United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Haugen, E. E., Residence

other names/site number Charles R. Berry Residence

2. Location

street & number 202 Fifth Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Brookings ☐ vicinity

state South Dakota code SD county Brookings code 011 zip code 57006

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Jay D. Vogt — Signature of certifying official

01-07-2010 — Date

State Historic Preservation Officer — Title

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Linda McClelland — Signature of the Keeper

3-1-10 — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
2	0	**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
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: barn

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other:

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.
- [x] 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)

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ernest J. Schellentrager

Period of Significance (justification)

The property and secondary building are significant under Criterion C. The Period of Significance is therefore the date of construction, 1904.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Gelernter, Mark. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings In Their Cultural and Technological Context.* Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999.

Historic Indiana: Indiana Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004. Indianapolis: State of Indiana – Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002.

Keiser, Bob, Cleveland Landmarks Commission, to Jennifer Brosz, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 29 September 2009. Personal communication (email).

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2002.

Schellentrager, E.J. "A Model $3,500 House." *The Woman's Home Companion* (c.1901): original page removed from publication and framed, in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD

Schutt (Haugen), Eva A. (Saginaw, MI), to Brookings Historic Preservation Commission (Brookings, SD), "Memorandum regarding the current history recently printed about 202 Fifth Street," February 26, 1999. Transcript in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD

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:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BK00001475

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	675335.59	4908655.08	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

405 5 5 Original plat W 100' of N 15' of L. 4, W 100' of L. 5, 6, &7, BL. 5, Original Plat 100x 165

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary encompasses only the area historically associated with the Haugen Residence.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer R. Brosz, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization SD SHPO date 10-30-09
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone (605) 773-2906
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501
e-mail jennifer.brosz@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)

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.

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-8 except as noted:

Name of Property: Haugen, E.E., Residence
County and State: Brookings County, South Dakota
Photographer: Jason Haug
Date of Photographs: September 2009
Location of Photographs: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre, SD

Photo No.	Photographic Information
0001	HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0001 Facing South
0002	HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0002 Facing Southwest
0003	HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0003 Facing Southeast
0004	HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0004 Facing Northeast

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 E. E. Haugen Residence is located at 202 Fifth Street in Brookings, South Dakota. This prominent Colonial Revival style home, built in 1904, sits on a corner lot in a residential area of Brookings, immediately west of the historic commercial district. The home is at the southeast corner of the intersection of Fifth Street and Second Avenue. The well-landscaped lot includes evergreens along Second Avenue on the west side of the property, deciduous trees throughout the property, low-lying shrubs along the sidewalk at the front (north side) of the property, and an extensive garden to the rear (south) of the house. Much of the back (south) and side (east) yard is enclosed by a tall white fence. The two-story Haugen Residence has a square plan, and a hipped roof with flat roof deck. The roof has a moderate pitch and is covered in asphalt shingles. Prominent flared hipped roof dormers, featuring dentils, are centered on the front (north), east and west sides of the home. The walls are clad with clapboard wood siding with fluted ionic pilaster corner boards. The foundation is stone. The façade is symmetrical and features a restored full width one-story front porch, with fluted Doric wood columns, and a prominent central polygonal bay on the second story. Windows are one-over-one, single, paired, or triple wood windows. The upper pane of each window on the front façade features lights divided into a diamond/prism pattern, where there are small diamond lights at the top and bottom of the pane with a muntin stretching between the two. This was a popular window pattern in the early twentieth century. Windows retain their original wood trim and window heads. There is a screened-in porch on the east side of the house, set far back from the front façade. The design of this added porch is compatible with the historic home. It has a shallow-pitched hipped roof and sections of rectangular screen divided by white-painted pilasters. South of the main house, a historic gable roof barn remains on the property. The barn has a rectangular plan, wood siding, and asphalt shingles. A short driveway leads from Second Avenue to a garage door incorporated into the lower level of the narrow west side of the barn.

