

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97000145

Date Listed: 3/03/97

Property Name: Feigel House

County: Pennington

State: South Dakota

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

March 3, 1997
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significance

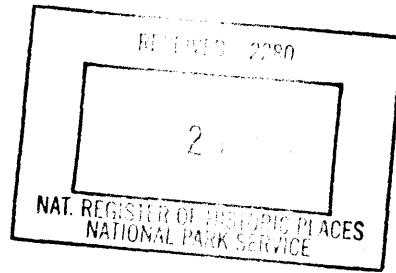
Criterion C is, hereby, deleted as a qualifying criterion because, due to the loss of many architectural details including the wrap-around porch, the property no longer has sufficient historic integrity to be considered a fine local example of the Italianate style. "Architecture" is also, hereby, deleted as an area of significance.

Megan Dobbs of the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment on March 3, 1997.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Feigel House

other names/site number

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 328 East New York Street not for publication
city or town Rapid City vicinity
state South Dakota code SD county Pennington code 103 zip code 57701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

01-14-97
Date

SD SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

name of property Feigel House

county and state Pennington South Dakota

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Work in Progress</u>	Sub: _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

roof Wood: Shingle

walls brick, stone, wood

other Stucco

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

See Continuation Sheets

name of property Feigel House

county and state Pennington South Dakota

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	643650	4882640	3	_____	_____
2	___	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) **See Continuation Sheet**

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) **See Continuation Sheet**

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Michelle L. Dennis, Consultant with technical assistance by the SHPO Staff
organization _____ date February 11, 1994
street & number 2691 Jackson Street telephone 514-343-6652
city or town Eugene state Oregon zip code 97405

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

name of property Feigel House

county and state Pennington South Dakota

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name Feigel House Preservation Foundation

street & number P O Box 2998

telephone 605-341-5820

city or town Rapid City

state SD

zip code 57709

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

name of property Feigel House

county and state Pennington South Dakota

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object ,or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance 1887-1931

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DINING ROOM

The dining room is unique. Entered from the corner of the library, it is a large room with built-in cabinets and cupboards along the north wall and paired windows on the west wall. There is currently a wood stove near the south wall, where a fireplace once was. In the center of the room is a curved, reinforced archway, an element which was designed to support the weight of the cistern located in the roof above this room. An exterior door on the east side leads to the east yard. A second doorway to its south on the east wall leads into what was the kitchen area in the small addition. The dining room is also plastered and was wallpapered. Wainscoting, matching that in the library, can be found around the bottom portion of the walls throughout this room. The flooring matches that in the main portion of the house. The ceiling is ten feet.

THE BACK ELL

Until its recent restoration and conversion into a breezeway, the back ell was gutted and retained none of the original interior fabric of the house. It was originally built as the kitchen and bathing room. Later the northern-most area was walled off and made into a bathroom with toilet. There was evidence of a cookstove located along the west wall in this portion of the house. The kitchen was relocated into the small addition just off the dining room. The ceiling height is approximately eight feet.

THE SMALL ADDITION

This room was originally added to the house, possibly around 1910, as a bedroom for Mr. Feigel, who had become unable to climb the stairs to the bedrooms on the second floor. It is not clear when the room was converted to a kitchen, but evidence points to the early 1970s. As a kitchen, this room was totally remodeled from its original appearance. It had relatively modern cabinets and flooring. The addition was removed to remedy structural problems and bring the house back to its pre-1900 appearance.

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EXTERIOR

This Italianate residence is irregular in massing. Typical of a New England farm house, Feigel built this house with a large main portion, a smaller rear portion, and a back ell extending to the attached carriage house. The main portion of the house is two stories with an attic. The rear portion and the back ell are one story. The main portion of the house has a double-pitched hipped roof; the uppermost hip appears to be nearly flat. Three gabled dormers, in the attic area, are located on the lower portion of the hipped roof--two on the west side and one on the south side. The rear portion of the house is also hipped (a cistern is located in the space under this hip). The back ell is gabled. A small shed addition that was located at the northeast corner where the main portion and the rear portion meet has been removed for the restoration of the property.

