps. Cabins, administrative buildings, hospitals, and utilitarian structures such as pump houses were built. Some of these, like the cabins at the Hardy Guard Station, were built using standardized plans.

Log buildings for Forest Service use were built at Camps Custer, Park Creek, Pine Creek, Rockerville, and others. Some of these more substantial log cabins still remain, including three cabins at Camp F-10 at Rockerville. Some of these log cabins remain in Forest Service control or on Forest Service lands while others are in private ownership.

Rustic Architecture

Rustic style was an early American architectural movement. Andrew Jackson Downing, America's first landscape architect of note, can be credited with cultivating the design through his writings that suggested structures based on nature fit with landscape design.^{xiv} It was primarily used in rural environments and was a picturesque, romantic architecture that referenced the earlier pioneer America. It was developed and used extensively in national parks, national forests, and state parks, where it did not compete with other natural or scenic attractions. It also helped convey the conservation ethic and influenced public opinion about the appropriate appearance of public buildings in public parks.^{xv}

The basis of rustic architecture was a design philosophy that promoted non-intrusiveness.^{xvi} Important keys to this philosophy were the concepts of subordination, retirement, and assimilation. Keys to achieving designs that were "accessories to nature" include predominately horizontal lines, low silhouette, organic forms, and the scale, proportion and texture of the building materials.^{xvii}

The structural members of log and stone masonry construction were proportioned to the natural setting. Log size corresponded to the surrounding trees and logs with knots and whorls were superior to clean poles, as the desired effect

^{xi} Ibid, 22.

^{xii} Ibid, 22.

^{xiii} Ibid, 22.

^{xiv} John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers Jr. *What Style is It: A Guide to American Architecture*. (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons Inc, 2003), 87.

^{xv} E. Gail Throop. "Rustic Architecture: Period Design in the Columbia River Gorge." *Cultural Resource Management* V18, no. 5: 10-12, <http://crm.cr.nps.gov/archive/18-5/18-5-4.pdf>

^{xvi} Throop, 10.

^{xvii} Throop, 10.

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was to be as natural as possible. Foundations and masonry walls were constructed to mimic rough looking rock or naturally occurring rock outcrops. Irregularly shaped rock was preferable and laid in uncoursed rows.^{xviii}

Roof pitch for rustic architectural buildings strived to be compatible with the amount of snow a region received and with not establishing too great a vertical emphasis. Roofs were typically gable (except those in the southwest). The use of heavy wood shakes was common.^{xix}

Rustic architecture was popularized in National Parks beginning in the early 1900s. Architectural design was sought to blend with nature and not visually interrupt from the experience. Simplicity and non-intrusiveness were key elements considered in the design and placement of park structures. Architectural forms and stylistic details varied by setting, from the Pueblo style of the southwest to the saltbox styles of the northeast, but remained true in their rejection to the regularity and symmetry of the industrial world.^{xx}

For lack of a better description, these architecturally similar designs have been lumped together as "rustic architecture."^{xxi} The rustic style was further elaborated on in the 1930s as:

"The style of architecture which has been most widely used in our forested National Parks, and other wilderness parks, is generally referred to as "rustic." It is, or should be, something more than the worn and misused term implies. It is earnestly hoped that a more apt and expressive designation for the style may evolve, but until it appears, "rustic," in spite of its inaccuracy and inadequacy, must be resorted to...^{xxii}

The style has never been renamed, so rustic remains.^{xxiii}

National Park Service architects and landscape architects designed subtle buildings that complemented the landscape and merged with the natural surroundings. Their careful design used natural materials, appropriate scale, and use of the surrounding topography. Although this rustic architecture was developed largely through the National Park Service in national parks and forests, it quickly spread throughout the country during the 1930s through various federal relief programs. These federal relief programs spread this rustic design ethic to state, county, and municipal levels in all parts of the country.^{xxiv}

The rustic design was not only architecturally suitable to the wilderness environment of CCC projects, but it also fulfilled other goals of the program. The CCC, along with other federal relief programs such as the Works Progress Administration, had multiple goals. First and foremost was to put as many people to work as possible. Second was to keep these people working in labor intensive projects. Another goal of the CCC was to train unskilled workers so that when they left the CCC they would be employable in the private sector. And of course one of the goals was build and/or improve public buildings in park and forest settings.