Narrative Description

Exterior - North (Front) Facade

The front façade faces north. On the first floor, central wood steps lead to a full-length one-story hipped-roof front porch. On each side of the porch entry, the porch is supported by paired fluted Doric wood columns. Single columns support the porch at the far (east and west) ends. The wood porch rail has widely spaced turned wood spindles. The salvage columns and porch rail were added in the 1980s, as part of the effort to return the porch to an open porch after being enclosed sometime in the mid-1900s. (This is further explained in Section 8). The opening beneath the porch deck is covered by wood latticework. On the first floor there is a central door. This wood paneled door features beveled oval shaped glass in the top half. Beneath the glass there is a shelf-like projection with an ornamental wood support. The bottom half of the door contains a delicately carved wreath and ribbon motif. Elaborate leaded glass sidelights, with an oval and diamond motif, flank the door. Below the leaded glass there is a raised wood panel. The central entry is flanked by one-over-one double hung wood windows. Wood muntins in the top pane create a prism and diamond pattern. On the second floor, a polygonal bay window is centered above the door. The bay contains four one-over-one windows, two on the north side and one on each angled side. A wood balustrade, encompassing the bay window, sits atop the porch roof. It has widely spaced thin wood spindles, like the porch rail, and square wood posts, each capped by a spherical wood knob. The compatible wood balustrade was installed in the 1980s. The original was removed in the mid-1900s. The central bay is flanked by one-over-one wood windows that align vertically with those on the first floor. The top of the second floor windows meet a wide band of horizontal wood trim at the eave. The outer edges of the façade feature fluted ionic wood pilasters as corner boards. The shallow roof overhang is decorated with small wood brackets. A large flared hipped roof dormer is centered above the second floor bay. It features three one-over-one windows and a shallow eave overhang accented by dentils. A balustrade, like the one surrounding the bay, is located in front of the dormer, atop the bay. This balustrade was installed in the 1980s. The original was removed in the mid-1900s. The north side of the screened-in porch (added in the mid-1990s) is also visible on the north façade. It has a low-pitched hipped roof and is set back well from the front of the home and blends well with the original design.

Exterior – West Elevation

The west elevation is punctuated by four window openings. The upper panes of these windows do not have the decorative patterns like the front façade. The north end of the first floor has a one-over-one wood window. South of this, there is a triple window: a central one-over-one flanked by narrow one-over-one windows. The north end of the second floor has a

one-over-one wood window vertically aligned with the one below. South of this, there is a triple window matching and vertically aligned with the one below. The shallow roof overhang is decorated with small wood brackets. A flared hipped roof dormer is centered on the roof. It features a paired one-over-one wood window and dentils.

Exterior – South (Rear) Elevation
On the first floor of the rear (south) elevation, there is an entrance located slightly off center to the left (west). The present owner carved a broken pediment and placed it above the door. West of the entry are two early one-over-one windows featuring frosted glass with a diamond pattern. The molding that caps the window heads appears thicker and more rounded than that of the original windows. An original one-over-one window is immediately east of the entry. At the east end of the first floor there is a short, paired one-over-one window. The window head features a thinner double curved molding. This is an early window, likely added due to kitchen updates. Its short size accommodates a kitchen sink and counter stretching the length of the wall on the interior. A recessed balcony is centered on the second floor of the south elevation. It has a simple rail with square wood spindles. At the back of the recessed balcony there is a triple stained glass window. The three matching narrow rectangular stained glass panes depict a torch surrounded by a ribbon and greenery motif at the center. A gold and white diamond pattern is also incorporated at the top, base, and center of each pane. Each pane has a solid border of swirled purple and blue colored glass. There is a wood door with ten square lights on the east-facing wall within the recess that leads from the interior to the balcony. On the second floor, the recessed balcony is flanked by one-over-one wood windows. The shallow eave is accented by wood brackets. This is the only elevation that does not have a dormer. The screened-in porch is visible at the east end of this elevation, set back a couple feet from the south elevation of the house.

Exterior – East Elevation
On the east elevation, the screened-in porch is at the south end of the first floor. Openings on the main house are visible through the screened porch: At the south end of the first floor is a short one-over-one window; north of this is an entrance to the kitchen. The door is recent. North of the screened-in porch, there is a wide one-over-one first floor window. A short narrow one-over-one window is centered on the second floor. This is flanked by longer one-over-one windows: one at the north and one at the south end of the second floor. The shallow roof overhang is decorated with small wood brackets. A flared hipped roof dormer is centered on the roof. It features a paired one-over-one wood window and dentils.

Interior – Plan
The layout of the first floor remains true to the model plan. The main entrance to the house is centered on the north elevation. The front entrance to the first floor is here through a small vestibule leading into the central or grand hall. The central hall is flanked by what were historically the parlor to the west and the dining room to the east. The living room[1] is located behind the parlor at the southwest corner of the first floor. The kitchen is located behind the dining room at the southeast corner of the first floor. There is an open pantry between the dining room and kitchen. Based on the model plan, it is possible the pantry area was once enclosed, but this is unconfirmed. A very elaborate stair landing is located straight south (ahead) of the center hall. Two steps lead up from the hall to the stair landing. At the east side of the landing, a door leads down two steps to the small hall in front of the original first floor restroom. From this small hall ahead (south) is the bathroom, east (up a couple steps) is the kitchen, and west is the stairway that leads down to the full basement. Returning to the elaborate stair landing south of the central hall: at the west side of the landing, stairs lead up to the second floor. Six stairs lead upward (south) to a small landing; then turn east along the south wall, past the stained glass window, to a small landing; then turn north and up four steps to the second floor hall.

