

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1398

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Arthur and Ellen Colgan House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 407 3rd Street

City or town: Edgemont State: SD County: Fall River

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

<u>Jay D. Vogt</u>	<u>05-24-2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
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

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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:)

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7.31.17
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood: weatherboard; Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Arthur and Ellen Colgan House (c.1900) is located at 407 3rd Street in Edgemont, Fall River County, South Dakota. It sits midblock with a large yard that stretches to the south. Large trees are scattered throughout the yard. The house is the largest residence in the town of Edgemont, population 740 (2010). The house is two-and-a-half stories with a front gable roof; a cross gable projects on the south elevation. A covered porch with a bead board ceiling and Doric columns wraps around on the east, west, and south elevations. The wraparound porch floor is not elevated and sits at ground level. Pediments protrude from the roof of the porch on the south and west elevations above entrances. The house is wood frame construction with wood weatherboard siding, corner boards, fascia boards, chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The windows are all wood sash; the majority are one-over-one double hung windows. Most windows also have aluminum storms. There is a detached summer kitchen (c.1900) and garage (c.1920) on the property. Both structures are contributing. The house retains good integrity and appears very much like it did historically.

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Narrative Description

House c.1900 Contributing

West Elevation

The west elevation faces 3rd Street and is the primary entrance. The entrance is centered on the main level. It has a wood door protected with a wood storm door with two panels of glass. Above the door is a wood transom window. Flanking the door are cottage windows. The upper sash of the cottage windows are leaded glass with a diamond-and-oval design. The second story has three double hung one-over-one windows with wood sashes. In the gable is a tri-part window consisting of three double hung one-over-one wood sash windows. Above the windows is a wood attic vent.

South Elevation

The south elevation is the other primary elevation of the house. On the first story, moving from west to east, is a three-sided bay, cottage window, an entrance, and a bumped-out section with paired patio doors. The bay contains double hung one-over-one wood windows. Around the top of the bay is sawtooth woodwork and along the bottom are bead board wood panels. The cottage window matches the design of the cottage windows on the west elevation with a diamond-and-oval design. The entry has a wood door protected by a wood storm door with two panels of glass. Above the door is a wood transom. The bumpout contains the only modern change to the house (date unknown) with paired wood-and-glass patio style doors. The second story has four one-over-one double hung wood windows. One of these windows is noticeably smaller than the other three.

East Elevation

The east elevation has two, two-light rectangular wood windows on the first story. On the second story is a door flanked by windows. The door is wood with glass in the upper panel. A wood storm door with three panes of glass protects the door. The flanking windows are double hung one-over-one wood windows. In the gable is a tri-part window with three wood double hung one-over-one wood windows. Above these is a wood attic vent.

North Elevation

The north elevation is the only side not to have a porch. The first story has three double hung one-over-one wood windows. The second story has four double hung one-over-one wood windows. One of these windows is noticeably smaller than the other three.

Interior

The main floor of the Colgan House has a reception room/parlor and a music room of the same size on the western side. The east side is a large kitchen/dining area. A half bath/laundry room is located in the northeast corner. The second floor has a central hallway running east/west with three bedrooms on the south side and two bedrooms and bathroom on the north side. The third floor contains two rooms and closets for storage.

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Most doors on the first floor have transom windows. The trim work around these doors is a molded pilaster finish with raised molding profiles and bull's eye corner blocks. The doors are wooden with two long vertical panels over two shorter vertical panels. The open divisions on the first floor have bracket-like plaster details at the top of the openings. The door surrounds on the second floor have plain trim work, yet they have an embossed egg-and-dart cap trim. The doors are wooden with two vertical panels over two horizontal panels. Closet doors and windows on all floors have plain trim work with the same embossed cap trim as doors on the second floor. Closet doors are wood with two vertical panels over two vertical panels with a rectangular panel in the middle.

The first floor also contains a picture rail molding. The stairway between the first and second floors is an open stairway. It has an ornamental newel with chamfered corners on the base. It also has ornamental turned balusters that start and end with a square piece. The stairway between the second and third floor is open with no railing. Original radiators are found throughout the house. Original wood flooring remains throughout the house and the walls are plaster.

Cookhouse/Storage Shed c.1900 Contributing

This is a rectilinear structure with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and topped with a chimney. Siding matches the house and roof eave overhangs are slight. There is a historic four-panel wood door on the south elevation and a boarded over window opening. It served as a cookhouse historically and appears in very early photos of the house. The photos are undated, but show the house with no vegetation around it and water/sewer pipes laying on the dirt street waiting to be trenched underground. This indicates they were likely taken not long after the house was constructed.

Garage c.1920 Contributing

The garage is a wood frame structure covered in stucco. The roof has a saltbox shape, which appears to be the result of a gable roof structure with an added shed roof lean on the back. It has asphalt shingles. The east elevation has trifold wood doors with multi-light windows. There is a boarded opening on the back of the garage and remnants of small, multi-light windows in the gables. The circa 1920 date is based on the style of the trifold doors.

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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 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
c.1900-c.1920

Significant Dates
c.1900

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Colgan House is significant locally under Criterion C for **Architecture**. It is the best local example of a transitional style that occurred between the earlier Queen Anne and succeeding Colonial Revival styles. It is also one of the best, if not the best, example of a styled house in Edgemont. Distinguishing features of the house's exterior include a wraparound porch with pedimented entries, cottage windows with leaded glass in a diamond-and-oval design, and a three-sided bay window with decorative sawtooth woodwork. Interior features include wood paneled doors with transom windows on the first floor, trim work around the doors with bull's eye corner blocks, stairway with an ornamental newel and turned balusters, second floor doors with an embossed egg-and-dart cap trim, plaster walls, and wood floors. Integrity of location and setting are high as the house and outbuildings occupy the original three city lots associated with the property retaining the large yard. Original materials remain throughout most of the house and the original design remains largely intact. The only modification is the installation of double doors at the southeast corner leading into the kitchen/dining area. The date of this change is unknown. The period of significance is c.1900-c.1920. This covers the construction dates of the house, summer kitchen, and garage, all of which are historically significant to the property.

