

name of property Hyden House

county and state Union, SD

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson A Beal 7.5.96

~~entered in the National Register~~

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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

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> </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

 N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC_____	Sub: Single Family Dwelling_____
HEALTH CARE_____	Clinic_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC_____	Sub: Single Family Dwelling/Hotel (Bed and Breakfast)_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Clay Tile and Concrete_____

roof Asphalt_____

walls Clapboard_____

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance 1909-1937 _____

Significant Dates 1909 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Drs. Andrew and Anna Hyden

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder K. M. Roti _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- 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 # _____

- Primary Location of Additional Data
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	693310	4765850	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jim Kersten
organization N/A date Dec. 1995
street & number 405 Hyden Drive telephone (605)934-2438
city or town Alcester state SD zip code 57001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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

name Jim Kersten
street & number 405 Hyden Drive telephone (605)934-2438
city or town Alcester state SD zip code 57001

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Physical Description:

The Hyden House, located in Alcester, South Dakota, is a good example of a vernacular Queen Anne-building designed by area architect K.M. Roti. The house is a two-story wood frame building with a reinforced cement-and-block foundation with a full basement. Located directly off of State Highway 11, the main north-south thoroughfare through town, the house faces west and is on a one-acre tree-studded lot. Resting on a high spot in town the trees now mask the downtown view the original owners enjoyed. The house still retains most of the original building materials and decorations. A new roof has been put on; some windows have been replaced; and utilities have been upgraded.

Although originally designed to be rectangular with clapboard siding and scalloped shingled gable ends, the house's "as built" fascias were simplified from the original drawings that called for more ornate Victorian bargeboards. Changes were forced for economic reasons as well as the fact that some ornamentation was stored in a barn that burned. Fire damage also caused cut backs in the scale of the house. Eliminated from the original design were an extended and enclosed back porch with a walk-out second floor. These features are all depicted on the original blueprints.

Originally built with plain rounded Tuscan columns, the porch was enclosed only two years after construction of the house in 1909. Exterior cladding consists of four-inch cedar siding and a variety of shingle patterns in the gable ends that is typical of houses. Ornamenting the cornice line along the dormers and bay windows are several pieces of simple geometric bargeboard. Cedar shakes on the original roof have since been replaced with asphalt, and the once impressive rounded brick chimney is no longer present.

Because the house served its owners(both doctors) as both residence and office, very specific space configurations had to be met. The floor plan illustrates the practical needs and wishes of the Hydens in facilitating their dual practice. Traffic patterns were controlled through usable doors that divided the doctors' office, exam room and surgical rooms from the living areas of

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the dining room and kitchen. Four large bedrooms on the second floor served as hospital rooms as well as living space.

Maple floors, ornamental birch window and door trim and original stenciling in the office areas are a reminder of the historic integrity of this property. A built-in china cabinet in the dining room boasts freestanding ionic capital columns and leaded glass doors. Once used as a pass-through to the kitchen, the pass-through element has since been closed. Two separate staircases remain: one with elaborate turned balusters and decorative "Toledo"-style newel posts, "Iowa"-design skirting, and "Illinois"-design paneling off the main entrance; and the other is a servant stairs in the back of the house, off the kitchen[all wood design information is taken from original blueprints]. All rooms throughout the house retain the birch picture-rail molding.

An excellent local example of vernacular Queen Anne-style architecture, the Hyden House retains a high degree of integrity. Alterations to the property include new combination windows, a new roof, and upgraded utilities. All of these alterations have occurred in the past ten years. The property is now being used as a bed and breakfast.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hyden House is locally significant under criterion C as an excellent example of local vernacular Queen Anne-style architecture and under criterion B for the contribution the married doctors provided the town.

Alcester is a rural farm community of 850 people located 40 miles south of Sioux Falls, the state's largest city, and 40 miles north of Sioux City, Iowa. The town was originally established in 1871, but growth came with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad extension from Hawarden, Iowa, in 1883. Originally known as Lima and then Irene,

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Alcester's name was finally chosen by an English-born railroad official in honor of a colonel in the British army.

The two story house was built in 1909 by medical doctors Andrew and Anna Hyden. It functioned as both their private residence and their office space. Two of the second-floor bedrooms served as hospital rooms when needed. Except for a short stint as a single-family dwelling during the 1930s, the house remained in the Hyden family until the death of the doctors' daughter in October 1994. The Hyden's were both very important to the history and community development of Alcester, not only for their role as physicians, but also for their devotion to community groups.

Dr. Andrew Hyden was born Andrew Anderson in 1863 in Sweden. He came to Minnesota at the age of 18, taking out citizenship papers and changing his name to Hyden, which is Swedish for "son from a cottage." He worked a variety of odd jobs before realizing that education was paramount to a successful career. Working his way through college, he graduated from Iowa Medical College in Keokuk in 1894. Erwin, South Dakota, was the first location of Dr. Hyden's medical practice, which began the year of his graduation. Patients were plentiful, but money was limited because the area was in the midst of a severe drought. Lars Peterson, a friend from Sweden who homesteaded four miles southeast of Alcester, advised Hyden a doctor was needed in Alcester. Hyden arrived in 1885, beginning his medical practice the next day and serving the community for the next 39 years.