The parlors, library, stairwells, bedrooms, and attic are located in the main portion of the house. Feigel's office was located on the second floor of the house; this room was converted to a bathroom, probably in the early 1970s. The dining room is located in the rear portion of the house, while the original kitchen and bathing areas were located in the back ell (an outhouse was located at the north edge of the property on the west side of the carriage house; no visual evidence remains).

The foundation of the house is stone. Structurally, the exterior walls of the main and rear portions of the house are built of brick, three widths thick. Feigel and his son, Edward, formed these bricks from clay mud dredged from the creek located south of the house and baked them in a kiln on that site. The house was stuccoed in the 1940s to prevent further deterioration of the soft bricks. The back ell is of frame construction; vertical planks covered with stucco sheathed the west wall, while lapped horizontal board sheathed the east wall. After its restoration, the ell is now sheathed entirely in vertical planks, based on historic evidence. All of the interior wall construction is frame. The roofing material on all sections of the house is wood shingle. A stuccoed brick chimney extends through the roof along the northwest facade of the main portion of the house.

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Physical Description

The Feigel House is architecturally significant as one of two identified remaining Italianate style residences in Rapid City, South Dakota. It is the only Italianate style home built of brick. Located at 328 East New York Street, the house was designed and built by a prominent local entrepreneur, Frederick C. Feigel, in 1887. The residence has distinctive characteristics of an Italianate style building in both its massing and interior and exterior details. In addition, an attached carriage house, built by Feigel in 1890, is significant as the only carriage house with cupola in Rapid City.

SITE

The Feigel House is located on the north side of East New York Street in Block 10 of Blake's Addition to Rapid City, South Dakota. The building is on a prominent site atop a hillside overlooking Roosevelt Park to the south and the downtown to the southwest. Elevated above street level, the residence is set back approximately 20 feet from the public right of way. The parcel on which it sits consists of tax lots #31, #32, #33, and #34, a rectangular area of 112.5 feet by 117 feet. The parcel is bounded on the east by Waterloo Street and on the south by East New York Street. The north property line is defined by a public gravel alleyway (which was the original driveway on the property); the west edge is defined by shrubbery and a partial retaining wall. A stone wall extends the width of the site (from east to west) on the south side of the house, and a stone walkway and steps extend south from the house to the street.

The residence is situated on the east portion of the parcel on a gently sloping site. Several mature lilac bushes (planted by Feigel) are located on the south and west edges of the property. Two silverleaf maple trees are located at the southwest corner of the property; cottonwood trees grow immediately west of the kitchen ell. A carriage house, also a contributing building on the site, is attached to the north of the kitchen ell (see site plan and description).

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The house is currently without a porch. A one-story porch that spanned the front (south) facade was removed during the summer of 1993 to make way for restoration work. The original two-story porch spanned the front facade, wrapped around the southwest corner, and extended northwest to connect with the portion of the house containing the library. The original porch included a hand-turned balustrade along both the first and second levels, chamfered posts set on recessed panel pedestals, tongue-and-groove decking, and slatted skirting below the deck to the ground. A matching balustrade was located above the bay window on the west side of the house.

A single door led from the porch into the library, and a double door on the south facade, east end, led into the formal entryway. Both doors have transoms above. A door on the east side of the rear portion of the house leads from the east yard to the dining room. Another door, on the east side of the back ell, provides access to the original kitchen ell from the east yard. In keeping with the Italianate style, the windows in the main portion of the house are tall, narrow, double-hung wooden sash with segmental arches above. With the exception of the paired windows on the south facade and the three windows located in the bay on the west facade, all are single windows. The windows in the dormers are also double-hung wood sash but do not have the segmental arch form. In the rear portion of the house, there are paired windows in the dining room on the west side. There are three windows on the east side of the back ell, which now serves as a breezeway between the carriage house and the main house. None of the windows in the rear portion or back ell have segmental arches above. All of the original windows remaining in the house are one-over-one.