The layout of the second floor remains similar to the model plan with minor changes. The central stairway leads to the second floor at the south side of the house. This leads to a square plan central hall with various rooms situated around it in a U-shape. A smaller bedroom is located at the southeast corner of the second floor. A "chamber" converted to a master bath, is at the northeast corner (the present owners believe this was once the nursery). Between these two rooms is a bathroom. A hall closet was added adjacent to the bathroom in the hall. A library is located at the southwest corner of the second floor. The master bedroom occupies the west two-thirds of the north half of the second floor. It features the polygonal bay window that is visible on the front façade.

Interior – Detail
The interior of the E. E. Haugen Residence features much of its original features and trim. On the first floor, windows and doors have their original wood casings. The heads feature egg-and-dart molding. A wood pedestal colonnade separates the central hall from the parlor. It features beautifully detailed ionic columns, paneled pedestals, and an entablature with egg-and-dart molding. An elaborate pedestal colonnade separates the central hall from the raised stair landing. The shorter ionic columns rest atop tall paneled pedestals and support an entablature ornamented with a wreath and festoon motif as well as bead and egg-and-dart moldings. Double pocket doors, each with five raised rectangular panels, divide the central hall from the dining room. The doors have original hardware. Pocket doors also divide the living room from the

[1] The model plan labels this the living room, though it was also historically a music room.

parlor. On the stair landing, the starting step features a circle end. The newel post is elaborate and unusual. It appears to be a gathered wheat motif. The hand rail starts as a spiral flora motif above the newel post. Thin turned balusters (Colonial) support the hand rail. The newel posts above on the landing are fluted and paneled. The steps feature open stringer panels. The first floor is also enhanced by original wood paneled doors, original hardware, original wood baseboards and original wood flooring. The majority of the first floor flooring and woodwork is oak. Carpet is only over the wood floor in the living room. Radiators remain in the central hall, the parlor and the dining room. The kitchen has an exposed brick chimney, likely the former location of an old cook stove.

On the second floor the original wood trim is fir. Windows and doors have their original wood casings. The plain cap trim above the head casing features cyma recta molding. Original baseboards remain. Each door features five horizontal rectangular raised panels with original hardware. Some second floor wood trim is painted white. Original wood floors remain. The second floor has some original closets, such as in the library and master bedroom. The closets in the master bedroom are set apart in a recessed cased area at the west end. A historic radiator remains in the master bedroom near the bay window.

Outbuilding - Barn
The Haugen Barn remains on the property, now used as a garage and for storage. It is located at the southwest corner of the property. A short drive leads to the west side of the barn from the road. This is a two-story barn with a rectangular plan and a steeply pitched gabled roof. It has horizontal wood drop siding with wood corner boards and asphalt shingles. It has a sunroom wrapping the southeast corner, a recent addition. On the interior, the west two-thirds of the barn are divided from the east one-third of the barn. Historically the east one-third housed the Haugens' two horses and was an open stable area. The present owners enclosed this. The west two-thirds of the barn housed the Haugens' carriage and delivery wagon. It is now the garage.

The first floor on the west end (gable end) has a modern garage door. The west 2/3 of the first floor interior is now a two-car garage. A rectangular loft door is centered above the garage door. A square window with four square lights and faux shutters is located in the gable end. All square windows were added by the current owners. A wood cutout decorates the gable peak. A metal final ball is on the gable peak.

The first floor on the south elevation has two square windows matching the one on the west elevation. They are evenly spaced on the west two-thirds of the elevation. East of this, a glass bay is created by a ribbon of one-over-one wood windows. It is capped by a low-pitched gable roof. This sunroom or greenhouse room was added by the present owners. (The windows are the original wood storm windows for the Haugen house.) Directly above, is a rectangular loft door of the same horizontal siding as the barn.

At the south end of the east elevation, the first floor sunroom contains a ribbon of six one-over-one wood windows. Two of the windows extend south, beyond the barn. A diminutive shed roof is north of the ribbon of windows. A square window, matching those previously described, is centered on the second floor. A second square window is located above in the gable end.

The first floor of the north elevation features, from left to right (east to west), a square window, a Dutch door with four vertical lights in the upper half, double track doors, and another square window. The Dutch door recently replaced an early Dutch door that was pulling away from the door frame. The track door and hardware is original. The present owners recently added a hipped roof open porch supported by square wood posts. It spans the track doors and the present Dutch door. The second floor of the north elevation features three evenly spaced square windows.