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

Brief History of Edgemont, Fall River County

Located in the southwest corner of the South Dakota, Fall River County was inhabited by indigenous peoples as long as 11,000 years ago. The most recent American Indian tribe associated with the area is the Lakota Sioux, who retained western South Dakota through the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 which created the Great Sioux Reservation.

The reservation included the Black Hills, which became the epicenter of a gold rush in 1875-76. As gold seekers illegally poured into the hills, the United States Army was unable and unwilling to keep them out. To avoid further conflict, the United States government sought to remove the hills from the reservation. This area, which included what would become Fall River County, was opened to settlement.

The first to come were the large cattle outfits who ran tens of thousands of head of livestock on what was essentially "free" land. As homesteaders began to make claims, the big outfits fell to

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the wayside while a more sedentary ranching system developed. Ranching and livestock production continue to be the primary economic activity in the area.

The other economic force was the railroad, which reached what would become Edgemont in 1890. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad constructed a depot and railyard solidifying its presence in the young community. Other industries including irrigated farming, a smelter, a woolen mill, paint factory, and brickyard would develop in the 1890s, but Edgemont's economy remained focused the railroad and livestock production.¹ This trend continues today with ranching as the primary economic activity.

History of the Arthur and Ellen Colgan Family

Arthur Colgan was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1856.² In his early twenties, he and his brother John moved to southwest Nebraska where they were engaged in railroad construction as contractors.³ George W. Kingsbury in his *History of Dakota Territory* said that Colgan was in the railroad contracting business from 1877 to 1882. In 1882, he took up a claim near O'Neill, Nebraska, and while proving up also had an implement business. Colgan's obituary says he contracted for the railroad until 1880, at which time he moved to Valentine, Nebraska, and entered the hotel business.⁴ Kingsbury says he moved to Valentine in 1884, where he worked in a hardware store before going into the hotel and restaurant business.⁵ Kingsbury is likely correct as Colgan received homestead papers for property in Holt County, Nebraska, in 1888, indicating he was there prior to that.⁶ Regardless, both Kingsbury and the obituary agree Colgan moved to Oelrichs, South Dakota, in 1886.

Brothers Arthur and John Colgan, along with their wives Ellen and Johanna, came to Oelrichs in 1886 to join their father Thomas. Arthur took a homestead claim in 1889 and paid cash.⁷ The family lived on a tract of land one-half mile south of Oelrichs for a few years before buying an interest in a general store.⁸ *Fall River County Histories* and *In The Shadow Of The Butte: A History of Oelrichs and Surrounding Area* claim that Arthur and John started in the general store business in 1892, while Arthur's obituary says it was 1888 and a biography of his wife, Ellen

¹ Caroline Curl, editor, *Edgemont Centennial: 1890-1990*, (Edgemont, SD: Edgemont Herald Tribune, 1989), 10.

² George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory: Biographical Volume 5*, (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Company, 1915), 505.

³ Ibid, 505.

⁴ "Prominent Business Man Passes To His Reward," *The Edgemont Tribune* 15 December 1927.

⁵ Kingsbury, 505.

⁶ <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=patent|st=NE|cty=089|In=colgan|fn=arthur|sp=true|sw=true|adv=false> Accessed 26 August 2016.

⁷ *South Dakota Tract Books*. V.119, Fall River 10S, 7E, 24 NW1/4. South Dakota State Archives.

⁸ Fall River Historical Society, *Fall River County Pioneer Histories*, (Fall River County: 1976), 50.

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Colgan, in "Daughters of Dakota" says it was 1889.⁹ Most sources agree that it was 1898 when Arthur got into the general merchandise business in Edgemont. Arthur's brother John and his family moved to Edgemont to run that store.¹⁰ Once again most sources agree that Arthur sold his interests in the Oelrichs' store in 1900 and moved his family to Edgemont. His merchandise business in Edgemont occupied two storefronts and carried a variety of ranch supplies.¹¹



The Colgan family about 1906 Standing left to right - Mrs. Colgan, Nelle - Mr. Colgan - Mary, seated left to right Ed - Tom - Pat - Charles

Arthur and Ellen Colgan family posing near the southwest corner of the house (*Fall River County Pioneer Histories*)

Both Arthur and Ellen were active citizens. Over the years, Arthur was a city councilman, mayor, school board member, and state legislator (1913-14).¹² His wife, Ellen, was a Royal Neighbor, member of the Edgemont Women's Club, and active in civic organizations such as the library, city parks, and other city improvements.¹³ She was also a devout Catholic and served as the chairwoman of the Edgemont Branch of the Fall River County Red Cross Chapter during

⁹ Will G. Robinson, compiler, "Daughters of Dakota" *South Dakota Historical Collections*, v.XXXIII, (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1966), 91.

¹⁰ Oelrichs, 196.

¹¹ Kingsbury, 505; Fall River County Historical Society, 50.

¹² "Prominent Business Man Passes To His Reward," *The Edgemont Tribune* 15 December 1927.

¹³ Robinson, 91.

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World War I.¹⁴ The Colgans had six children: Thomas, Ellen (Nelle), Edward, Charles, Mary, and Leonard (Pat). They were active in the family business for many years.

History of the Colgan House

Establishing the history of the Colgan House is difficult due to conflicting histories and lack of resources, such as Sanborn Fire Insurance maps or early newspaper articles. However, it is believed that Arthur and Ellen Colgan built this house circa 1900 when they moved to Edgemont.

In *Edgemont Centennial: 1890-1990*, construction of the house is attributed to Harry Dunn with the Colgans making later improvements. Harry Dunn was a pioneer resident who owned a pool hall and saloon. Both the *Edgemont Centennial: 1890-1990* and also *Glimpses Into Edgemont's Past* agree that Dunn's saloon was the first building erected on the new townsite.¹⁵ This must have been in 1890, as the townsite was laid out with references made to the depot and hotel the railroad constructed, both of which were erected in 1890.¹⁶ The *Edgemont Centennial: 1890-1990* says that Dunn was in business for a few years. In this section of the monograph, there is also reference to an 1878 fire that burned several businesses, implying that these businesses and owners were around at that early date. This date must be an error, given that the townsite developed in 1890.