INTERIOR

ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRWAY

The double door on the south facade of the main portion of the house enters into a small entrance hall containing the stairway to the second floor. A straight, steep staircase is located on the east side of this hallway; the original railing and balustrade are missing but the have been located and will be restored. There is evidence that this stairway was altered;

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it appears to have made a pivotal turn at the bottom, giving it a curved effect. The wall below the staircase has been replaced by plywood (the stairway to the cellar is located behind this wall). A doorway into the front parlor is to the immediate left upon entering the entrance hall. The doorway into the library is at the north end of the entrance hall. This hall is lit by a transom window over the front doorway. The flooring is narrow board wood. The ceiling height is ten feet.

FRONT PARLOR/BACK PARLOR/LIBRARY

The front parlor is a large, open room with a bay window on the west side and a pair of tall, narrow windows on the south wall. All of the windows are double-hung wood sash. Paneled pocket doors separate the front parlor from the back parlor. These doors have beautifully intact faux wood graining on both sides of the recessed panels. The back parlor (directly north of the front parlor) is a slightly smaller room which contains the fireplace for the house. Originally a large, elaborate mantel with several shelves graced the fireplace surrounds, but it was removed and sold in the 1980s (this mantel may have been relocated and may be purchased as part of the restoration project). There is one single window located on the west side of the room. The wide opening between the back parlor and the library (directly east of the back parlor) was originally covered with cloth draperies. The library is of nearly the same dimensions as the back parlor but has two windows--one on the east wall, one on the north wall. When the small addition was added to the space just north of the library, this window was sealed over and used as shelf space. There is a door in the southeast corner of the room which opens to the outdoors. Also on the south wall are the doorways leading to the cellar stairs and the entrance hallway. All of the walls in these three rooms were finely plastered and wallpapered. The current restoration work includes the removal of all the layers of wallpaper; and their replacement with reproduction paper. There is wainscoting in the library, and throughout all three rooms, a wide wood molding with bull's eye surrounds the doors and windows. The flooring is narrow board hardwood. The ceiling is ten feet.

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SECOND FLOOR/ATTIC

The stairway from the entrance hall extends to the second floor landing and hallway. There are three bedrooms on this floor. The one in the northeast corner was the master bedroom and is the only one with a built-in closet. This room has only one window, located on the north side. The second bedroom, in the northwest corner, has a window on the north side and another on the west side. This room has been stripped of its plaster, leaving only the exterior brick walls and interior wood frame construction. In addition to having a doorway into the landing hallway, this room opens into the bedroom in the southwest corner of house. This is the smallest of the bedrooms and has a west-facing window which opens onto the balcony above the bay window and a south-facing window which opened onto the balcony of the front porch. In the southeast corner is what is now a bathroom. This room was originally Mr. Feigel's office. All of the rooms on the second floor, including the landing hallway, are/were plastered and wallpapered. The ceiling height throughout the second floor is nine feet, six inches.

A beautiful curved, wooden staircase rises from the southeast corner of the landing hallway to the attic. This staircase was constructed by Albert E. Young and is one of the finest details remaining in the house. The balustrade and handrail were taken in the 1980s but have been recovered. The attic, although at times used for play space for children, is only roughly finished and was used primarily for storage.

HARDWARE/WOODWORK

Most of the original window and door hardware has been removed. There are a few examples remaining, indicating that the hardware throughout the house was fairly ornate, detailed cast iron. There are locks on some of the windows, hinges on the front doors and library door, and door knobs on the attic doors which are all ornate, Victorian-style cast iron.

The woodwork in the parlors, library, and dining room include ten-and-a-half inch baseboards, wide moldings with bull's eyes and groove cuts, wainscoting (in the library and dining room only), and recessed panel

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pocket doors between the front and back parlors. The woodwork on the second floor is less detailed and includes narrower baseboards and window and door surrounds of simple wood molding. The most elaborate woodwork on the second floor is the curved wood staircase to the attic.