Building rustic style buildings and structures fit perfectly within these CCC goals. Cutting down and hand-hewing logs, using native stone masonry techniques, milling windows and cabinets, and making cedar shakes were all labor-intensive

^{xviii} Throop, 10.

^{xix} Throop, 11.

^{xx} National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."

http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm

^{xxi} National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."

http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm.

^{xxii} National Park Service, *Park Structures and Facilities*. (Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office, 1935), 3.

^{xxiii} National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."

http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm

^{xxiv} National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."

http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm

Hardy Guard Station
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

activities that also taught the enrollee a skilled trade. These projects could also be built at low material cost as the trees, stones, and other material could be gathered and incorporated onsite. The rustic style was so prevalent in the CCC that it is sometimes referred to as "parkitecture" or "government rustic."^{xxxv}

National Register Integrity

The Hardy Guard Station retains a high degree of integrity in all seven aspects. The design, materials, and workmanship of the rustic style cabins are preserved. The location and setting are also intact which adds to the feeling and association qualities of the property. Overall, the rustic cabins are very well reserved within their setting. The addition of the three non-contributing buildings is not obtrusive and blends well with the site.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Calhoun, Emily L. and Adrienne M Kerst. "Hardy Work Center National Register of Historic Places Evaluation and Documentation Black Hills Forest." Rapid City, SD: Quality Services Inc report, 2009.

Dennis, Michelle and Eugene Oregon. *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941*. South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre: SD, 1998.

Derscheid, Lyle. *The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Dakota: 1933-1942*. South Dakota State University Press, Brookings: SD, 1991.

National Park Service. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942."
http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm (accessed December 25, 2010).

Poppeliers, John C. and S. Allen Chambers Jr. *What Style Is It: A Guide to American Architecture*. John Wiley and Sons Inc, Hoboken: NJ, 2003.

Throop, E. Gail. "Rustic Architecture: Period Design in the Columbia River Gorge." *Cultural Resource Management* V18, no. 5: 10-12, <http://crm.cr.nps.gov/archive/18-5/18-5-4.pdf> (accessed December 25, 2010).

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. *Black Hills National Forest 50th Anniversary*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1948.

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
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

^{xxxv} Poppeliers and Chambers Jr., 89.

Hardy Guard Station
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>576922</u>	<u>4894471</u>	3	<u>13</u>	<u>576856</u>	<u>4894301</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>13</u>	<u>576935</u>	<u>4894298</u>	4	<u>13</u>	<u>576845</u>	<u>4894462</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary is a rectangle formed by four UTM reference points. Starting at the northeast point Z13 E576922 N4894471, the boundary line runs south to point Z13 E576935 N4894298, and then runs west to point Z13 E576856 N4894301, and then runs north to point Z13 E576845 N4894462, and then runs east back to the original starting point Z13 E576922 N4894471. The boundary is also shown on the accompanying USGS map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is a rectangular box that encompasses the area historically associated with the Hardy Guard Station.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris B. Nelson
organization SD SHPO date 27 December 2010
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-3103
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501
e-mail Chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Hardy Guard Station
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Hardy Guard Station