The 1878 and 1890 dates in question are important because later in the monograph it is reported that:

“Mr. Dunn built a residence in the middle of the block between D and E Streets on Third Avenue *shortly after he built the store (my emphasis)*. As near as can be determined this is the house that A.J. Colgan purchased when they moved to Edgemont. Mr. Colgan added the second and third stories and the porch around the east and south sides of the house.”¹⁷

¹⁴ Ibid, 91.

¹⁵ Gilbert B. Taylor, *Glimpses Into Edgemont's Past*, (Lusk, WY: The Lusk Herald, 1961), 48.

¹⁶ Ibid, 18, 20, 24.

¹⁷ Caroline Curl, editor, *Edgemont Centennial: 1890-1990*, (Edgemont, SD: Edgemont Herald Tribune, 1989), 48.

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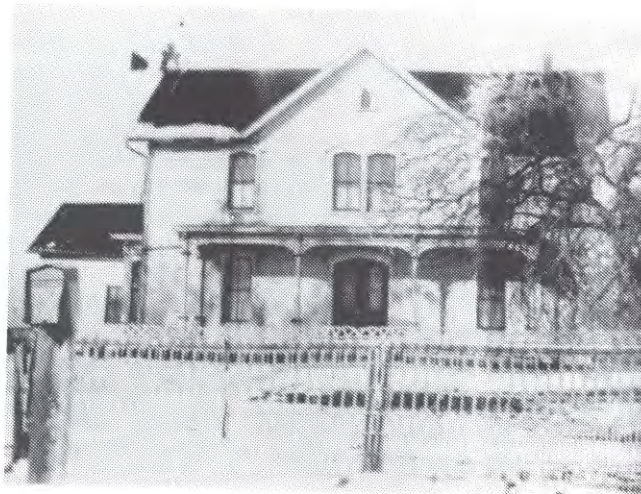


Photo from Edgemont Centennial 1890-1990, claiming to be the original Colgan House.

This paragraph is also accompanied with a photo claiming to be the original Colgan House (see above). While the house in the photo is similar in massing and size to the current house, it seems unlikely the house in the photo and the current house are the same house.

The house in the photo is two stories with a cross gable. Its windows have segmented arches with two-over-two sashes with an arched entrance as well. The front of the house has a Victorian porch with what appears to be narrow turned columns with gingerbread. Stylistically, this house appears more like a circa 1890s-period house, around the time Dunn supposedly built it. However, Dunn's original house is implied to be smaller in the above monograph entry, with Colgan adding the second and third stories circa 1900.

The Colgan House of today is different. It is a two-and-a-half story gabled house. The windows are one-over-one sashes with straight moldings and trim. Classical columns support the wrap-around porch that also contains pediments over the entrances. Stylistically, this house appears more like a circa 1900-period house, which fits the time Colgan arrived in Edgemont.

Architecturally, this casts plausible doubts that the house in the history book and the current house are the same. They are simply too dissimilar. It also does not seem feasible that the house in the photo was somehow rebuilt into the current house, given the architecture present and the accounts above concerning Dunn's supposed original construction and Colgan's supposed later additions. It is more likely that the Colgans constructed their house from scratch in c. 1900.

Not only does the house appear architecturally to date from around 1900, Arthur Colgan's obituary supports this date. *The Edgemont Tribune* recorded in its 15 December 1927 issue that, "It is within this writer's memory that A.J. Colgan purchased the ground where his magnificent home now stands, and which was, at the time of purchase, just a sand pile, he revamped into a

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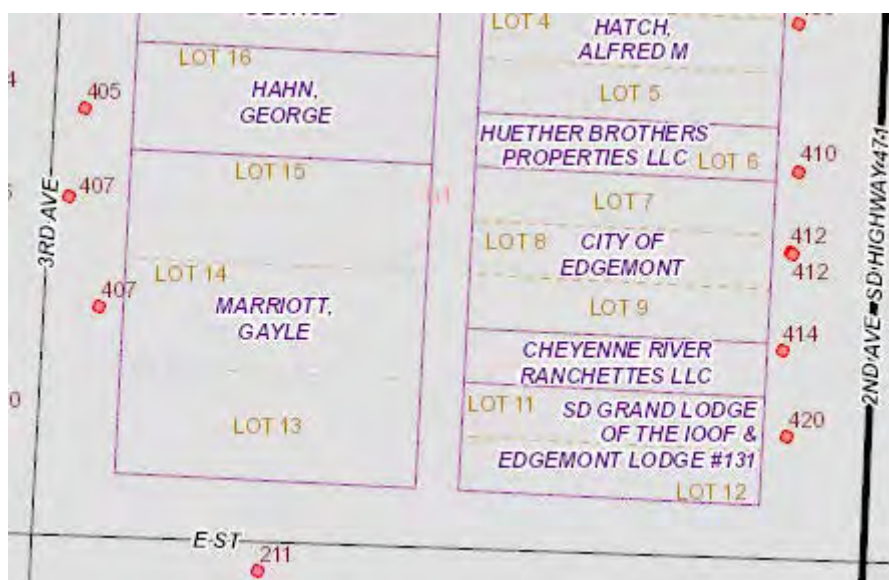
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spot of beauty.”¹⁸ This implies that there was no structure on the land when Colgans acquired it c.1900.

It is possible, even likely, that Dunn originally built a house on this property. He owned Lot 15 Block 5 Original Town of Edgemont 1898-1900 along with Tilla Dunn.¹⁹ A house could have burned or been relocated at some point before Colgans constructed their house c.1900.

Deed research also supports the c.1900 construction date. Colgan purchased Lot 15 in 1900.²⁰ Lot 15 is the lot that the house is located on (see scan below). The Colgan House is right up against the property line with Lot 16. Colgan purchased Lot 14 in 1904 and Lot 13 in 1906.²¹ Lots 13-14 make up the large front yard. All of the lots are Block 5 Original Town of Edgemont.