Transportation included horse and buggy or bobsleds, which got the doctor to his house visits. Heavy animal-skin blankets kept his limbs from freezing, along with a rock warmed in the kitchen oven. Days were long as the doctor was always on call for the delivery of babies or the treatment of a sudden illness.

Dr. Anna Hyden was born in November of 1873 in Schleswig-Holstein (now a part of Denmark) and was named Anna Kjestine Christiansen Bredall. She moved to Union County, South Dakota, with her parents and other family members when she was three. Her childhood was spent on a farm

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12 miles south of Alcester. Ambitious and determined to get an education, she worked through school and decided to become a doctor because of her mother's interest in medicine. Battle Creek, Michigan, offered her pre-medical training at a Seventh Day Adventist college. She earned income while at school by selling farm-made butter her mother shipped to her. Following her training at Battle Creek, she continued her medical school education at Northwestern University Women's Medical School in Evanston, Illinois, and Rush Medical College of Chicago.

Andrew and Anna met at a Julotta service, a Swedish Christmas celebration. He had traveled 11 miles to attend the service where Anna attended the event while home for the holidays from her schooling, in 1895. Less than eight months later they were married, and Anna finished her education at the same Keokuk, Iowa Medical College her husband had attended. She returned upon earning her medical degree in 1897 and continued in medical practice with her husband until her sudden death 34 years later.

The Hydens first lived behind a drugstore until they built a two-story brick building as a home and office in 1898. Around 1907 they began making plans for a new house to be built just east of town. The house was constructed in 1909, and they moved in on April 10, 1910. Their family grew, with son Anton born in 1897 and daughter Maud in 1899. Tragedy struck as a scarlet fever epidemic caught both children, killing Maud in 1905. The following year another daughter Ida was born.

The Hydens built their house on several acres overlooking town. A barn was completed first to house the horses and store the finishing lumber while the house was under construction. During construction a fire broke out in the barn, killing Mrs. Hyden's half brother and destroying much of the material planned for the finishing of the house. At the time, the size of the house was a spectacle to behold for the town of 250 residents. It was said that one could stand in the front hallway and look out over Main Street.

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Alcester and the surrounding agricultural community grew and prospered during the first part of the century up to August 1914, which marked the beginning of World War I. The war and its aftermath put great stress was on the community adding to the Hyden's work load. Their greatest endurance test came after the war when a massive outbreak of influenza was transmitted by the soldiers returning from Europe. The disease struck Andrew Hyden, and so many in town were ill that the Hyden family made and delivered soup to those who were too sick to prepare meals.

Dr. Andrew traveled the countryside on house calls, while Dr. Anna kept busy taking care of the local emergencies. Her patients included people with broken arms caused by the kickback of crank handles used in starting cars. The Hyden's lived to see their children grown and married, and soon after the youngest daughter Ida moved to Evanston, Illinois, with her new husband, Dr. Anna fell ill and died of a stroke. From the time of her death in 1932 to his death in 1938, Dr. Andrew kept the practice alive. The doctors and young Maud are buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Alcester.

The Hyden's will long be remembered in the community, not only because of their medical practices, but also because of their diligent work to better the community. Anna was active on the school board and the Pleasant Hill Cemetery Association. Their devotion and hard work was recognized by the community on the 25th anniversary of the couples' dedication to the town when the residents presented them with an ornate silver bowl and candle holder that held 25 silver dollars.

In addition to its eligibility under criterion B, the Hyden House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This Queen Anne-style house was constructed in 1909. Originally built with plain rounded Tuscan columns, the porch was enclosed only two years later. Exterior cladding consists of four-inch cedar siding. The typical wall variegation of Queen Anne houses is illustrated through the variety of shingle patterns in the gable ends. Ornamenting the cornice line along the dormers and bay windows are several pieces of simple geometric

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bargeboard. Cedar shakes on the original roof have since been replaced
with asphalt.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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Bibliography

Alcester, South Dakota Centennial Magazine. Union County Museum, Elk
Point, SD.

Historic Contexts for Historic and Architectural resources in South
Dakota. South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre, SD, 1989.

"The Hyden Family of Alcester," The Sands of Time. Union County
Historical Society, Alcester, SD, January and April 1995.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred
E. Knopf, New York, 1990.

Oral Interviews:

William and Martha Beal, Oct. 1995.

Alice Hyden, July 1995.

Shirley Mckee, July 1995.

Sara Olsen, Aug. 1995.

Verbal Boundary Description

The Hyden House Resides on Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Block 1 of the
Hyden Heights Addition to the city of Alcester, Union County, South
Dakota.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains the property historically associated with the
Hyden House.