City or Vicinity: Lead

County: Lawrence State: South Dakota

Photographer: M. Karchut

Date Photographed: 6/21/2011

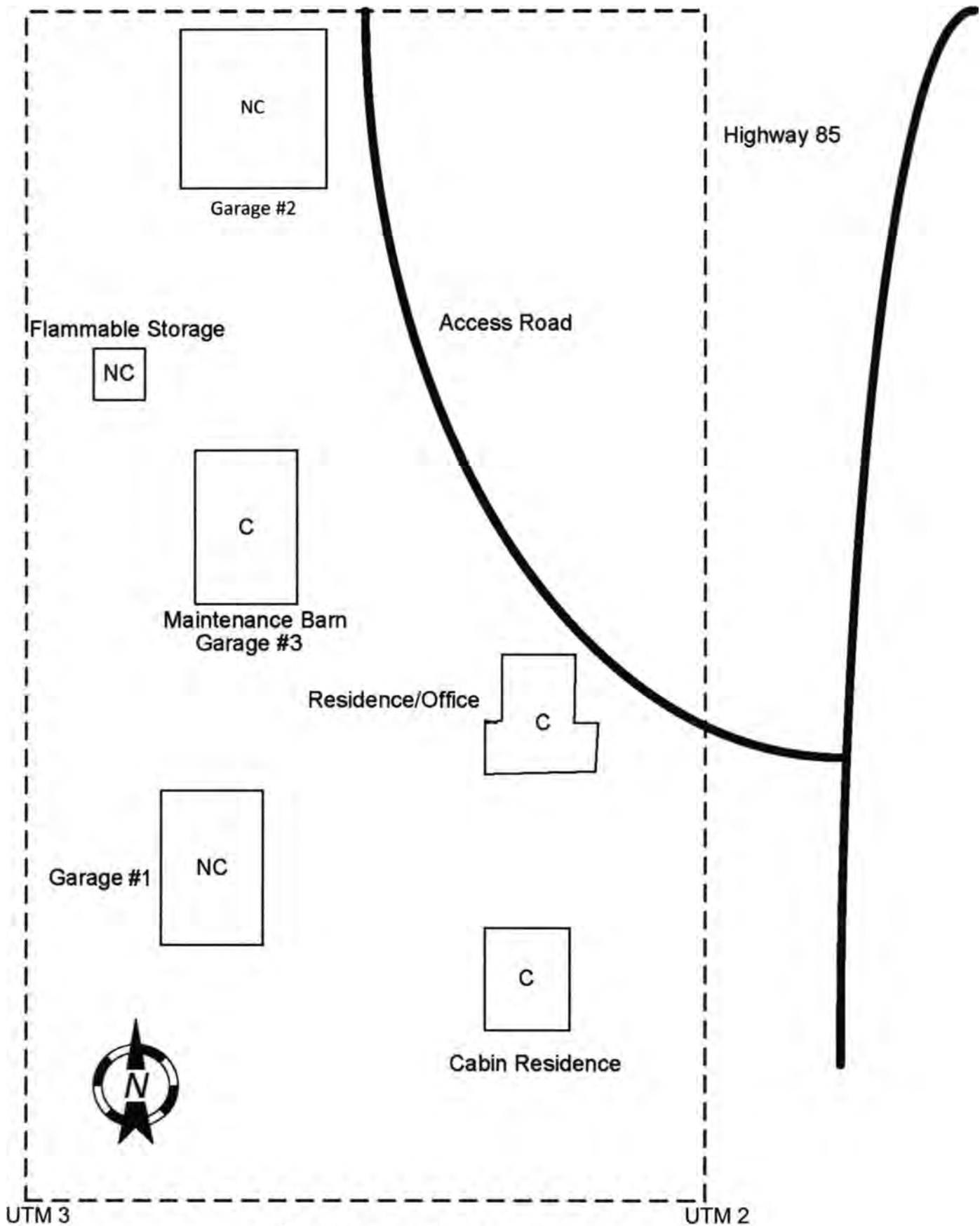
Description of Photograph(s) and number: See Attached Photo Log, 1 of 26

Property Owner:

