

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received AUG 30 1984
date entered SEP 27 1984

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Heiney's Meat Market

and/or common Carodonn's Meat Market Restaurant

2. Location

street & number 1221 Mills Street

not for publication

city, town Black Earth vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Dane code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N.A.	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Carol Schumann and Donna Obright

street & number 1221 Mills Street

city, town Black Earth vicinity of state Wisconsin 53515

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dane County Register of Deeds

street & number 210 Monona Avenue

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53709

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located on the southern edge of the village's once-thriving commercial district, the Heiney Meat Market is a two-story house with a one-story commercial addition at the north. This house is 35 feet by 35 feet and the store is 20 feet by 45 feet deep. A recent 30 by 20 foot one-story addition is attached at the rear of the two buildings out of view from the street. Two of the original outbuildings, a two-story horse barn and a small, sandstone and stucco smokehouse, still stand on the south boundary line at the rear of the lot. They are included in the nomination.

Built in 1869, the gable roof, wood clapboard house is constructed on a coursed sandstone foundation in a vernacular style reminiscent of Italianate farmhouse design. The gable end of the main block faces the street to the west with the recessive end facing south off the east end. The original main entrance, sheltered by a simple flat roof portico, faces the street at the northwest corner of the house. Two pairs of two over two windows light the first and second floors at the front of the house. A simple pediment-shaped window head decorates most windows and the main entrance. A single pane attic window is centered under the gable. At about the same time that the commercial addition was built, the south wall end porch with balustraded balcony replaced a smaller porch with balcony that sheltered the side entrance to the house. The front porch probably was altered at this time.¹

A tall, one-story commercial addition was constructed on the north side of the house in 1911. Built on a poured concrete foundation, it is a brick-veneered structure with large storefront windows flanking the center door. It has a flat roof. The otherwise simple building is decorated by a heavy metal cornice with modillions, corner brackets, and knobs with finials. Centered over the store entrance above the cornice is a decorative pediment supported by short square columns. The raised words "MEAT MARKET" are stamped on the frieze.

The restaurant is entered by walking down the south porch and through the side door of the house. The present owners have enclosed a small part of the back of the porch that is next to the recessive end in order to enlarge the kitchen. Little remains of the original interior of the house except for the doors and windows. The wall separating the living room and dining room was removed and the original kitchen converted to restaurant use. On the second floor, the three bedrooms and bath have been converted into a one bedroom apartment. Much of the original woodwork, plaster (with the handprints of David Heiney's small two sons imbedded in one of the walls), plumbing fixtures, and the doors and windows remains.

The meat market originally was divided into three areas: the customer service area at the front half of the building, and the meat locker and workroom at the back. The customer and the work areas are separated by a richly detailed oak wall built by Arthur Knutson, a local craftsman. The wall is divided into two sections by columns and arches. The northern section has three small glass doors under the arch that opened into the meat locker. Mirrors under the arch above these doors reflect the street light entering the large storefront windows. Above the arch is a denticulated cornice that runs the length of the wall. The southern section has a swinging door and decorative window that open into the former work room. Small, intricately laid ceramic tiles decorate the floor of the customer area. Larger rectangular and square ceramic tiles cover the window display areas and the lower part of the walls. The tin ceiling is original. The locker and workroom are of utilitarian design. A stairway leads to the basement from the workroom. (continued)

¹Sanborn-Perris Maps, Village of Black Earth, 1905-1915.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1869¹ 1911² **Builder/Architect** Henry Piper³ David Heiney⁴

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Well-preserved, handsome, and representative of their respective types and periods of construction, the buildings composing Heiney's Meat Market represent a cultural concept of architectural significance. The conjoined frame Italianate residence and small-scale turn-of-the-century brick commercial building illustrate the close connection between home and work in small towns like Black Earth, Wisconsin during the late Victorian period. The building also is known locally as the scene of a political event that helped save the newly established Progressive newspaper, The Capital Times, from financial ruin.

ARCHITECTURE

Heiney's Meat Market is a well-preserved combination of residential and commercial structures that represent a cultural concept of architectural significance. Its functional relationship represents the close connection between home and work in small towns like Black Earth, Wisconsin during the late Victorian period. From the street, the building retains almost all of its original appearance as of 1911.