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

The E. E. Haugen Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture, used for homes that were built in the U.S. in the late nineteenth and early-to-mid twentieth century. The barn behind the home is also a contributing building.

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

The E. E. Haugen Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture, used for homes that were built in the U.S. in the late nineteenth and early-to-mid twentieth century. The grand home, built in 1904, was one of the early landmarks in Brookings, being visible to the east of Pioneer Park and only one block west from Brookings' Main Street. Its image was featured in an early twentieth-century promotional booklet of Brookings.[2] The Haugen residence is a local interpretation of a nationally advertised architect's design. It was modeled after a design published in *The Woman's Home Companion* between 1898 and 1904.

The Colonial Revival style enjoyed longstanding popularity between 1880 and 1955. This style-name describes any building echoing the architecture of "English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard."[3] Georgian (1700-1800) and Adam or Federal (1800-1845) style architecture was the primary influence for Colonial Revival, while English Postmedieval (New England) and Dutch Colonial architecture were secondary influences. Americans' interest in their colonial architectural roots was roused during the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. The genesis of architects designing in this idiom is attributed to McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow who studied original Georgian and Adam buildings while touring New England in 1877. Soon after, they revived these designs, which became popular in the 1880s. As Richard Guy Wilson notes in *The Colonial Revival House*, the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 also helped popularize the style. Generally, Colonial Revival examples are larger than, and tend to combine elements of, their colonial predecessors. Individual elements may not be kept within their historical proportions. Later (1915-1953), as photographs and measured drawings of original colonial buildings were published and circulated, more authentic replication became common.[4]

Colonial Revival style houses have a box-like form with a symmetrical front façade and central entry. Vernacular examples were constructed in wood before 1920; while the use of masonry was dominate only for high-style examples. After 1920, the use of masonry was more widespread for all Colonial Revival homes. Common features include small entry porches, full-length porches and porches to the side or rear supported by slender columns. Decorative crowns cap paneled wood doors. The entrance is often flanked by pilasters and capped by an entablature, pediment, or broken pediment. The door surround may include a fanlight or sidelights. Multi-paned, double-hung, rectangular wood windows are frequently paired. Decorative wood molding, dentils or modillions may accent cornices. Features not found on colonial examples, but frequently found in the Colonial Revival style include paired, triple, or bay windows, as well as one-story, wide wings.[5] In addition, some "architects and builders also freely added Classical details like Palladian windows and columns to buildings quite unclassical in massing."[6]

By the early twentieth century the Haugen home's front porch roof extended across the length of the front façade. This is the "hipped roof with full-width porch subtype;" one of nine principal subtypes of the Colonial Revival style. The subtype is sometimes called the Classic Box. Features common to this subtype include a one-story, full-width porch with classical columns; a symmetrical, two-story house of square or rectangular plan; two-story pilasters at the corners; dormers (hipped or gabled); and doors to the center or to the side. "These houses have both Neoclassical and Colonial Revival influences, but lack the full-height porches of typical Neoclassical houses."[7]

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[2] *Brookings: The Educational Center of South Dakota,* (Brookings, SD: The Publicity Committee of the Commercial Club, City Council and Business Men of Brookings, 1919), 22.

[3] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2002), 324.

[4] Ibid., 324, 326.

[5] *Historic Indiana: Indiana Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004* (Indianapolis: State of Indiana – Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002), 65; McAlester, 321, 323-326.

[6] Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings In Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999), 180.

[7] McAlester, 321.

The Haugen Residence exhibits key characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. It is a symmetrical, two-story house with a rectangular plan, wood siding, two-story ionic pilasters at the corner, and hipped dormers accented by dentils. It features a central entrance with sidelights and a central bay window on the second floor. Windows are single, triple, or paired one-over-one rectangular wood windows. The front façade's double-hung wood windows have a diamond/prism pattern in the upper sash, common to Colonial Revival style homes. Wood brackets accent the eaves. The current owners rehabilitated the formerly enclosed porch in 1985, by opening it back up and incorporating compatible classical columns to support the porch roof.

The E. E. Haugen Residence retains excellent integrity in setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. There have been a couple of recent changes. The front porch was opened up in 1985 after being enclosed in the mid-1900s and compatible columns and railings were added. Also at this time compatible balusters were reincorporated around the second floor front bay window and dormer, after the originals were removed sometime in the mid-1900s. A screened-in porch was added to the side of the home in the mid-1990s. It is set well back from the front façade and blends with the character of the home. These compatible changes do not detract from the overall integrity of the home. It retains original character defining features such as its form, interior plan, and interior and exterior decorative details. It eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture.