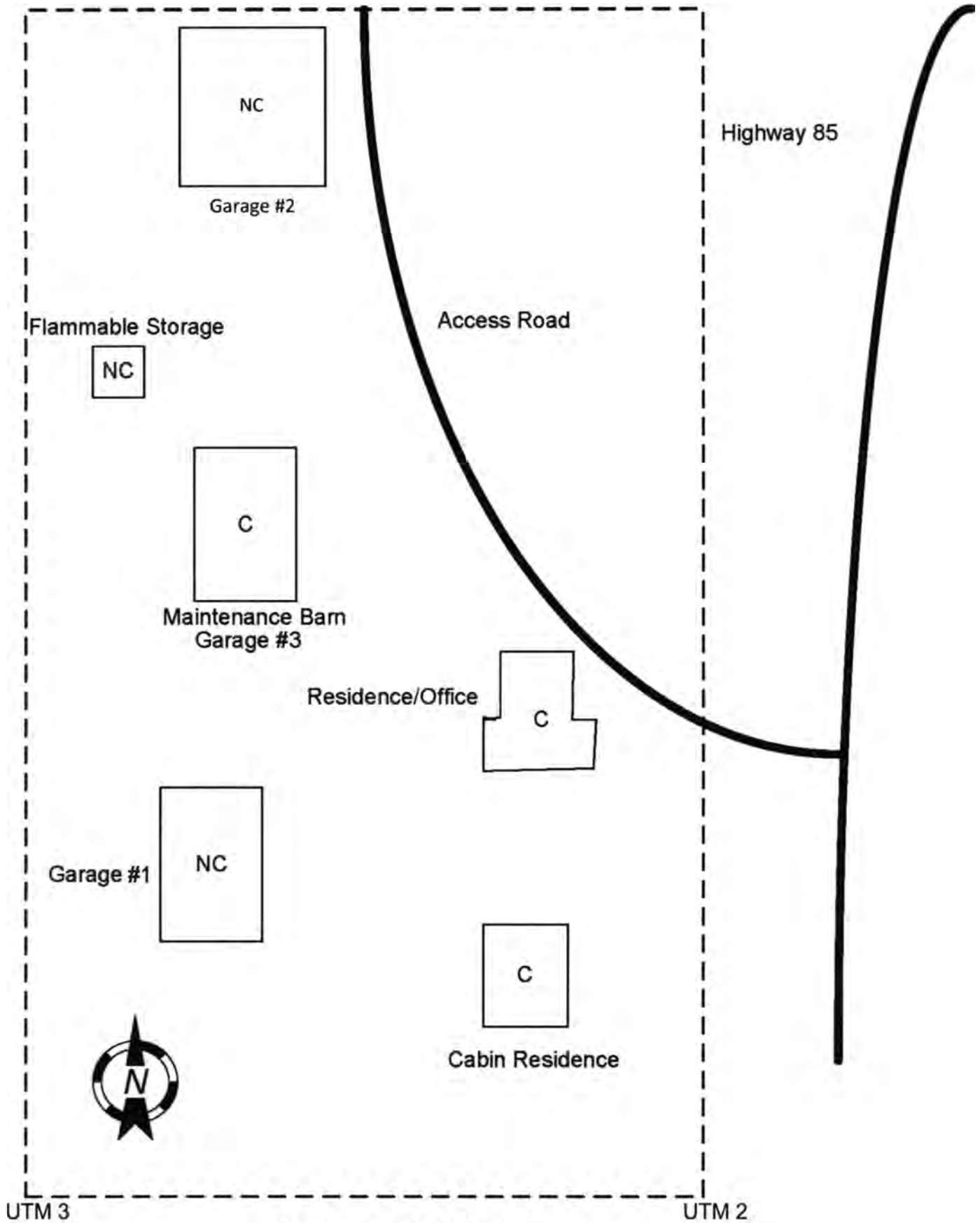
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name United States Forest Service, Northern Hills Ranger District
street & number 2014 North Main Street telephone (605) 642-4622
city or town Spearfish state SD zip code 57783

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Hardy Ranger Station
Lawrence County
South Dakota



**Hardy Guard Station
Lawrence County
South Dakota**

No.	Name of Photographer	Date of Photograph	Location of original negative	Description of view
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0001	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Cabin Residence (Bldg #3464) west facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0002	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Cabin Residence (Bldg #3464) south facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0003	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Cabin Residence (Bldg #3464) east facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0004	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Cabin Residence (Bldg #3464) north facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0005	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Cabin Residence (Bldg #3464) rock porch detail, looking southwest.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0006	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Residence/Office (Bldg #3461) west facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0007	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Residence/Office (Bldg #3461) south facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0008	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Residence/Office (Bldg #3461) east facing side.

HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0009	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Residence/Office (Bldg #3461) rock porch detail, looking north.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0010	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Residence/Office (Bldg #3461) north facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0011	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #1 west facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0012	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #1 south facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0013	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #1 west facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0014	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #1 north facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0015	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #3 south facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0016	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #3 west facing side.

HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0017	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #3 north facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0018	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #3 east facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0019	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Flammable Storage (Bldg. #3466) east facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0020	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Flammable Storage (Bldg. #3466) south facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0021	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Flammable Storage (Bldg. #3466) west facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0022	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Flammable Storage (Bldg. #3466) north facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0023	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #2 west facing side, looking northeast.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0024	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #2 south facing side.

HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0025	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #2 east facing side.
HardyGuardStation_LawrenceCounty_SD_0026	M. Karchut	6/23/2011	Digital on file at USFS Northern Hills District Office	Garage #2 north facing side.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hardy Guard Station

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH DAKOTA, Lawrence

DATE RECEIVED: 9/02/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/28/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/13/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/18/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000746

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*CCC-era complex of log
buildings in National forest associated
with New Deal relief programs. Buildings
are representative examples of standard
USFS rustic design types in log.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER L McColland DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 10-18-11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N (N) see attached SLR Y/N (N)

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County,
South Dakota

HardyGuardStation - LawrenceCounty-0001

8279470003#2-2 25-14254 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County,
South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0002

8279470003#3-3 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0003

8279470003#4-4 25-142654 03 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0004

8279470003#6-6 25-142554 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0005

8184234003#5-5 10-21860 C3 06/28/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0006

8279470003#11-11 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0007

8279470003#7-7 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0008

8279470003#8-8 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0009

8279470003#9-9 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0010

8184234003#10-10 10-21860 C3 06/28/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0011

8279470003#15-15 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



WRECK
BEACON

Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0012

8279470003#16-16 25-142554 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County - 0013

8279470003#13-13 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0014

8279470003#14-14 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0015

8279470003#17-17 25-14254 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0016

8279470003#21-21 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0017

8279470003#20-20 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0018

8279470003#18-18 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



DANGER
NO OPEN FLAMES
**

RESTROOMS

Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0019

8279470003#24-24-25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0020

8279470003#23-23 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0021

8279470003#25-25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0022

8279470003#26-26 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0023

8279470003#28-28 25-142554 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0024