Scan from <https://fallriver.connectgis.com/Map.aspx> Accessed 9 January 2017

Circa 1900 was chosen for the construction date of the home as Colgan owned Lot 15 at the time and it is believed he built this home when he moved to Edgemont with his family in 1900. It would make sense he wouldn't move his family from their residence in Oelrichs until this house was built, but this cannot be confirmed. It is possible that the family lived in their store downtown after moving to Edgemont in 1900 and moved into their new home at some point later.

¹⁸ "Prominent Business Man Passed To His Reward," *The Edgemont Tribune* 15 December 1927.

¹⁹ Deed Book 11, p26. Signed 8/26/1895; Deed Book 10, p67. Filed 4/19/1900. Fall River County Courthouse.

²⁰ Deed Book 10, p67. Filed 4/19/1900. Fall River County Courthouse.

²¹ Deed Book 12, p80. Filed 5/23/1904; Deed Book 20, p456, filed 3/31/1906. Fall River County Courthouse.

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Arthur and Ellen lived in their house until their deaths, his in 1927 and hers in 1931. It appears that the house stayed in the family for many years, with daughter Mary and her husband Arch Nequette living in the house as of 1976.²² Mary passed away in 1980.²³

Architecture of the Colgan House

Some houses cannot be classified into a neat stylistic category. At times, an emerging architectural style will influence an established style creating a transitional building containing elements from two or more styles. This is what we see with the Colgan House, which may be best described as a vernacular interpretation of the coalescing Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles that occurred around the turn of the 20th century.

This eclecticism – mixing a historical style with modern elements – is common and inevitable in architecture, but seems to be even more complicated in America as architects redefined relationships between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.²⁴ It was in the late 1890s that Colonial Revival details started to appear in Queen Anne structures. Restraint was typical in these early transitional houses, with such elements as triangular gable-front roofs and classical columns on porches appearing with stickwork and towers prevalent to the Queen Anne style fading. By the turn of the century, Americans began to embrace the simpler, more conservative lines of Colonial Revival over the pretentious Queen Anne. Yet, the Queen Anne style didn't fade altogether, as a "Free Classic" subtype with the asymmetrical façade of the Queen Anne and simple lines and classical columns of the Colonial Revival enjoyed a brief popularity.

The transition from Queen Anne with its asymmetry, high-pitched gables, and extensive wood ornamentation was gradual, with Colonial Revival's move toward symmetry and less complicated ornamentation eventually supplanting it. During the transition, notable simplification of exterior surfaces more characteristic of the Colonial Revival style occurred. Houses were clad from top to bottom with clapboard siding, corner boards and window framings were plain, as were moldings on porches, gable verges, and cornices. Pedimented porch entries became common and classical columns were used for porch supports.

The first to encounter this transition were high-style, architect-designed homes.²⁵ It took longer for this trend to trickle down to middle class housing markets with the transition persisting in some areas through the first decade of the 20th century.²⁶ This trend was accelerated as architects and marketers produced a variety of house plans that targeted the middle class and disseminated

²² Fall River County Historical Society, 51.

²³ Oelrichs Historical Society, *In The Shadow Of The Butte: A History Of Oelrichs And Surrounding Area*, (Pierre, SD: State Publishing Company, 1982).

²⁴ Linda E. Smeins, *Building and American Identity: Pattern Book Homes 1870-1900*, (Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 1999) 227.

²⁵ Richard Guy Wilson. "The Great Civilization" in *The American Renaissance, 1876-1917*. (New York: The Brooklyn Museum, 1979), 63-64.

²⁶ Tower House National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 2016, 8-14.

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transitional styles to a wider audience.²⁷ However, as typical with stylistic traditions, vernacular builders were conservative and did not adopt new styles entirely. With the transition to Colonial Revival, builders tended to graft decorative elements of the style onto essentially Victorian-type houses.²⁸

The inspiration behind the Colgan House is not known. It is the best local example of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival transitional architecture. Elements of this crossover are evident on both the exterior and interior. The large, dominant front facing gable of the primary (west) elevation reflects Queen Anne in form. However, this same elevation – with a door flanked by cottage windows, three evenly-spaced windows on the second floor, and tri-part window in the gable – hint at the symmetrical characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The opposing east elevation also hints at symmetry, with a central door on the second level flanked by windows and a tri-part window in the gable.

For the most part, the house retains the boxy massing of the Colonial Revival style. However, on the first floor of the south elevation is a three-sided canted bay window with sawtooth woodwork on the top and decorative wood panels at the base. This feature is rooted in the Queen Anne style. The south elevation's second level approaches symmetry with three near-equally-spaced windows with a small stairwell light window sandwiched between two of them.

A porch wrapping completely around the west, south, and east elevations is characteristic of the free classic subtype of Queen Anne architecture. This stylistic change began in the 1890s and was widespread as the evolution of Colonial Revival architecture made inroads on the prevailing Queen Anne style. The porch's Doric columns and pediments over central openings clearly represent this transition.

The fenestration is also more Victorian. The two entrance doors are relatively simple capped by a plain transom window, lacking features such as sidelights, fanlights, or a decorative crown. The windows, primarily one-over-one sashes, also lean more towards the Queen Anne. Colonial Revival typically used multi-light-over-one sashes, though one-over-one sashes are found on transitional examples. The bay window and three cottage windows with their decorative upper sashes are also associated with Queen Anne.

The interior also appears to be firmly in a transitional phase. Jan Jennings and Herbert Gottfried describe this transition in their *American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940* when discussing the transition between an ornamental and classical aesthetic that took place around 1895 to 1910. One of the key indicators of aesthetics is millwork, which is used moderately in the Colgan House. Heavier decoration of the earlier ornamental period is largely missing with a lack of wainscoting, detailed window aprons, use of multiple wood species, parquet flooring and

²⁷ Daniel D. Reiff. *Houses From Books: Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogues in American Architecture, 1738-1950: A History and Guide*. (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, 2000), 95.