The house was built in 1869 by Henry Piper. It is a simple, clapboard vernacular farmhouse with decorative windowheads and denticulation on the porch and protico that suggests the influence of the Italianate in its design. All together it is a house style that is fairly common in Black Earth and throughout Wisconsin.

The Heiney Meat Market took its present form in 1911, when David Heiney constructed a one-story commercial addition against the north wall of the house. Heiney had purchased the house from Piper's widow in 1888, and operated a meat market from the basement and out-buildings between 1888 and 1911. He built the addition soon after his sons joined him in the growing business. The addition is a rectangular, red brick veneered commercial building with large display windows on either side of the central doorway. It is decorated with a dramatic cornice that extends above the roofline. The buildings were connected inside by a staircase and doorway between the workroom and the back of the house, and on the outside by a porch extending across the rear of both structures.⁵

It is difficult to compare this structure to others in the village because Black Earth grew so slowly over the years. The only other structure known to have been built in the same year is the Methodist Church at 1323 Blue Mound Street. Heiney served on the church building committee and it is likely that the committee hired the same cabinetmaker, Arthur T. Knutson of Spring Street, to finish the church interior that Heiney hired to build the meat coolers.⁶ The only structure remotely similar in design and period is Johnson's Corner Bar down the street at 1103 Mills. However, this is a two-story commercial structure with a simple pediment that was built at least fifteen years before Heiney's addition. The first

(continued)

¹Dane County Tax and Assessment Rolls, Village of Black Earth, Lot 5, Block 21, Hall and McEwen's Addition, 1868–1869.

²Ibid., 1910–1911.

³Ibid., 1868–1869.

⁴Ibid., 1910–1911; Warranty Deed 174287 (March 26, 1888), Dane County Register of Deeds.

⁵Sanborn-Perris Maps, Village of Black Earth, Wisconsin, 1905–1915.

⁶See continuation sheet, page 1.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Madison The Capital Times, 1917-1920; February 15, 1926; December 13, 1967.
 Black Earth The Dane County News.
 William T. Evjue, A Fighting Editor, (Madison, Wisconsin, 1968).
 William T. Evjue Papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Black Earth, Wisconsin

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	2	7	6	5	3	0	4	7	7	9	5	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing							

C

Zone		Easting				Northing							

D

Zone		Easting				Northing							

E

Zone		Easting				Northing							

F

Zone		Easting				Northing							

G

Zone		Easting				Northing							

H

Zone		Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification Block 21, Hall and McEwen's Addition to the original plat of the Village of Black Earth. That part of Lot 5, Blk 21, beginning at the SE corner of said lot, thence 32 ft., then N 68 degrees W 82.05 ft. to the SE corner of the brick building then N89 degrees " 51.12 ft. along said building S wall then S 26 ft. then W 4 ft. (continued)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N.A.	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George C. Brown

organization N.A. date November 10, 1983

street & number 153 Dunning Street telephone (608) 244-2515

city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53704

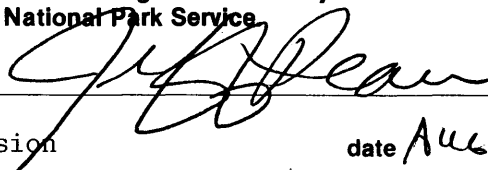
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director, Historic Preservation Division

date August 21, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

for June M. Sammons
 Keeper of the National Register

date 9-27-84

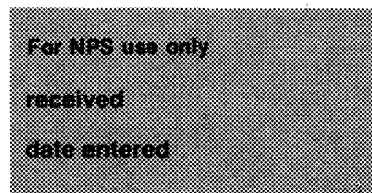
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Heiney's Meat Market

Continuation sheet Black Earth, Wisconsin Item number 7 & 8 Page 1

Description 7 1

When the present owners converted the building into a restaurant in 1979, they removed the companion walls between the house and the meat market, and converted the meat locker and work area into the bar and lounge. Restaurant seating now occupies the former living room and dining room of the house, the customer area of the meat market, and the basement of the house. In 1982, in order to accommodate their expanding business, the owners built an addition onto the rear of the building and opened the back wall of the workroom to provide ready access. This addition is not readily viewed from the street.

Most of the outbuildings are gone; only the horse barn and smokehouse remain. Except for the presence of composition roofing on the barn, each appears to be in original condition. They now are used for storage.

Significance 8 1

ARCHITECTURE (continued)

floor of the street side facade of the bar was extensively altered with aluminum panels and window frames and with coursed, decorative stonework. And, finally, the dramatic cornice sets Heiney's Meat Market apart from the only other buildings of similar scale in the village -- the small commercial structure immediately across Mills Street and the Black Earth State Bank building on block north on Mills. Both of these buildings were constructed at different times.

Heiney's Meat Market is not a unique building type, but it is singular in the Village of Black Earth. By constructing what now would be considered an unsympathetic addition to his home, David Heiney gave architectural form to his business enterprise. This combination of house and commercial building is a physical reminder of the interrelationship of home and work that once was common in the United States, but is quickly passing as villages near urban centers evolve into suburban communities.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Heiney's Meat Market is historically interesting as the site of a locally important meeting that saved from financial ruin The Capital Times newspaper of nearby Madison, Wisconsin. The meeting was held in the rear of David W. Heiney's meat market. Because of this meeting and his many religious and social services to the community, Heiney was considered one of Black Earth's "most distinguished and prominent citizens."⁷

David W. Heiney was born on February 1, 1862, at Ford, Illinois. Raised by an aunt in Danielsville, Pennsylvania, the butcher married Emma Broussard in January 1887. When they visited Heiney's father in Mazomanie, Dane County, on their honeymoon, David learned that he might open a butcher shop in the nearby Village of Black Earth. In 1888, Heiney paid \$300 cash for the house at what is now 1221 Mills Street and opened his butcher shop in
(continued)

⁶Dane County Directory, 1910-1915. Knutson, who worked mainly in oak, also built the interior of the local Congregational Church. Born in Chicago, Illinois, he moved to Black Earth as a young man to live with an aunt and uncle after the death of his parents. He died in 1956. (Conversation with Knutson's daughter, Adeline Knudtson, of Black Earth, Wisconsin.)

⁷Black Earth, The Dane County News, February 19, 1926.

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Continuation sheet Heiney's Meat Market
Black Earth, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

the basement. His business prospered over the years, though the meat market remained in the basement of the house until the commercial addition was built in 1911. Over the years Heiney purchased numerous lots and much acreage in and around the Village of Black Earth, including most of the block where his meat market now stands. To his business he added an icehouse, smokehouse, chicken coops, and a lard-rendering operation to the group of out-buildings; today only the smokehouse and the horse barn remain.⁸

Between the late 1880s and early 1900s Heiney spent much of his time working in the meat market and tending to his land investments. As the only butcher shop in town for much of that time, Heiney was a well-known Black Earth figure. When his sons reached their majority and were brought into the business, Heiney expanded his operation by building the commercial addition. Heiney began to participate more freely in community activities at the same time. His service in Black Earth benevolent associations and his efforts in the Methodist Church gained him the greatest recognition. He was an active member of the Black Earth Valley Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and a founding member of the Black Earth Lodge of Modern Woodmen in America. Over the years, as business pressures eased, Heiney took on increasing responsibilities in church affairs. He served on the Methodist Church building committee when the present church at 1323 Blue Mounds Street was built in 1911. He soon became a Trustee of the church and held this position from 1911 until his death in 1926. For the nine years preceding his death, he also served as the Church Treasurer. It is no wonder that David Heiney "became widely known through Dane County, particularly the western section /near Black Earth/."⁹

One incident in particular spotlights Heiney's influence in the Black Earth community. In February 1919 a secret meeting to provide financial support for the beleaguered Capital Times of Madison was held in the back room of the meat market. Almost from the first, William T. Evjue's The Capital Times had suffered from financial trouble. With his newspaper, Evjue tried to provide the Wisconsin progressive movement with a voice that was not formally tied with the Progressive Republicanism of Senator Robert La Follette. However, Evjue's muckraking style of journalism offended local businessmen and his less than wholehearted endorsement of the United States' entry into the European war resulted in many business leaders branding the paper a pro-German, La Follette organ. Large local businesses¹⁰ withdrew display advertising and threatened those merchants who advertised in the paper.

