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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Horner-Hyde House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 100 W. Capitol Avenue

not for publication

city, town Pierre

vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Hughes

code SD 065 zip code 57501

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private public-local public-State public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s) district site structure object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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

Entered in the National Register

Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/Clinic

WORK IN PROGRESS

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete/Stone

walls Wood

Asbestos

roof Asphalt

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Located at the corner of Grand Street and Capitol Avenue (originally called Retreat Street), in the heart of the state capital city of Pierre, the Horner-Hyde House is a large two-story Queen Anne dwelling that features ornately decorated gable ends on a massed L-shaped plan. It is situated on a hill overlooking the main historic commercial area of the city. Rising from a concrete and stone foundation and basement, the wood frame house is sided with asbestos tiles and fish-scale shingles. Its T-shaped roof with dormers projecting on the south, north, and east is covered with asphalt shingles. The original chimney rises near the center of the roof system slightly to the north (rear) of the house. Another brick chimney, which facilitates a fireplace, rises from the north gable end.

The front (south) facade is appointed with a modest pedimental porch, supported by paired Doric columns. A tree-limb-and-leaf pattern decorates the pediment. Diamond and round fishscale shingles and a semicircular window decorate both the south and north gable ends. An oval window pierces the south facade just above and to the east of the entrance pediment. East and west gables are decorated with Eastlake bull's-eye-within-a-square pattern blocks. The front door features a large sunburst on its lower panel and two small sunbursts on its upper panels. A single-story bay window projects slightly off-center from the east facade. Except for leaded-glass picture windows on the east and south and the oval and semicircular windows, fenestration consists mostly of elongated rectangular one-over-one windows flanked by artificial shutters.

Interior features include a foyer with a painted wooden staircase, French doors opening into the front parlor, and original baseboards and wall trim. A second parlor is separated from the front parlor by an arched doorway. It features a stone fireplace constructed sometime between 1905 and 1911. Original painted baseboards and trim remain intact throughout the house.

A poured concrete retaining wall marks the perimeter of the lawn around the house.

The current owner is remodeling the house for use as an optometric clinic. These plans include replacement of the asbestos siding with historically correct clapboard siding and removal of the artificial shutters.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT  
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1889 - 1930  
1934 - 1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Horner, Henry R.  
Hyde, Charles Lee (Charley)

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A 

1	4	3	9	2	3	2	0	4	9	1	3	5	7	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

C 

Zone		Easting						Northing						

B 

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D 

Zone		Easting						Northing						

Quad.: Pierre, Scale: 1:24000

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is bounded by the legal description as recorded in the Hughes County Register of Deeds Office: Front 115 feet of Lot 19 and Front 115 feet of the East half of Lot 18, Block 4, First Railroad Addition, City of Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property include the parcel historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Fred Lillibridge, Consultant (w/technical assistance by John Rau, SHPO staff)

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date August 4, 1988

street & number 326 E. Missouri Avenue telephone (605) 224-7237

city or town Pierre state South Dakota zip code 57501

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Under Criterion B of the National Register Criteria, the Horner-Hyde House is significant in the areas of politics/government and social history for its association with State Senator Henry R. Horner and State Senator Charles Lee Hyde, both of whom were very prominent, long-time figures in local and state politics and humanitarian affairs. Constructed in 1889, it was the private residence of Senator Horner from 1889 to 1930 and Senator Hyde from 1934 to 1986. Despite a few cosmetic changes and recent neglect, the house continues to appear as it did when Horner and Hyde lived there. Under the South Dakota Historical Preservation Plan, the property relates to the historic contexts labeled: IV. Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement, E. Government Related Activities; V. Depression and rebuilding, D Social Organization.

Located in the center of the state, Pierre can trace its roots back to early aborigines who lived in earth-covered shelters on the terraces overlooking the Missouri River. Fur trading posts were established at the confluence of the Missouri and Bad rivers beginning in the 1820s. Fort Pierre Chouteau was founded in the early-1830s on the west bank of the Missouri. A facility of the powerful American Fur Company, it soon became one of the largest and most significant fur trading posts on the upper Missouri River. Other than the trading post, there was little development in that region until the onset of the Black Hills gold rush of the 1870s. At that time, the area around present-day Pierre became the origin for 20-mule freight trains en route to the gold fields. In 1880, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad extended its line from the Minnesota border to the Missouri River to open up the vast farm lands in eastern Dakota Territory and to provide a more direct way to supply Black Hills communities. The city of Pierre was founded on the east bank of the river as "Mato" in 1878 and was renamed in 1880. (1) When South Dakota was admitted into the Union in 1889, Pierre was chosen by the voters as the state capital due in part to its central location. It has continued to be the center of South Dakota politics and government ever since. In addition, the city serves as the hub of commerce and transportation for the vast plains region surrounding it.