²⁸ Tower House National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Alexandria, VA, 2006, 8-14.

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other treatments. However, the first floor doors have plain molding trim and bull's eye corner block boards characteristic of this earlier style.

Other interior aesthetics are more classical, though. The windows and upstairs doors have unadorned surrounds with embossed egg-and-dart cap trims. The interior stairway has a squared newel with a rather plain cap. The balusters are turned, but less ornate.

Queen Anne and Colonial Revival

The Queen Anne style was the dominant style of domestic architecture in the western United States from 1880 to 1900. The style persisted into the 1910s in South Dakota before fading away completely. Queen Anne came about as a result of the Industrial Revolution, as new technologies began to emerge that allowed builders to use mass-produced, pre-cut architectural trim and other similar decorative elements. It spread rapidly as a result of the wide dissemination of pattern books and an expanding railroad network, which increased the availability of new products.

While the Queen Anne style's popularity was waning in South Dakota, Colonial Revival was just taking off. In the late nineteenth century, writers, artists, and historians began depicting the colonial and revolutionary periods as representative of the nation's core values. These founding myths were attractive to Americans as they searched for a national identity during the aftermath of the Civil War and the following new era of diversity as immigrant numbers swelled.²⁹ Amidst this backdrop, Colonial Revival gained momentum nationwide as Americans' architectural tastes began looking towards their colonial precedents more favorably.³⁰

The Colonial Revival style that emerged in the 1880s was based on the early English and Dutch houses in colonial America along the eastern seaboard. Georgian and Adam styles constituted the backbone of the style, though other secondary influences contributed. Early Revival houses referenced the original architecture of the colonies, but rarely duplicated it, as they tended to differ significantly in size and exaggerated architectural details. Colonial Revival was popular from 1880-1900 and enjoyed another era of strong favor from 1920-1940.³¹

Comparisons

The Colgan House is the most prominent house in Edgemont. It is also one of the few styled homes in town and possesses good integrity. The majority of homes in Edgemont are modest to small size vernacular forms with gabled roofs, though hipped and pyramidal forms are also

²⁹ Tower House National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Alexandria, VA, 2006, 8-14.

³⁰ W. Barksdale Maynard, "Best, Lowliest Style! The Early Nineteenth Century Rediscovery of American Colonial Architecture," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol.59, No.3, (September, 2000), 388.

³¹ Cyril Manton Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*, (New York: W.W. Norton Company, 1998), 68; McAlester, 325-326.

Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
Name of Property

Fall River, SD
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present. There appears to be relatively few homes, though, with stylized influences from the early days dating 1890-1920.

The Colgan House is transitional, with both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. There is a one-and-a-half story stucco house at 610 4th Avenue that also appears transitional, with a porch that wraps around onto two elevations with Doric columns and a cottage window. Half of the porch on the south elevation, though, appears to have been enclosed and possibly bumped out, impacting its architectural integrity. 508 4th Avenue also has some stylized elements, including a clipped gable and front porch with Doric columns and wood balustrade, but otherwise lacks distinction for eligibility. A concrete block home on 2nd Avenue is interesting, but has several openings boarded up making it difficult to evaluate for eligibility under Criterion C for Architecture. Another early home with a partial tower and semi-circular porch at 506 6th Avenue demonstrates early Queen Anne traits, but it is connected to a modern building. Finally, a Queen Anne style home located at 600 5th Avenue may be eligible. It has a partial bay, porch with stickwork, and general massing of the style. When evaluated against comparable properties, the Colgan House is the best local example of a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house that retains integrity.

Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
Name of Property

Fall River, SD
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Curl, Caroline, editor. *Edgemont Centennial: 1890-1990*. Edgemont Herald Tribune, Edgemont, SD: 1989.

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Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
Name of Property

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County and State

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South Dakota Tract Books. Vol.119. Fall River County. 10S 7E 24 NW1/4. South Dakota State Archives.

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Tower House National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Alexandria, VA, 2006

Wilson, Richard Guy. "The Great Civilization" in *The American Renaissance, 1876-1917*. The Brooklyn Museum, New York: 1979.

Newspapers

The Edgemont Tribune 15 December 1927

Deeds

Deed Book 10, p67. Filed 4/19/1900. Fall River County Courthouse.
Deed Book 12, p80. Filed 5/23/1904. Fall River County Courthouse.
Deed Book 20, p456. Filed 3/31/1906. Fall River County Courthouse.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
Name of Property

Fall River, SD
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FA00000382

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .52 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 13 | Easting: 108492 | Northing: 4805493 |
| 2. Zone: 13 | Easting: 108540 | Northing: 4805490 |
| 3. Zone: 13 | Easting: 108537 | Northing: 4805446 |
| 4. Zone: 13 | Easting: 108488 | Northing: 4805450 |

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

Lots 13, 14, & 15, Block 5, Original Town of Edgemont.

Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
Name of Property

Fall River, SD
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes the house and yard associated with the Colgan House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: CB Nelson
organization: SD SHPO
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: 1 January 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
Name of Property

Fall River, SD
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Colgan House

City or Vicinity: Edgemont

County: Fall River

State: SD

Photographer: CB Nelson

Date Photographed: September 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 15.

SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0001	E
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0002	NE
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0003	N
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0004	NW
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0005	E
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0006	NE
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0007	N
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0008	S
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0009	W
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0010	S
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0011	S
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0012	S
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0013	N
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0014	W
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0015	NE
SD_FallRiverCounty_ArthurandEllenColganHouse_0016	W

Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
Name of Property

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County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

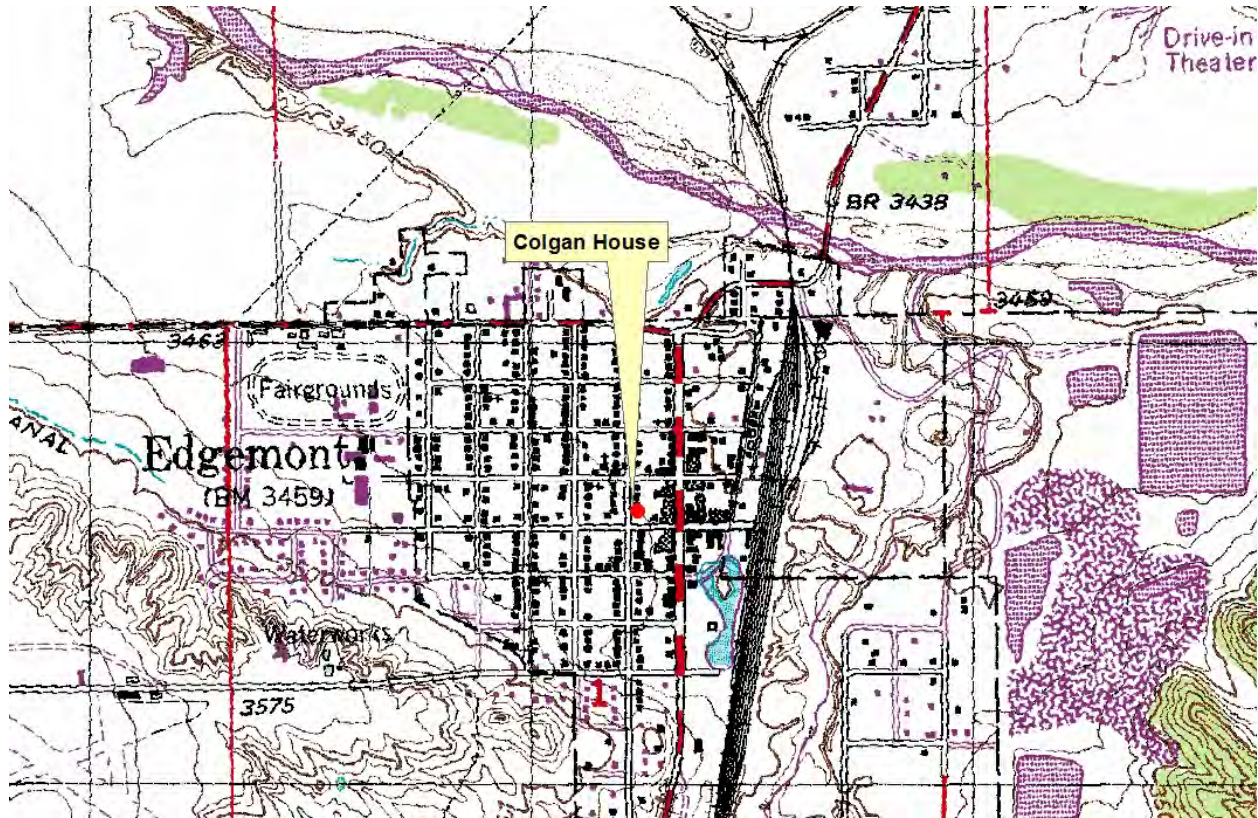


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2016.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2



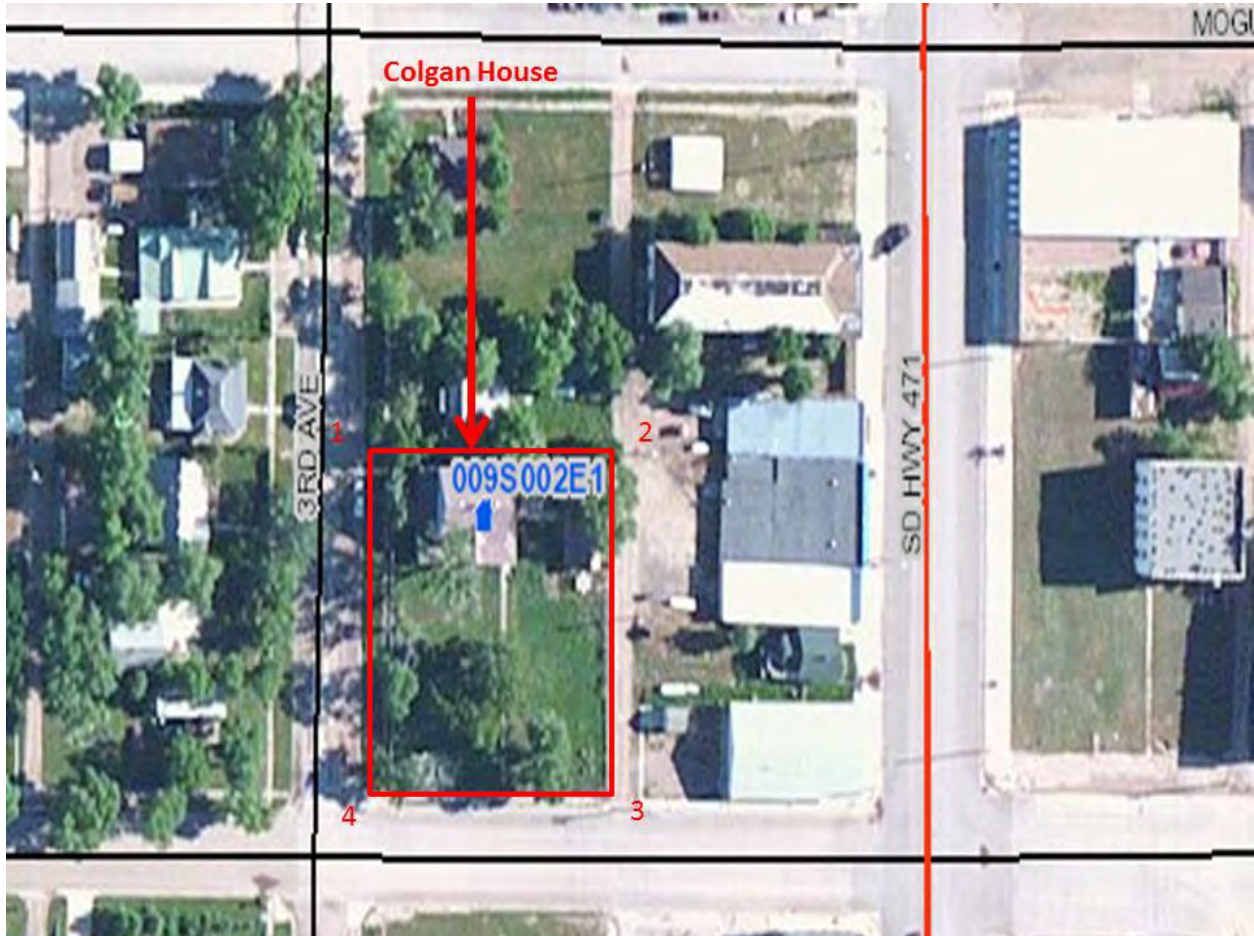
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2016.