The Haugen barn also remains. Though it has undergone minor changes to ensure its continued use, it is a rare resource for an urban area. It is increasingly difficult to find barns remaining in historic neighborhoods in South Dakota. As the National Register Bulletin, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" states, a rare example of a property type may justify accepting a greater degree of alteration or fewer features, provided that enough of the property survives for it to be a significant resource. This rare example of an urban barn, remaining on the Haugen's historic property, is thus also a contributing resource.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Development of Brookings

Indigenous peoples have inhabited the area within Brookings County, South Dakota, for centuries. The earliest confirmed occupations on the northern plains date back around 12,000 years BCE.[8] The most recent American Indian occupants were the Arikara and the Dakota, Nakota and Lakota collectively referred to as the Sioux. The Arikara, a branch of the Pawnee, migrated east into Brookings County from their home along the Missouri River around 1700, most likely pursuing new hunting grounds.[9] A half-century later the Arikara were on the decline, victims of diseases brought by the white fur traders and the aggression of the stronger Sioux. The Sioux would dominate the area until the Anglo-American expansion overwhelmed them in the second half of the nineteenth century.

In 1861, Dakota Territory was carved out of the land obtained in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Although some settlement was already taking place in the newly formed territory, either by treaty with the local American Indians or by squatting, larger waves of settlement were just beginning. In 1857 the first town of Medary was established in what would become Brookings County. Shortly after its founding, the Yankton and Yankonai Indians (bands of the Nakota) forced settlers out of the area. The town site remained vacant for 11 years until it was resettled in 1869. Brookings County was officially organized from this settlement in 1871.

The town of Brookings came into existence with the railroad, the great maker and breaker of communities throughout the West. Equipped with the knowledge that the railroad planned to go north of Medary, a number of residents purchased land and made the move a few miles up the Big Sioux River. Residents and businessmen from Fountain, which was located six and a half miles northeast of the future town site of Brookings, also made the move. In 1879 tracks were laid and the town of Brookings was platted. Brookings immediately assumed a prominent role in the county by beating out neighbors White and Aurora for the county seat in an election the same year. Official incorporation followed in 1883.

Historical Background for the Haugen Residence

Engbret E. Haugen, a prominent Brookings businessman, built the house at 202 Fifth Street in 1904. Haugen was born in southeastern Minnesota. He later moved to Webster, South Dakota, where he became a clerk for one of the principal

[8] Brookings County Historic Book Committee, *Brookings County History Book, Prehistory*, by L. Adrien Hannus (Freeman: SD, Pine Hill Press, 1989), 13.

[9] Ibid., 19

mercantile businesses in that town. He came to Brookings, South Dakota from Webster in 1895 and became a partner in a general store with E. J. Skinner. In 1897 E. E. Haugen and Skinner dissolved their business partnership. In 1897 or 1898, Haugen built his own general store in a wood building on Brookings Main Street. He called it "Haugen's Large General Store" and it was two blocks north on Main Avenue. It was described as two stories, 24 by 100 feet with an elegant and attractive arrangement. (The wood frame building was later rebuilt in brick in 1917).[10]

With Haugen's abilities, his business prospered. He was known for his polite and patient attention shown to customers. His general store offered a variety of goods, the stock being one of the "largest and most complete in town":

"The north side of the store is used for dry goods and the south side for shoes, underwear; and gents' furnishings, while the upper floor is used for manufactured goods, such as cloaks and tailor made suits and skirts for ladies, misses and children. In the rear of the first floor is the grocery department where a well selected line of staple and fancy groceries can be found at all times. He has free delivery and eight clerks to look after the wants of his customers."[11]

Haugen's daughter, Eva, later recalled his customer dedication. "He was known for delivering anything and everything he sold, even a spool of thread if it was necessary."[12] Goods were delivered by horse and wagon. The barn in back of the Haugen house provided for this service. Haugen's daughter recalled, "Harold Davis, who lived back of us, cared for the horses and did the delivery work."[13]

Haugen rebuilt his wood-frame general store in brick in 1917. At the time, the building was connected with the corner building owned by Carl Trygstad. It was renamed the Trygstad-Haugen Building. E.E. Haugen sold his business in 1918, and the new owner tried to start a movie theatre, without success. Haugen regained ownership and in 1921 rented it to J.C. Penney Company. It served as a series of clothing stores in subsequent years. He retained ownership until his death in 1952.[14]