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1.

An older sister community named Fort Pierre, after the trading post, still exists on the west bank of the Missouri River; however, it never grew to be as large as the capital city. The fur trading posts Ft. Pierre (1832-57) and Ft. Pierre II (1855-1865) are now historic archaeological sites and are listed on the National Register.

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Henry R. (H. R.) Horner was born in London, England, on September 4, 1853. He came with his parents, Edward and Anna Horner, to Huston, Minnesota, in 1861. There, his father became a successful merchant. Henry Horner was educated at nearby La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business and later in a law practice. In 1881, he moved to Pierre, Dakota Territory. The 27-year-old attorney quickly became one of the leading citizens of the city and the county.

Shortly after arriving in Pierre, he and L. W. Wakefield founded a law firm, practiced frequently in district court, and were very active in local Republican politics. Horner also did legal work for the city of Pierre and for Hughes County. When Wakefield died in 1885, Horner formed a partnership with Robert W. Stewart that became one of the best-known firms in the territory and later in the state of South Dakota. That firm still practices in South Dakota under the name of May, Adam, Gerdes, and Thompson. It is the oldest surviving legal concern in the state. As an attorney, Horner was very well-respected throughout the community. From 1898 to 1913, he served as the official reporter for the State Supreme Court. He invested heavily in both commercial and residential real estate around the city and was a founder of Pierre National Bank (now called Bankwest).

Horner was elected to the State Senate in 1892 and again in 1896. While in the Legislature, he was most concerned with matters pertaining to the court system. He served as chairman of the influential Committee on Railroads. In addition, he was a member of the Judiciary, Public Printing, Apportionment, Public Health, and Immigration standing committees. During his legislative tenure, he introduced and supported bills regarding county courts and elections, salaries of judges, and duties of the Supreme Court Reporter (a position he later held).

In January of 1889, Horner married 21-year-old Annie Mary Phillips of Pierre. Soon thereafter, he began building his house at Grand and Capitol. For this dwelling, he chose the very popular Queen Anne style of architecture. Between 1892 and 1911, he made several improvements to the property, adding the back parlor with a fireplace, the bay window on the east, and slight modifications to the front and rear porches.

Tragically, in 1892, his young wife died of a lingering illness, leaving him with two small children. In 1899, he remarried, taking Beatrice (Birdie) E. Zack as his new wife. Horner retired in 1913. Although he and Birdie continued to maintain their home in Pierre, the couple traveled extensively during retirement. In 1930, while the Horners were on their way to Dawson Springs, Kentucky, to visit their daughter Rachel, Mr. Horner came down with the flu and died shortly thereafter in a Huron, South Dakota, hospital.

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In 1934, Horner's widow sold the house to Charles Lee Hyde. A contemporary said that Henry Horner was "a careful student of political economy and civic betterment and as such, took much interest in home affairs." He had left a truly distinguished legacy in his community.

Charles Lee Hyde was born in 1892 at Pierre, South Dakota. Known locally as Charley Hyde, he was the son of Charles Leavitt and Katherine Hyde. He graduated from Pierre High School in 1909. From 1909 to 1913 he attended Beloit College in Wisconsin, where he earned a bachelor of arts degree in economics. He studied law at the University of Chicago until 1916. During World War I, Hyde served as a pilot for the U. S. Army Air Service. After returning from the war, he served in the South Dakota National Guard and the Army Reserve. He was a charter member of Pierre American Legion Post No. 8 and held several state and national offices in the Legion. He married a local teacher Florence Moorehead in 1923.

Under his father's guidance, the Hydys became one of state's wealthiest families. Charley managed the family's farms and other extensive real estate holdings. During the 1930s, he bought distressed farms and sold them back to the original owners on an easy contract, retaining only the mineral rights below ground for himself. In this way, he endeared himself to many of the area farmers and ranchers. He also managed the Grand Theatre in Pierre beginning in the early twenties and served as state director of Theatre Owners Association of America. Between 1906 and 1911, his father constructed the Hyde Buildings, a set of five large brick commercial buildings at the corner of Pierre Street and Capitol Avenue, and the St. Charles Hotel on Capitol Avenue, all of which are listed on the National Register. In his own right, he expanded his father's holdings and was responsible for constructing or financing many of the extant commercial ventures in the city.

He was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket in 1928 and 1930, but lost his post in the nationwide Democratic sweep of 1932. In 1942, he was elected to the State House of Representatives. While a legislator, Charley Hyde promoted child welfare, agriculture, commerce, and highway and aviation improvement. Over the years, he was a member of the following committees: Agriculture, Banks and Banking, Child Welfare, Highways and Aviation, Incorporations, Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Federal Regulations, Military Affairs, Apportionment, Mines and Mining, and Indian Affairs. In addition, under four governors, he chaired the State Board for the Rehabilitation of the Blind.

Hyde was a perennial supporter of activities for children, including a 22-year stint as a committeeman for the Boy Scouts of America. He hired many local farm boys and gave them living quarters while they attended high school in



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Pierre. Beyond this, he helped organize the Pierre Boys' Club. In 1962, Charley Hyde was selected as the first recipient of the "Pop Warner Worker of the Month" award for outstanding volunteer work in the local community. He was a member of many other local and state organizations including the a life member of the State Historical Society. The Dakota Sioux Tribe adopted him as an honorary chief in 1937.

After a long illness, Charley Hyde died in June of 1986. He, too, is remembered well for his long-time service to the state and the community.

The Horner-Hyde House, built in 1889, was improved by its original occupant, H. R. Horner several times up to 1911. In 1934, it was sold to Charley Hyde, who lived in it, even though bedridden for many years, until his death in 1986. In 1942, the original clapboard siding was replaced with asbestos tiles. Although in recent years, the house did not receive much maintenance, it still retains its original historic characteristics. The current owner, Dr. Doug Beemer, is renovating the house for use as an optometric clinic. His plans include restoring damaged woodwork and trim, reinstalling clapboard siding, and removing the artificial shutters. The House will long remain a tribute to the contributions of both Henry R. Horner and Charles Lee Hyde.

The period of significance of the property extends from its date of construction in 1889 to 1930, when Henry Horner died and no longer lived there and from 1934, when it was purchased by Charley Hyde, to 1938, the established 50-year cut-off date for the National Register. From 1889 to 1930, Horner served in the state legislature, served as Supreme Court Reporter, established commercial holdings, and developed his standing in the community as a leading citizen. From 1934 to 1938, Hyde engaged in business in Pierre, aided area farmers suffering from economic plight caused by the Great Depression, supported children's activities, was honored by the Dakota Sioux Tribe for his service to Inidan people, and generally established his reputation as a local humanitarian.

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Memorial and Biographical Record: Compendium of Local Biography (for South Dakota) and Compendium of National Biography. Chicago: George A. Ogle & Company, 1899, p. 292.

Personal interview by Fred Lillibridge with Roger Fuller at Pierre, South Dakota. April 1988. (Mr. Fuller is Hughes Co. Director of Equalization).

Personal interview by Fred Lillibridge with Don Gallimore at Pierre, South Dakota. March 1988. (He is Charles Hyde's grandson. and Secretary-Treasurer of Hyde Holding Corporation.)

Personal interview by Fred Lillibridge with Margorie Gallimore at Pierre, South Dakota. April 1988.

Personal interview by Fred Lillibridge with Robert Hipple at Pierre, South Dakota. April 1988.

Pierre and Ft. Pierre Telephone Directory. Dakota Central Telephone Co. January 1921, December 1930.

Pierre City Directory 1890-91 Sioux Falls, SD: Chas. Pettibone & Co., 1890. p. 49.

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PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

1.  
Horner/Hyde House  
Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota  
by Fred Lillibridge  
April 1988  
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center  
South (front) facade, camera facing north  
Photo No. 1

2.  
Horner/Hyde House  
Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota  
by Fred Lillibridge  
April 1988  
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center  
South and east facades, camera facing northwest  
Photo No. 2

3.  
Horner/Hyde House  
Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota  
by Fred Lillibridge  
April 1988  
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center  
North facade, camera facing south  
Photo No. 3

4.  
Horner/Hyde House  
Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota  
by Fred Lillibridge  
April 1988  
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center  
Detail of north gable end, camera facing south  
Photo No. 4

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5.

Horner/Hyde House

Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota

by Fred Lillibridge

April 1988

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

Detail of south pediment over porch, facing north

Photo No. 5

6.

Horner/Hyde House

Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota

by Fred Lillibridge

April 1988

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

Detail of west gable end, facing east

Photo No. 6

7.

Horner/Hyde House

Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota

by Fred Lillibridge

April 1988

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

Interior, fireplace, camera facing north

Photo No. 7