After almost a year of financial trouble the paper was nearly bankrupt. One large sum that had been pledged was withdrawn, Evjue's credit became severely restricted, and he soon exhausted his list of wealthy financial backers. It appeared that the paper would never complete its second year. While struggling to resolve this problem, Evjue was reminded by
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⁸ Ibid.; Madison The Capital Times, February 15, 1926; Wisconsin State Business Gazetteer, 1888-1889, pp. 171-172; Warranty Deeds 174287 (March 26, 1888), 211637 (September 23, 1900), 315902 (January 2, 1912), Dane County Register of Deeds; Sanborn-Perris Maps, Village of Black Earth, Wisconsin, 1895-1929.

⁹ Dane County News, ibid.; Capital Times, ibid., (quote); United States Census, 1900, Wisconsin, Volume 11, E.D. 32, sheet 3.

¹⁰ William T. Evjue, A Fighting Editor (Madison, Wisconsin, 1968), chapters 21-24, passim. Also see the William T. Evjue Papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Box 19.

HEINEY'S MEAT MARKET

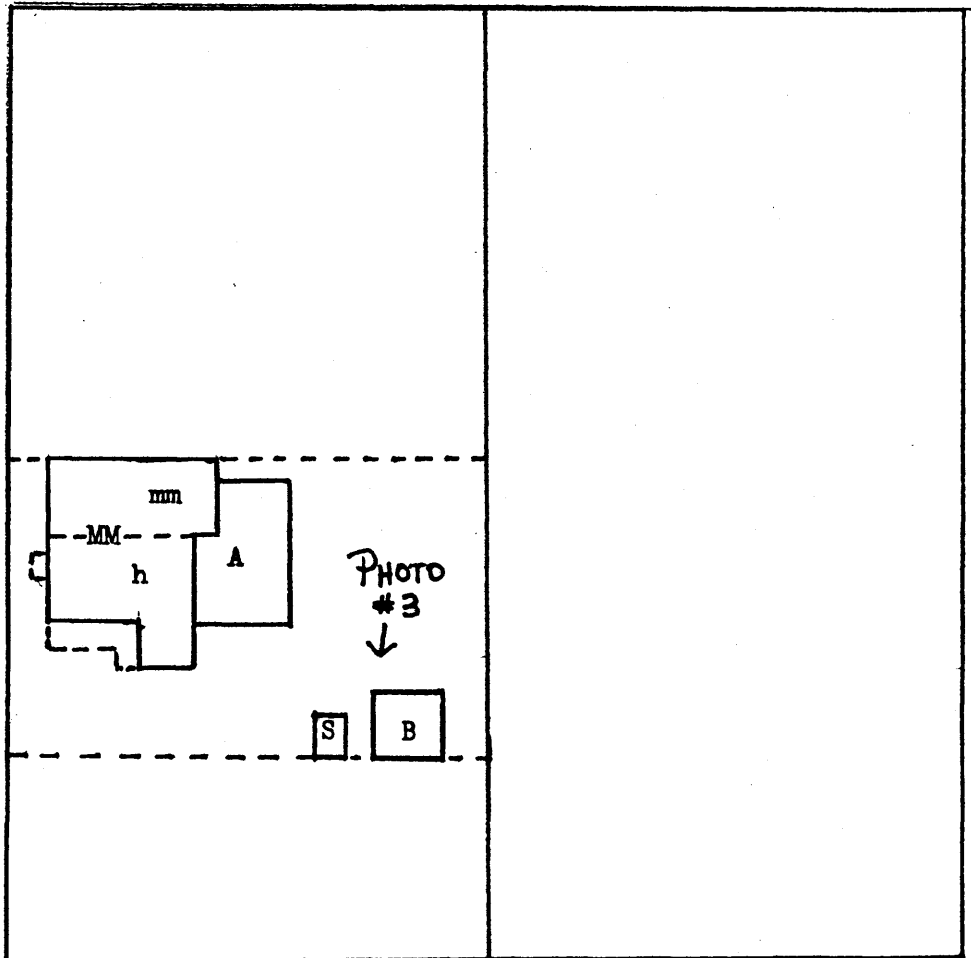
BLACK EARTH, WISCONSIN



MILLS STREET

CENTER STREET

PHOTO #1 →



- MM - Meat Market
- S - Smokehouse (c. 1894-1899)
- B - Barn (pre-1894)
- A - Addition (1982)
- h - original house (1869)
- mm - meat market addition (1911)