E.E. Haugen married Adrina Harrison in Minneapolis, Minnesota on June 12, 1897. Adrina's father, Harris Harrison, was a bugler for General Grant during the Civil War. After E. E. Haugen married Adrina, they lived over Haugen's Large General Store in Brookings. When their son Edmond was born in 1898, they moved to a cottage at 203 Fifth St. They then had two more children, their son Burdick in 1900 and daughter Orpha (Towers) in 1902. It was as their family expanded that E.E. Haugen constructed the Colonial Revival style residence at 202 Fifth Street in 1904. Their daughter Eva was born in the house in 1906. Eva recalled, the home was located four blocks from the railway station, and the home was a frequent stop of the homeless. They did work for the family, such as cutting wood, in return for a meal.[15]

The design for the Haugen home was based on one by Ernest J. Schellentrager featured in an edition of *The Woman's Home Companion*, published sometime between 1898 and 1904.[16] (The current owners have this page of the publication framed, given to them by descendants of E.E. Haugen). Schellentrager was practicing architecture in Cleveland at this time. He practiced under the Saving and Sensible Architectural Bureau which existed from 1890 to 1894. He then practiced under the company name Century Architectural Company from 1897 to 1903. Both companies published

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[10] Eva A. Schutt (Haugen) (Saginaw, MI), to Brookings Historic Preservation Commission (Brookings, SD), "Memorandum regarding the current history recently printed about 202 Fifth Street," February 26, 1999, transcript in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD; "E.E. Haugen: Dealer in General Merchandise," clipping, date unknown, (photocopy), in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Firth Street, Brookings, SD.

[11] "E.E. Haugen: Dealer in General Merchandise," clipping, date unknown, (photocopy), in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD.

[12] Eva A. Schutt (Haugen) (Saginaw, MI), to Brookings Historic Preservation Commission (Brookings, SD), "Memorandum regarding the current history recently printed about 202 Fifth Street," February 26, 1999, transcript in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

[16] E.J. Schellentrager, "A Model $3,500 House," *The Woman's Home Companion* (c.1901), original page removed from publication and framed, in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD.; An advertisement on the same page states "We erected 261 buildings in 1898." The Haugen home was built in 1904. Thus, the page from *The Woman's Home Companion* featuring the Schellentrager model home must have been published between 1898 and 1904.

architectural catalogues, which brought his designs to a wider audience. In Cleveland he built many houses for Belden Seymour, an important real estate developer on the west side of Cleveland. Sometime after 1903, Ernest Schellentrager relocated to Pittsburgh, where he lived until his death in 1955.[17]

The design was featured in an article titled "A Model $3,500 House," by E. J. Schellentrager. In the article, the architect stated:

"The writer's aim, when he designed the building shown at the head of this article, was to embody in it as many useful features as possible without overstepping a certain limit of cost or losing sight of the item of convenience in the general plan. The amount of money at hand was about thirty-five hundred dollars, and with this the building had to be constructed and many new articles of furniture purchased. The Colonial style was selected as the ideal, both on account of exterior effect and the possibility of utilizing all the room to the very best advantage."[18]

The architect's attention to the livability of the home was clear. He said this of the upstairs room with the bay window: "It is an ideal room, so large and airy that one feels a sense of freedom in moving about in it."[19] It provided ample closet room, and a "pretty bay window nook in one end." "It is a room which, for coziness and convenience, is calculated to please a woman."[20] His attention was given not only to comfort and convenience, but also privacy. As the architect stated, "Have you ever thought of the convenience of a library near your own room, and away from possible interruption by callers? I had this point in view when I arranged the library on the second floor, and it has been found the most comfortable room in the house for that purpose."[21]

Two sources state that the Haugen home on Fifth Street was built or erected by Mr. Haugen.[22] Whether this means he physically constructed it, or financed it, is unclear. Another party was involved in adapting the model plan for the Haugens. There exists a well executed elevation drawing of the Haugen residence, labeled in architect's lettering "FRONT ELEVATION."[23] A note at the top reads "Built in 1904, architect Mr. Berg or Burg." This may indicate the involvement of a local architect or builder. Future intensive research may reveal more on this point.

The Haugens made some adaptations to the Schellentrager design featured in the *Women's Home Companion*. For example, they omitted the balustrade atop the hipped roof. They chose hipped dormers rather than gabled dormers. They chose a more elaborate upper window pane for the front façade, with a prism/diamond pattern. The Haugens selected flat window heads for the first floor façade windows, rather than the broken pediments shown for the model home. The Haugens used a much more elaborate treatment for their front door and sidelights than that for the model home. The interior plan did not deviate from the model. Much of the interior detail was also similar, such as the placement of colonnades between rooms, while some details differed. For example, the paneled wainscoting shown in the entry of the model home was not incorporated into the Haugen home. The Haugen's daughter, Eva, recalled that Mrs. Haugen insisted on the stained glass windows installed above the stair landing as well as the frosted windows in the living room. She "did not think it proper for visitors to see the barn and activities in the back yard."[24]

The barn, located behind the residence, housed two horses and the carriage and delivery wagon. The wagon was used for Mr. Haugen's delivery service for his general store. Their daughter, Eva, recalled they had two beautiful bay horses. She also stated that the carriage was "one of the finest in the area. It was a four-passenger, had a fixed top with gold fringe, leather fenders, wood frame body and brass carriage lamps for nighttime travels."[25] The family used the carriage for traveling and used the wagon for store delivery until they acquired their first "auto" in 1917. In 1917 Haugen sold the horses, but kept the carriage until 1935.

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[17] Bob Keiser, Cleveland Landmarks Commission, to Jennifer Brosz, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 29 September 2009, email, personal communication with nomination author.

[18] Schellentrager, "A Model $3,500 House."

[19] Ibid.

[20] Ibid

[21] Ibid.

[22] Schutt, "Memorandum"; "E.E. Haugen: Dealer in General Merchandise."

[23] "Front Elevation," architect's drawing of 202 Fifth Street. Original Drawing in hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD. (Given to them by descendants of E. E. Haugen.)

[24] Schutt, "Memorandum," 3.

[25] Ibid.

After Mrs. Haugen passed away in 1947, E.E. Haugen sold the home on Fifth Street. (He later passed away in 1952). They lived in the home from 1904 to 1947 (43 years). The house underwent some changes during the Haugens' ownership. Originally, the front porch was designed after Schellentrager's model home. As he stated in the *Women's Home Companion*, "[The porch] extends across the entire front of the building. The roof of the porch was placed only over the center portion or entrance, as it was desired to make an interesting effect by placing awnings over the large front windows in the summer, and at the same time avoid the shutting out of light and sun from those windows in winter."[26] The Haugen's did not put awnings on the windows, and by 1919 the porch roof extended the full length of the front façade.[27] By 1937 the porch was enclosed.[28] Sometime between 1937 and 1950 the balcony above the first floor porch and the one around the front dormer were removed.[29] It is unclear whether this occurred during the Haugens' ownership, or during subsequent ownership.

According to the current owners, the Frost family purchased the Haugen home as their residence c.1948. Mr. Reuben B. "Jack" Frost was a basketball coach and athletic director for South Dakota State University (SDSU) in Brookings. SDSU's Frost Arena was named after him. The Frosts retained ownership until c.1960. According to the current owners, in the postwar period, University enrolment increased, and the house was used as a dorm by SDSU. Around 1960, it was purchased by the Shadwells. The Shadwells owned the property from c.1960 to 1985. Mrs. Shadwell opened it up as a boarding house for students. David Sogn, a local carpenter, purchased the home and began fixing it up in about 1984. The current owners, Charles and Mary Lou Berry, purchased the house from Mr. Sogn in 1985 and continue to use it as their residence.

In 1985, the Berry's rehabilitated the formerly enclosed porch, by opening it back up and incorporating compatible classical columns to support the porch roof. These columns were salvaged from another older property on 6th Street in Brookings. They also reincorporated compatible wood balustrade above the porch and surrounding the front dormer. The original balustrade was removed sometime between 1937 and 1950, as previously described. In the mid-1990s, they added a screened-in porch to the east side of the house. It is set back from the front façade and sensitively blends with the design of the home. The barn originally used for the delivery wagon, carriage, and horses, remains on the property. The Berrys made some adjustments, as described in the narrative description, and now use it as a garage and for storage.

The Berrys continue to reside at 202 Fifth Street. They have collected much history on the home and its first residents. The home is well-maintained and remains a prominent example of an early Colonial Revival style home in Brookings, South Dakota.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"202 Fifth Street, photo -1937." Copy in hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Firth Street, Brooking, SD.

"202 Fifth Street, photo -1950." Copy in hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Firth Street, Brooking, SD.

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"E.E. Haugen: Dealer in General Merchandise, n.d." Clipping (photocopy) in the hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Firth Street, Brookings, SD.

"Front Elevation." Architect's drawing of 202 Fifth Street. Original drawing in hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD.

[26] Schellentrager, "A Model $3,500 House."

[27] *Brookings: The Educational Center of South Dakota,* 22.

[28] 202 Fifth Street, photo, 1937, in hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Fifth Street, Brookings, SD.