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National Park Service

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Section number 10

Page 3



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10

Page 5

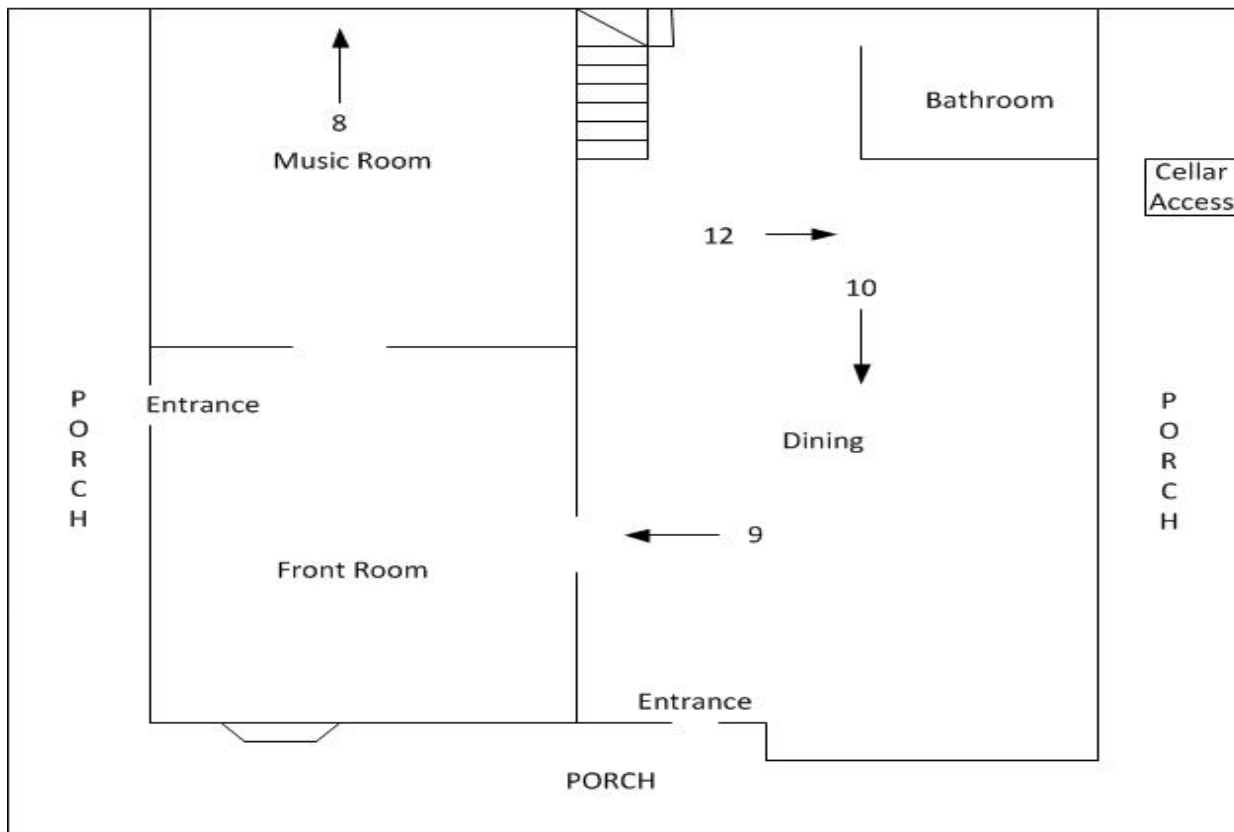


Photo Log of Exterior Photos

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 6

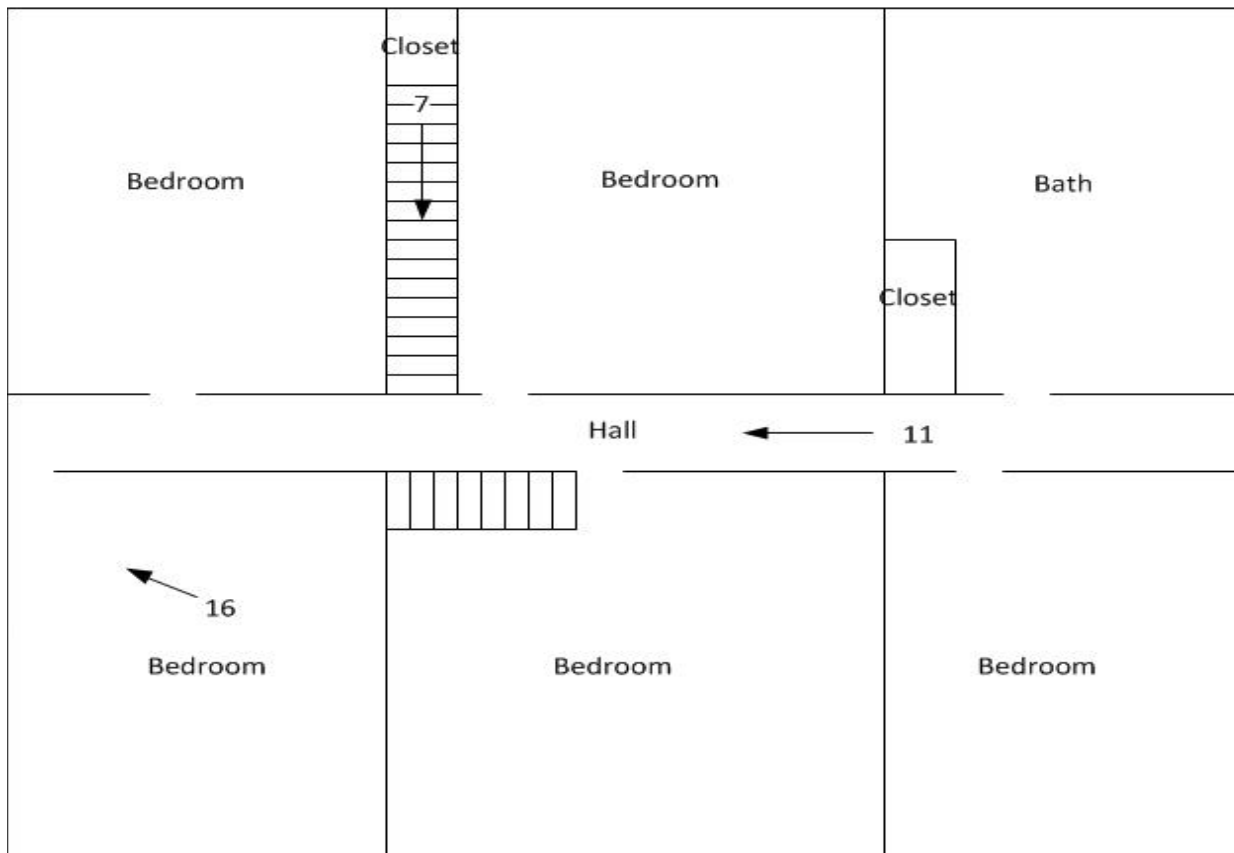


First Floor
Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
407 3rd Street
Edgemont, South Dakota
(Interior Photos Keyed To Photo Log)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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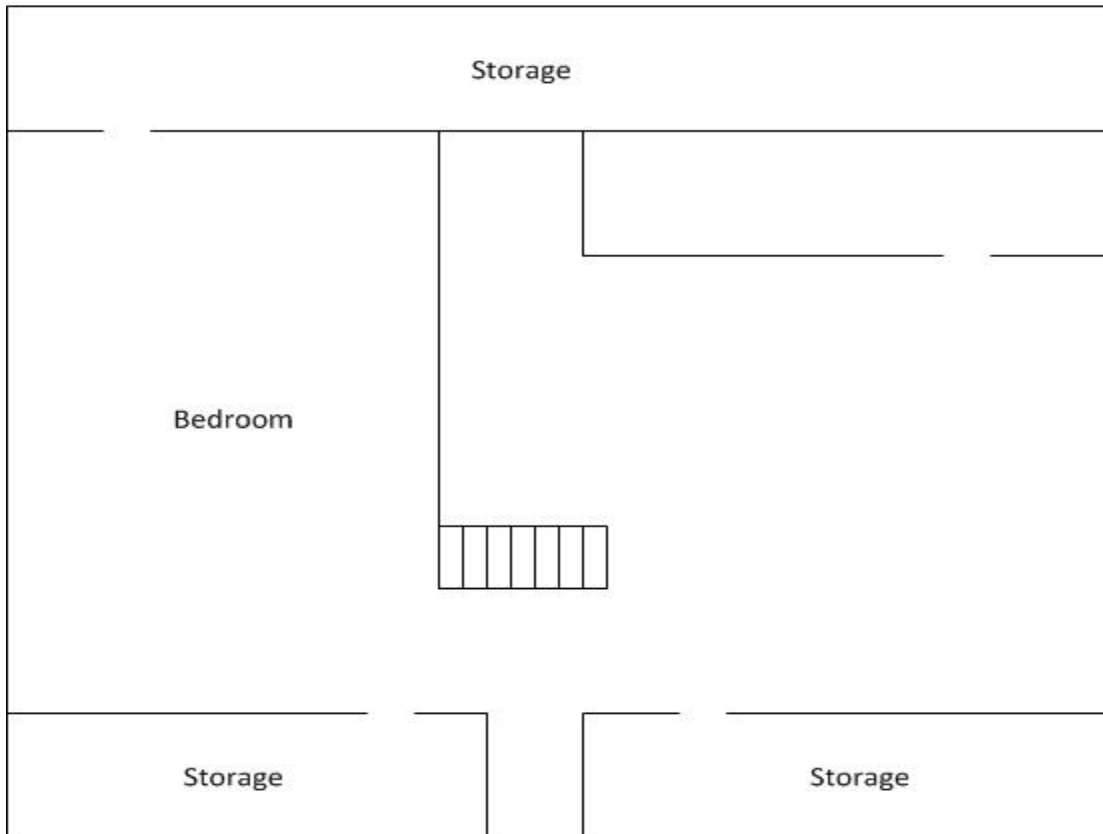


Second Floor
Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
407 3rd Street
Edgemont, South Dakota
(Photos Keyed To Photo Log)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 8



Third Floor
Arthur and Ellen Colgan House
407 3rd Street
Edgemont, South Dakota























↑ UP
Tyson
↑ UP
TO MAINTAIN SHELF LIFE THIS PRODUCT MUST BE KEPT AT 26-32°F AT ALL TIMES.

White cabinet on the wall.

Bright window at the end of the hallway.











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/16/2017 Date of Pending List: 7/18/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 Date of 45th Day: 7/31/2017 Date of Weekly List: 8/3/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/31/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

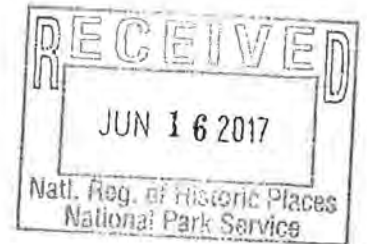


south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



12 June 2017

Keeper of National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240



Dear Keeper:

Please find enclosed seven National Register of Historic Places nominations including: *Stadum-Green House, First Presbyterian Church, Arthur and Ellen Colgan House, American Legion Community Hall, Mortimer Cabin, Port and Helen McWhorter House, and C.W. Parker Carousel No.825.*

Please email chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us with any questions.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist