National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

and/or common	Hyde Holding Co	rporation		e Street Block)	
2. Loc	ation 1012	, 105, 108	12, and 1	69 S. Pierre St.;	105 ½. Ca
street & numbe					not for publication
		, ,,			
city, town Pie	erre	<u>N/A</u> v	icinity of	congressional district	Second
state South [code 46	county	Hughes	code 065
3. Clas	sification				
Category district X. building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition N/A_ in process being considere	— work Accessib — yes: r	cupied in progress le	Present Use agricultureX_ commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owr	ner of Prop	erty			
street & number	Holding Corporati Box 36 102 erre	S. Pierre Str	reet	state	South Dakota
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Des	criptic	on	
courthouse, req	istry of deeds, etc. R	egister of De	ods		
street & number				7 4	
·		courtnouse, E	<u>ast capito</u>	or Avenue	
city, town Pie				state	South Dakota
<u>6. Rep</u>	resentatio	n in Exi	sting :	Surveys	
title N/A			has this pro	perty been determined ele	gible? yes _X_ no
date				federal state	e county local
donocitor: for a	urvov records				
depository for s	urvey records				

7.	Description		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hyde Buildings are a set of five structures built for Charles Hyde between 1906 and 1909. All are faced in brown brick and have simple Classical Revival details. Built in two and three stories, the buildings are grouped along Capitol Avenue and the north end of Pierre Street.

Hyde Block, 1906. Three stories in height, the Hyde Block is organized in three bays along the front, Pierre Street, facade and seven bays along the side, Capitol Avenue, facade. Although the openings along the first floor are intact, they have been filled with contemporary windows and panels. All but the center bay over the main door have two window openings, while this bay has four. The bays are separated by a pilaster-like panel. A simple recessed arch marks the front doorway

Grand Opera House, 1906. The third structure built in the row is the Grand Opera House which is three stories in height and repeats the semi-circular entrance arch motif in the second and third stories over the doorway. Grouped in three bays, the facade has pilaster-like panels which demarcate the divisions. As in all the Hyde buildings a projecting, pressed metal cornice, decorated with dentils, extends along the front wall. While the openings in the first floor are original, the south side has been paneled and a c. 1960s panel surrounds the theatre entrance. The theatre seats more than 100 people and is entered from the second floor.

London's (or Moore's Department Store), 1906. This single story structure houses one shop, and remains in its original condition. Fitted between the Hyde Block and Grand Opera House on the west side of Pierre Street, the building has large plate glass display windows and a central, recessed entrance. The wall over the windows is broken into three recessed panels and the cornice, which is similar to all the Hyde buildings, has a balustrade-like appearance.

Capitol Hotel, or Capitol Avenue Block, 1908. Ten bays along the Capitol Avenue facade, this building is two stories in height. The virtually unadorned facade is flat with a pressed metal cornice. Cement lintels and sills decorate the windows and five store fronts with recessed entrances mark the first floor. The eastern two store fronts have been altered.

Pierre Street Block, 1909. Built in two units, this building faces Capitol Avenue but extends to the alley southward along Pierre Street. This is the most modeled or three dimensional of the three buildings. The recessed panels of the bays are more pronounced and the front entrance on Capitol has a pedimented hood. The first block is three stories in height and is three bays along Capitol and four bays along Pierre. The second block is also three stories and four bays but because of the slope of the land, is lower. Shop entrances and display windows face both Capitol and Pierre Streets. Hyde described this building: this is a "semi fireproof building. The Kahn system of reinforced concrete is used for the basement (while) the first story (has) brick partitions and metal lath for the second and third. (There is also) an asbestos roof, bank vault, numerous toilets and 18 bath rooms."

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

The Hyde Buildings

Continuation sheet

ttem number 2

Page

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date entered

Capitol Hotel

105 1/2 E. Capitol Avenue

Hyde Block

101 1/2 S. Pierre Street

Grand Opera House

109 S. Pierre Street

London's

105 S. Pierre Street

Pierre Street Block

101 1/2 Capitol Avenue and 108 1/2 S. Pierre Street

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C		law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation _X other (specify) Local business
Specific dates	1906-1909	Builder/Architect Se	e Continuation Sheet	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hyde Buildings create a uniform streetscape, which has a suprising density and urban quality for a mid-size South Dakota town. Due to Charles Hyde's influence, Capitol Avenue and north Pierre Street became the new focus of the commercial center of Pierre after 1900. These structures therefore are significant in the areas of architecture and local business history.

Charles Hyde, the builder of the Hyde Buildings, was an entrepreneur, real estate dealer, and colorful promoter, who settled in Pierre in 1887. Born in Illinois in 1860, Hyde worked as a detective, reporter, cattle hand, and a semi-professional roller skater before moving into real estate investment.