OTHER STRUCTURES

A two-story carriage house is attached to the back ell of the house on the north edge of the property. Built in 1890, this square carriage house is of frame construction and sheathed with board and batten. It has a hipped roof with wood shingles and is topped with a square cupola. The cupola has windows in the east and south sides and also has a hipped roof with wood shingles. Large sliding doors on rails are on the north side of the building; a small doorway is located on the south facade at the corner. There are three windows on the east side (two on the lower level, one on the upper) and one on the south side adjacent to the doorway. The carriage house was accessed through the east yard or the north driveway (now a public alleyway). This building also sits on a stone foundation. According to family descendants, a large barn sat directly east of the carriage house, which was built to fit between the barn and the back ell of the house). The east windows in the carriage house were added when the barn was demolished. Even though this carriage house has been converted into office space, completely changing the interior, of the structure its exterior features and massing still make it a contributing feature to the site.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The yard retains several landscape elements original to the site. Several mature lilac bushes, planted by Feigel, remain in the yard along the east and west property lines and just south of the sidewalk in the public right-of-way in front of the house. An apple tree in the east yard may have been planted by Feigel. A cut-stone retaining wall and steps were built in front of the house where the land slope toward the creek begins to drop off. These "stones" were moved to this site from the first Feigel house site (southeast of this site), where they may have been the foundation for an early barn. Some of these cut stones were also

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placed in a circle near the southwest corner of the house to delineate a flower bed. This flower bed currently has a silver leaf maple tree in its center. The cottonwood, silver leaf maple, and elm trees in the east and west yards appear to be naturally occurring.

ALTERATIONS

Prior to the beginning of the current work, there had been two major exterior alterations to the Feigel House. The first occurred prior to 1915, possibly as early as 1900, when the small addition with the shed roof was built on the east side of the house where the rear portion attached to the main portion. This addition housed a small bedroom used by Mr. Feigel when he could no longer climb the stairs to the bedrooms on the second floor. The second major alteration to the house was the addition of the stucco finish in the 1940s. This work was done by Edward Feigel to protect the deteriorating brick. Other alterations visible from the exterior include the widening of one of the windows in the small addition and the shortening of both. The current restoration work has resulted in the removal of the porch. The restoration has also resulted in the conversion of the rear ell into a breezeway and the carriage house into office space.

Interior alterations include the relocation of the kitchen from the back ell to the small addition and the relocation of the bathroom from the back ell to the office on the second floor, both most likely done in the early 1970s. There is also evidence that the stairway from the first floor to the second floor may have been altered slightly by straightening it to its current configuration and replacing the wall below this stairway with plywood. The fireplace in the dining room has been closed off to accommodate a wood stove. The back ell has been rehabilitated from its former space. The north window in the library was closed off and converted to shelf space when the small addition was added. The current restoration work has resulted in the removal of all wallpaper and damaged plaster.

Most of the landscape alterations have been made by natural process. Old trees and shrubs have died, and new trees have spontaneously taken their own places in the yard. Some of the original flower beds are gone and

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some of the lilac hedges have been removed due to city ordinances pertaining to visibility at corners lots.

DETERIORATION

The Feigel House, empty for the past several years, has deteriorated due to neglect and vandalism. This deterioration and damage has included the loss of the window lights, removal of the fireplace mantel and stairway balustrades, and graffiti painting on the interior walls (on the most recent layer of wallpaper, which was non-historic). Time and neglect have resulted in a slightly sagging foundation on the west side of the house. With the exception of the loss of some of the historic fabric, the effect of the deterioration on the historic integrity has been minimal.

RESTORATION

The Feigel House Preservation Foundation formed in 1993 has purchased the house and begun restoration work. It is the intent of the foundation to restore the house to its original quality, retaining historic material and replacing in-kind when possible. Complete restoration plans are currently being made. Once restored, the house will offer office space with an area interpreting the historic house and its important residents.

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Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

The residence built by Frederick C. Feigel in 1887 in Rapid City, South Dakota, is proposed for nomination under Criteria B and Criteria C. It is the only remaining property associated with an early prominent citizen, Frederick C. Feigel, and his daughter, Carrie Feigel, a prominent citizen in her own right. Although the house has lost some of its historic fabric such as doors and the front porch, it retains a majority of its character defining features that demonstrate its style through its massing, proportion, spatial relationships, window and door patterns and materials. It is one of only two identified examples of Italianate architecture, and the only one known to have been constructed of brick, remaining in Rapid City. In addition, it is the only known example in South Dakota of the "New England-style" house, in which the house is built in sections extending to the outbuildings.