[29] 202 Fifth Street, photo, 1937 and 202 Fifth Street photo, 1950, in hand of Charles and Mary Lou Berry, owners, 202 Firth Street, Brooking, SD.

0005 HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0005
(Barn) Facing Northeast

0006 HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0006
(Barn) Facing Southeast

0007 HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0007
(Barn) Facing Southwest

0008 HaugenEEResidence_BrookingsCounty_SD_0008
(Interior) Facing South

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Charles and Mary Lou Berry

street & number 202 Fifth St. telephone (605) 697-6573

city or town Brookings state SD zip code 57006

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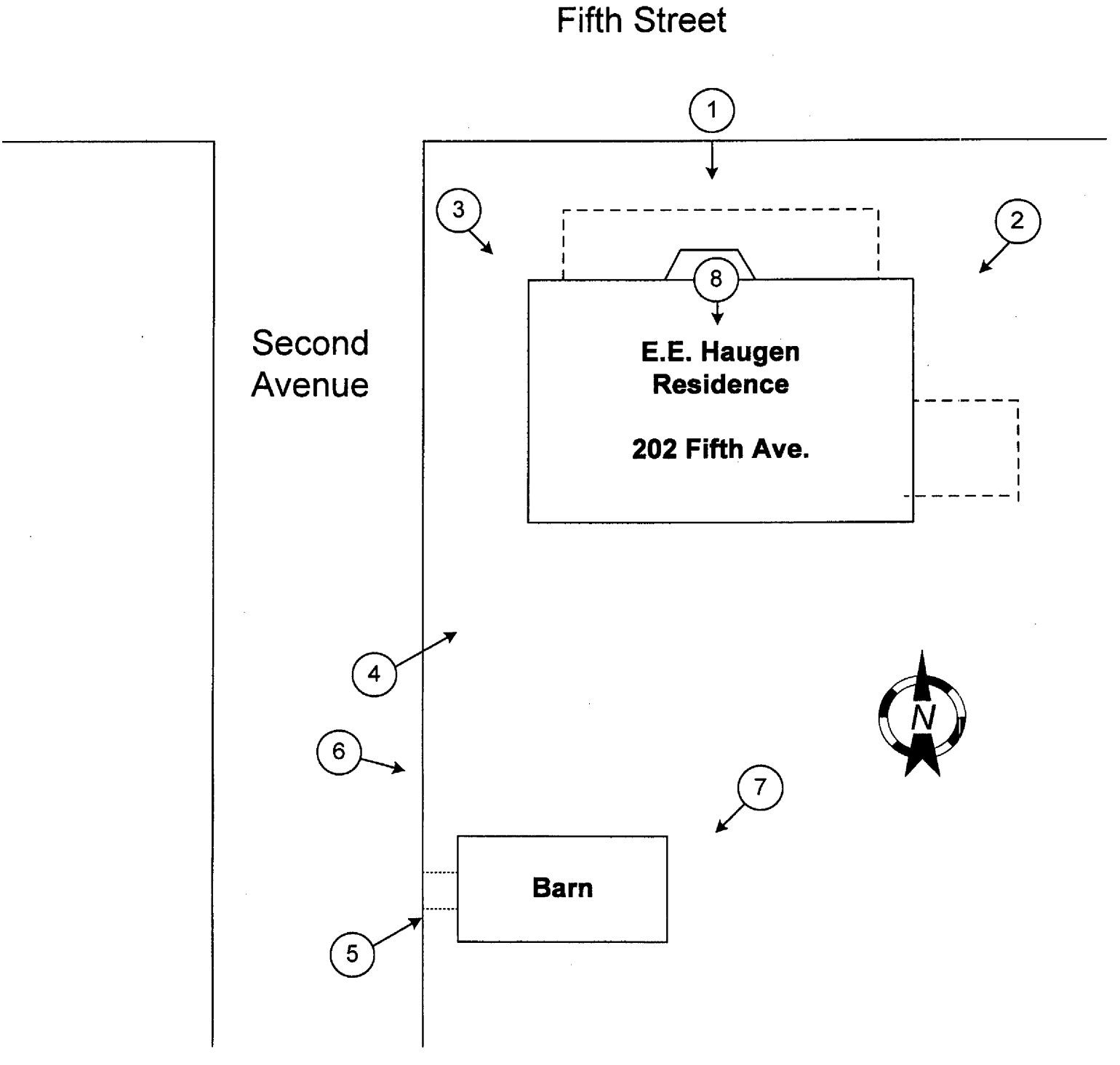
E.E. Haugen Residence
Property Sketch
Brookings County
Brookings, South Dakota



ROOMS