The town of Pierre was platted in 1880 for the Chicago Northwestern Railroad. Early building was in the flood plain or "flats" along the Missouri River. Although Charles Hyde built several businesses along lower Pierre Street including the Capital Flouring Mill, his title to a large section of land on the hill made Capitol Avenue and upper Pierre Street a logical choice for new building. In 1906 the federal government built on Hyde land. That same year, Hyde began plans for a uniform block of commercial stru-The first, built in 1906, was the Hyde Block designed by the Aberdeen architectural firm Jeffers & Henry. The firm of Jeffers & Henry began practicing in Aberdeen Jeffers appears to have left the firm in 1910 and J. W. Henry continued to be active until 1931. Henry's commissions included several buildings on the campus of Northern State College in Aberdeen. From his experience with this project, Hyde decided to do his own contracting and his next buildings were built under his supervision. Two more structures were built in 1906, London's and the Grand Opera House. The latter burned in 1932 and was rebuilt as the Grand Theaten, according to Hyde's autobiography. However, the name Grand Opera House appears in the cornice. P. R. Johnson, an architect from Kansas City, was hired to design the Capitol Hotel or Capitol Avenue Block in 1908. And, in 1909 the Pierre Street Block was erected. The last of Hyde's Capitol Avenue ventures was the glazed terra cotta hotel, the St. Charles, designed by A. R. Clausen and erected in 1911 (listed on the National Register).

Hyde County History recounts the reaction of other businessmen to Charles Hyde's ventures. "Because of his success, Mr. Hyde was disliked by many envious people, particularly of the Flat district, who were opposed to developing the Hill district." Hyde's fortune was built on more than real estate. In 1907 he was a founding member of the American Exchange Bank and in 1925 the Onida National Bank in Sully County. He was also an active cattle raiser. A member of the Congregational Church, Hyde also was an outspoken opponent of saloons and tobacco.

The Hyde Buildings which line the north end of Pierre Street and three blocks of Capitol Avenue, represent one of the most complete and dense units of speculator building in South Dakota. While the St. Charles is an exhuberant, yellow terra cotta, the Hyde Buildings are constructed of reddish-brown brick and have simple Classical Revival

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geograp	hical Data		
Acreage of nominated prope Quadrangle name Pierre UMT References		 .	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
A 114 3 912 21810 Zone Easting	419 113 41810 Northing	B 114 Zone	البكانا المستوالي المستوالية المس
c 114 3 9 2 3 8 10 E 114 3 9 2 3 2 10 G	419 113 41810 419 113 41510	D <u> 1,4</u> F <u> </u>	4 3 9 12 3 17 15 4 19 17 13 4 17 10
Verbal boundary descript	ion and justification	See Continua	ation Sheet
oonaa soomaa, doosiipi		·	AUTON SHEEC.
List all states and counti	es for properties overl	apping state or	county boundaries
state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Form Pre	epared By		
name/title Donald R. Ga	llimore Sect./ Tre	sHisto	lyn Torma orical Preservation Center Vermillion, SD 57069
organization Hyde Holdi	ng Corporation	050,	date 11 August 1982
street & number BOX 36			telephone 605-224-4831
city or town Pierre			state South Dakota
12. State His	storic Pres	ervation	Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of	this property within the s	state is:	·
national	state	local	
665), I hereby nominate this p	roperty for inclusion in th	ne National Regist	storic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– ter and certify that it has been evaluated ervation and Recreation Service.
State Historic Preservation O	fficer signature	June	ins or Tishburn
title Dinaston Office	-C C-11 7 D	d	date [2/13/82
For HCRS use only	of Cultural Prese		
Keeper of the National Regi Attest: Audust Andus Chief of Registration	ster David	D.SI	ulf date 2/1/83

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

The Hyde Buildings Continuation sheet

ttem number 8

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Page

details. Virtually unaltered, the buildings provide a nearly original 1905-1911 street-scape. While the details are spare, the design and uniform character of the structures is pleasing. Unlike the garishly altered storefronts along lower Pierre Street, this area provides a pleasant compliment to the courthouse square across Capital Avenue.

ARCHITECTS

Hyde Block, 1906, Jeffers and Henry, Aberdeen, South Dakota Grand Opera House, 1906, ND London's Department Store, 1906, ND Capitol Hotel of Capitol Avenue Block, 1908, P. R. Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri Pierre Street Block, 1909, ND

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

The Hyde Buildings

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

For HCRS use only received date entered

Page

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Fred Lillibridge, "Pierre Centennial, "The Pierre Daily Capital. May 29, 1981.

Office of County Superintendent of Schools, Hughes County, SD, arranged and compiled, Hughes County History, 1937. pp. 96, 205.

Ruane Pringle, ed. and compiler, <u>Hughes County History</u>. Stanley County Centennial Commission. State Publishing Company: Pierre 1964. pp. 26, 49, 128.

blueprints for Hyde Block, Jeffers & Henry.

blueprints for Capitol Hotel, P. R. Johnson.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

The Hyde Buildings

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

For HCRS use only received date entered

Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

Capitol Hotel: West 41.83 feet of North 80.3 feet of Lot 2, East 45 feet of

North 80 feet of Lot 3, Block 2, First Railway Addition.

Grand Opera House: Rear 73 feet of Lots 6 through 8, Block 2, First Railway

Addition.

London's: 42 feet to the Rear of the Front or North 50 feet of Lots 6 through 8,

Block 2, First Railway Addition.

Pierre Street Block: West 5 feet of the North 80 feet of Lot 3, the Rear 85 feet

of Lot 3, all of Lot 4, Block 2, First Railway Addition.

Hyde Block: Front or North 50 feet of Lots 6 through 8, Block 2, First Railway

Addition, City of Pierre.