The Feigel House occupies a hillside site at the corner of East New York and Waterloo streets overlooking Roosevelt Park to the south and the downtown to the southwest. It is a vertical, two-story structure with a one-story rear portion and back ell on the north side of the house, all attached to the carriage house on the north property line, giving the entire structure an irregular plan. The house exhibits the earmarks of the Italianate style interpreted by Mr. Feigel, his son Edward, and carpenter Albert Young. It is simply decorated with tall, narrow windows topped by segmental arches and a bay window with an upper balcony complete with spindled balustrade. A detailed cornice at the top of the bay is decorated with dentils. The original porch, which extended along the front and part of the east side, had a matching balustrade on the main porch and the upper balcony. A wide, overhanging eave with brackets, typical of the Italianate style, was bypassed by the designers in exchange for a shallow, enclosed eave in which the rain gutter system, that provided water for the house, could be concealed and protected. The brownish-red brick has been covered with stucco to prevent its deterioration.

The Feigel House is in fair condition and is being restored by the Feigel House Preservation Foundation, its current owners. Most notably, the porch

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is missing, as are most of the window lights. The back parlor mantelpiece and the balustrades from the staircases are also missing.

Frederick Feigel (1840-1916) lived in the house from its completion in 1888 until his death in 1916, during which time he was actively involved in the development of Rapid City. His daughter, Carrie, also lived in the house from the time of its completion until 1931, with the exception of brief period spent in Chicago. Carrie Feigel was among the first class to graduate from the School of Mines and had a long history of civic involvement and philanthropy.

The Feigel House, built in 1887 in the Italianate style, is significant under Criterion B for its association with Frederick C. Feigel, an early entrepreneur and civic leader, who lived in the residence until his death in 1916. The house is also significant for its association with Feigel's daughter, Carrie, who was active in the community's growth and development for over eighty years. The building is also significant under Criteria C, as the only known example of Italianate architecture constructed in brick in Rapid City.

FREDERICK C. FEIGEL

Frederick C. Feigel was born March 3, 1840, in Buffalo, New York. He traveled extensively as a young man. He served with Company M, 9th Illinois Cavalry in the Civil War. In 1867, he married Mary Best in Chicago. They had four children: Walter, Edward L., Lucy, and Caroline (known as Carrie). Frederick Feigel first came to Dakota Territory circa 1877. After returning to Chicago for a short while, he came back to the Black Hills with his fifteen-year-old son, Edward, in 1883. Feigel and his son placer mined near Hisega, Silver City and Spring Creek before settling in Rapid City in early 1884.¹ Thinking the town would grow east because the freight depot and Park Hotel were located at that end of town, Feigel purchased large spreads of land east of Rapid City to divide up and sell to newcomers. His wife, Mary, had said she would join him with the rest of the family when he was able to provide a house suitable for the family. After building a large frame house on LaCrosse Street, Feigel sent for his family. In March of 1886, he met Mary and his youngest daughter Carrie, at

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the railroad in Buffalo Gap (the railroad had not yet reached Rapid City). His oldest son, Walter, and oldest daughter, Lucy, stayed behind in Chicago. Lucy came to Rapid City in June of 1886 and began teaching school.² Being civic-minded, Feigel provided a house, stove and fuel for the private school in which Lucy taught (her services were also free of charge). The school, which had twenty-five students in February of 1887, served families on the north side of town and was rated "excellent" by the local school board.³

In November of 1885, Feigel went to the city council seeking a franchise to build and operate a streetcar line on Main and St. Joseph streets. By January of the following year, an ordinance had been developed which called for a 25-year franchise to an organization called the Rapid City Street Railway Co. The first trip on the line was made on September 11, 1886, and by the end of September the line extended from the railroad station in east Rapid City to the western city limits, a distance of one mile. The line eventually extended to the School of Mines, as originally proposed by Feigel. Although never electrified, the streetcar line was a valuable part of the city's early transportation system. The operation was abandoned in 1905.⁴

In 1886, Feigel purchased a stone quarry located on a hill southwest of town. That same year, he built a tenement house on LaCrosse Street just north of Omaha Street and opened a real-estate business in a building on Maple Street.⁵ Ever working to expand the town eastward, he urged the city council to bridge the creek to benefit the north-side (and future east-side) residents.⁶ His real-estate ventures resulted in two new plats, Feigel's Addition and Feigel's 2nd Addition (1890). Feigel served on the board of trade for several years and was the 4th ward alderman from 1903-1907.⁷

In 1887, he built a two-story brick residence and a barn on the hill overlooking the freight depot. Wanting to construct a fine, permanent residence, he built a kiln on the banks of the pond below the house site, and he and son Edward dredged clay and mud from the pond and creek, forming bricks and drying them on the site. The family moved from the "homestead" house on LaCrosse Street to this new residence on East New York Street in 1888. In April 1890, Feigel built a carriage house at the north end of his

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home. After being ill for some time, Frederick C. Feigel died on July 14, 1916.⁸

CARRIE FEIGEL

The youngest daughter of Frederick and Mary Feigel, Caroline Emma, better known as Carrie, was a well-known and well-liked citizen of Rapid City. Born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on December 28, 1871, she moved with her family to Chicago, where she spent her childhood. At age fifteen, she and her mother traveled by train to Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, where they were met by her father. Her father and brother, Edward, had settled in Rapid City in 1884 after spending several months placer mining in the Black Hills.

Carrie Feigel was one of the three members of the first graduating class at the South Dakota School of Mines in 1890.⁹ After receiving a Bachelor of Science degree, she returned to Chicago, working in Fitzpatrick's Bookstore and selling steamship tickets for the Canard, White Star and American Steamship companies. Upon returning to Rapid City she was employed in an abstracting office and later became deputy clerk of courts for Pennington County. Eleven years later she resigned to become a partner in the Gantz-Feigel Abstracting Company, eventually becoming sole owner of the company. Her office was in the Pennington County Courthouse building; she worked there from the day it was built until her retirement in 1956.¹⁰

Feigel inherited a strong sense of civic-mindedness and played an active role in the growth and development of Rapid City. Most notable was her gift to the city in 1932 of several acres of land for what is now Roosevelt Park. She also made a substantial contribution to assist the city in building Roosevelt Swimming Pool, at that time the city's largest.¹¹ She was an active member of the Roosevelt Commercial Club, and a charter member of the Business and Professional Women's Association. She also belonged to the South Dakota Abstractor's Association, the Eastern Star, and the Congregational Church, where she taught Sunday School for many years.¹²

Feigel lived in the house on East New York Street from the time of its completion until her mother's death in 1931, with the exception of the brief time she spent back in Chicago. She lived for many years across from

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the courthouse and at the age of 94 moved to a nursing home. She died on September 27, 1972, at the age of 100.¹³

HISTORY OF RAPID CITY

Rapid City was platted in February of 1876, when a small group of settlers determined that this site would provide ample business opportunities to make it the "new Denver" of the West.¹⁴ Indian raids during the next several months thwarted the town's early development, and by December of that year, only three families remained.¹⁵ It wasn't long, however, before more settlers on their way to the gold mines near Deadwood passed through Rapid City, and the town began to grow.

As the only community on the eastern edge of the Black Hills, Rapid City quickly became a transportation and communication center. The coming of the railroad in 1886 created a period of prosperity. Freight wagons and stagecoaches remained a common sight, however, as Rapid City remained the rail terminus for several years. Businessmen organized a board of trade to encourage industrial development that supplied both local markets and distant markets. Successful businesses included brick manufacturers, flour mills, hardware sales, hotels, and various small retail stores.¹⁶

Rapid City became the Pennington County seat in November of 1877. On October 19, 1882, it was incorporated as a city.¹⁷ Public improvement included the construction of a water works, the creation of law enforcement and fire protection, the organization of the Rapid City Electric and Gas Light Company, and the creation of a city cemetery. Cultural growth included the construction of Library Hall, the opening of schools and churches, the publication of newspapers, and the introduction of various forms of entertainment, including debates, lectures, concerts, and theatrical performances. Recreational and social activities included dances, roller-skating, horse racing, fishing, hunting, agricultural fairs, and fraternal lodge activities.¹⁸