8279470003#27-27 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0025

8279470003#29-29 25-142654 C3 07/08/11



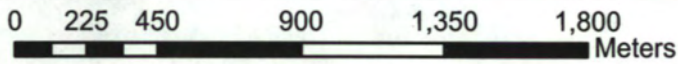
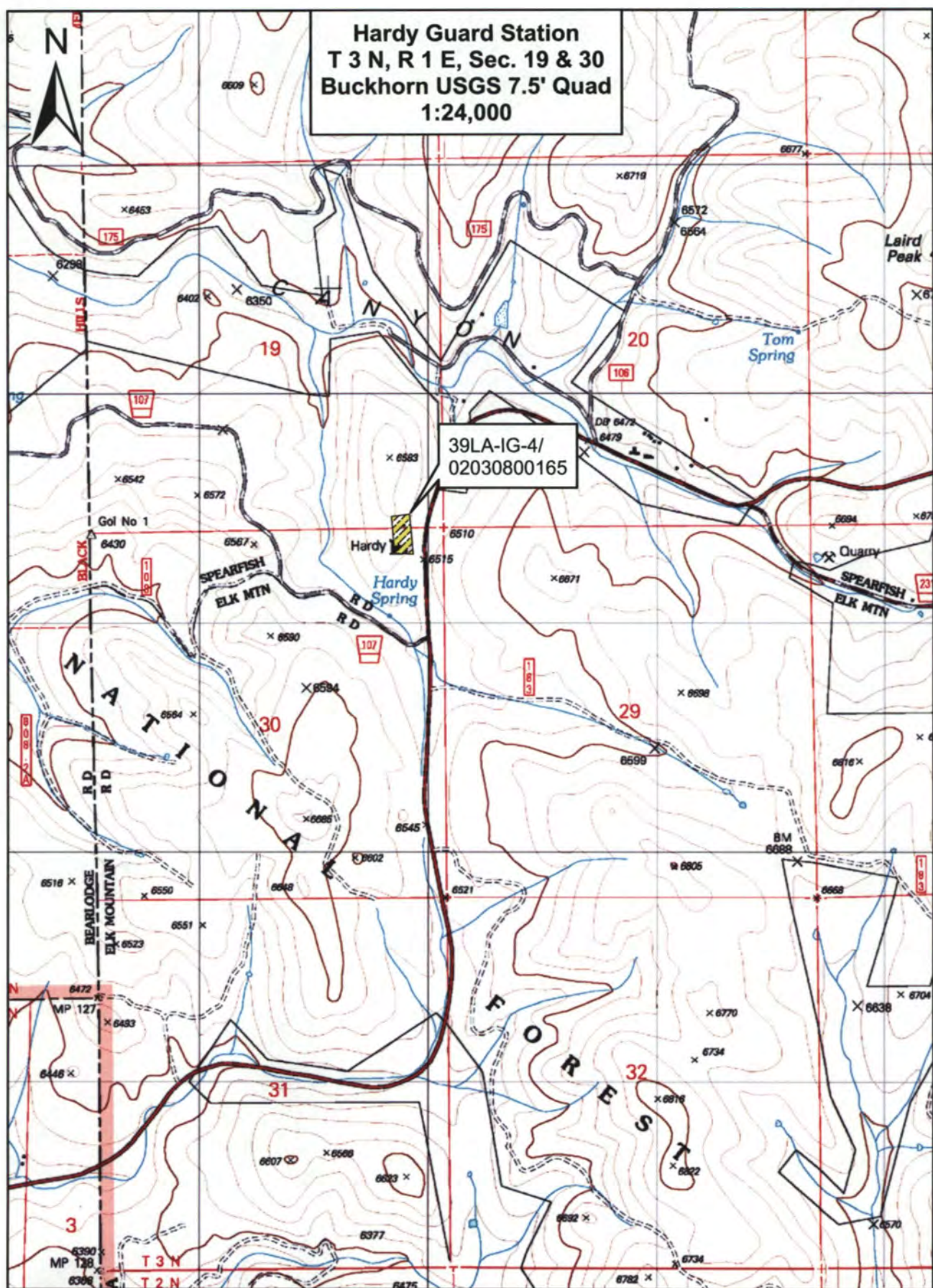
Hardy Guard Station, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Hardy Guard Station - Lawrence County - 0026

827947003#1-1 25-14254 03 07/08/11

Hardy Guard Station
T 3 N, R 1 E, Sec. 19 & 30
Buckhorn USGS 7.5' Quad
1:24,000

39LA-IG-4/
02030800165





United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Rocky
Mountain
Region

740 Simms Street
Golden, CO 80401
Voice: 303-275-5350
TDD: 303-275-5367

File Code: 2360

Date AUG 22 2011



Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

To the Keeper,

Please find enclosed two separate nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Both properties are on National Forest System Lands in the Rocky Mountain Region: the Headquarters Park Historic District (Medicine Bow National Forest) and the Hardy Guard Station (Black Hills National Forest). It is our pleasure to submit these nominations with our approval and endorsement.

If you require anything further of us, please do not hesitate to call Terri Liestman, Regional Heritage Program Leader, at 303-275-5051.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN SHERWOOD
Director, Recreation, Heritage
and Wilderness Resources

Enclosure



It's Cool to Be Safe

Printed on Recycled Paper