Following an economic depression in 1893 and again following World War I, Rapid City experienced periods of new prosperity and unprecedented growth. The Great Depression and "Dust Bowl" years were difficult for the town and

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its surrounding ranchers and farmers. Construction of the State Cement Plant in Rapid City and development of the tourist industry during these lean years paved the way for future recovery. Rapid City was heavily involved in the training and mobilization efforts for World War II. Following construction of the Army Air Corps Base (now Ellsworth Air Force Base) in 1942, Rapid City experienced its most significant growth ever. Between 1940 and 1950, the population of the city doubled, and then doubled again in 1960. The only major changes to the community since then have been the result of a tragic flash flood in 1973.¹⁹ More than 200 lives were lost, as was much of the built and natural environment near Rapid Creek. Rebuilding and renewal efforts replaced some commercial and industrial business, as well as some residential homes, but the historic areas of the city built near the creek are gone forever.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The Feigel House was owned by the Feigel family until 1958, when it was sold to First National Bank of Rapid City.²⁰ In 1961, it was purchased by Lyndell H. Peterson. John A. Weber bought the house in 1964, and it was in the ownership of the Weber family until Franklin Paris purchased it in 1984.²¹ Although the Paris family owned the property until it was purchased by Ron Conrad in 1992, it had been vacant since 1985 or 1986. The Feigel House Preservation Foundation was created after Mr. Conrad announced his intentions to demolish the house and build multiple-family housing on the site. The foundation was able to purchase the property from Conrad in 1993.²²

The original street address for the Feigel House was 428 East New York Street, but when the streets in Rapid City were renumbered in the mid-1940s, the address was changed to its current designation of 328 East New York Street.

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Verbal Description

Tax lots #31, 32, 33, and 34 in Block 10 of Blake's Addition to the City of Rapid City.

Boundary Justification

The property includes the original lot and all structures historically associated with the property.

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Endnotes

- ¹ Eka Parkison, Rapid City Pioneers of the Nineteenth Century (Rapid City, South Dakota: Rapid City Society for Genealogical Research, 1989), entry #69.
- ² Interview with Ada Feigel and Dorothy Feigel, granddaughters of Frederick C. Feigel, Rapid City, South Dakota, 2 July 1993.
- ³ Black Hills Weekly Journal, 18 February 1887, p. 4.
- ⁴ Ross P. Korsgaard, "A History of Rapid City, South Dakota during Territorial Days." (Master's thesis, University of South Dakota, 1955) pp. 33-35.
- ⁵ Black Hills Weekly Journal, 1 January 1886; 12 November 1886; 24 December 1886.
- ⁶ Rapid City Annuals, 24 June 1886, p. 4.
- ⁷ Feigel interview.
- ⁸ Parkison, Rapid City Pioneers, entry #69.
- ⁹ Elsa Rowe, Rapid City in Retrospect (Rapid City, South Dakota: Fenske Printing Inc., 1982), p. 70.
- ¹⁰ Feigel interview.
- ¹¹ Rapid City Journal, 13 January 1947, sec. A, p.#1.
- ¹² Feigel interview.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ David F. Strain, Black Hills Hay Camp (Rapid City, South Dakota: Dakota West Books and Fenske Printing), p.#4.

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¹⁵ Korsgaard, "A History of Rapid City, South Dakota, during Territorial Days," South Dakota Historical Collections, 38 (1976): 523.

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 525-31.

¹⁷ Annie D. Tallent, The Black Hills: or, The Last Hunting Ground of the Dakotahs. 2d ed. (Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Brevet Press, 1974), pp. 312-24.

¹⁸ Korsgaard, "A History of Rapid City South Dakota," pp. 543-57.

¹⁹ Rapid City Historic Preservation Commission, "Rapid City Comprehensive Preservation Plan," (Rapid City, South Dakota), p. 6.

²⁰ Pennington Title Company, "Abstract of Title to Lots 31, 32, 33, and 34 in Block 10 of Blake's Addition to the City of Rapid City," (Pennington County, South Dakota), pp. 1-20.

²¹ Ibid., pp. 1-20.

²² Ibid., pp. 1-20.