



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 an 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 Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House  
other names/site number

**2. Location**

street & number	403 South Michigan Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	De Pere	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Brown	code 009
			zip code 54115

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets \_ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_ nationally \_ statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Jim Araque*  
Signature of certifying official/Title  
State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

12/8/14  
Date

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 official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House

Brown

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

- I hereby certify that the property is entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

*Elson H. Beall*

*1-27-15*

*lor*

Signature of the Keeper

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
- structure
- site
- object

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	1 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	1 total

**Name of related multiple property listing:**  
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)  
Queen Anne

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation STONE  
walls WEATHERBOARD

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

**Narrative Description**

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

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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 the 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.)

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1903

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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### 9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous Documentation on File** (National Park Service):

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State Agency
  - Federal Agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository:  
White Pillars Museum, De Pere

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

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

1 16 415850 4921880  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

### 11. Form Prepared By

<b>name/title</b>	Timothy F. Heggland/Consultant for the De Pere Landmarks Commission	<b>Date</b>	September 20, 2013
<b>organization</b>		<b>telephone</b>	608-795-2650
<b>street &amp; number</b>	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	<b>zip code</b>	53560
<b>city or town</b>	Mazomanie	<b>state</b>	WI

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### 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)

### Property Owner

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

name/title	Date
organization	telephone
street & number	zip code
city or town	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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House  
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

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**Description**

The Henry and Mary Heyrman house is a fine, highly intact, rectangular plan, free-standing Queen Anne style single family residence that occupies a corner lot parcel in the city of De Pere.<sup>1</sup> The Heyrman house was built in 1903, is one-and-one-half-stories tall, sits on cut stone foundation walls that enclose a full basement story, and the main façade faces west onto S. Michigan Street. The exterior walls are clad in narrow clapboards and the lowest course consists of a slightly wider wooden water table that encircles the house and which helps to enframe the wall surfaces. The walls are further enframed by the use of corner boards and fascia boards and the house's several gable ends are clad in alternating courses of different patterns of wood shingles. The walls are sheltered by the overhanging boxed eaves of the house's gabled roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the eaves are ornamented with gable-end returns and cornice-line dentils. Windows throughout the house are original and while these windows come in a variety of sizes, they all have rectangular openings and simple wood frames. Most of them, regardless of size, consist of single or paired one-over-one-light double hung wood sash. The house also possesses a largely intact interior.

The Heyrman house is located on a corner parcel at the northwest corner of a trapezoidal-shaped block. The block is bounded by Chicago Street to the north, S. Superior Street to the east, Merrill Street to the south, and S. Michigan Street to the west. The Heyrman house's parcel constitutes the southeast corner of the intersection of Chicago and S. Michigan streets. The north and west sides of this parcel are bordered by sidewalks, grassed terraces, and concrete curb and gutter, while the east side of the parcel opens onto a paved alleyway that bisects the block from north to south. The parcel itself is flat and is landscaped with mown grass, mature shade trees, flower beds, and shrubs. A walkway leads to the main façade of the house from the sidewalk that runs along S. Michigan Street. A second walkway leads to the house's rear entrance from the sidewalk that runs along the Chicago Street side of this parcel. All walkways and sidewalks are of concrete. A concrete driveway runs from S. Michigan Street along the south edge of the parcel to a detached two-car garage having clapboard walls and a gable roof. The garage is located at the rear southeast corner of the lot. The garage was built some fifteen to twenty years after the house and is a non-contributing resource.

The neighborhood in which the Heyrman house is located is residential and similar size single family houses that are both contemporary with it and more modern line the surrounding streets. The historic business district of east De Pere is located three blocks to the north. Broadway, which is De Pere's principal historic thoroughfare, is located two blocks to the west along the Fox River.

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<sup>1</sup> The population of De Pere was 23,800 in 2010. The city is located approximately three miles southwest of the city of Green Bay, Wisconsin's third largest city.

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**House Exterior**

The Heyrman house is asymmetrical, is rectangular plan, is one-and-one-half-stories-tall, and its design is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. The Heyrman house measures 52.25-feet-deep by 27.00-feet-wide and it has a main facade that faces west onto S. Michigan Street. A full basement story underlies the house and it has a poured concrete floor and roughly dressed stone foundation walls. A wooden water table encircles the house just above the foundation walls and all the exterior walls of the house are clad in narrow painted clapboards. These walls are enframed with corner boards, three of its four gable ends are clad in variegated wood shingles. The walls are sheltered by the overhanging boxed eaves of the house's moderately-pitched front gabled roof, the slopes of which are clad in asphalt shingles and the soffits of which are covered in narrow beaded boards. All the window openings throughout the house are rectangular as are the door openings. Most of the first story windows are original and have double hung wood sash, and the same is true of the second story windows.

West-Facing Main Façade

The asymmetrically designed 27-foot-wide main façade of the Heyrman house faces west onto S. Michigan Street. It consists of the 19.5-foot-wide facade of the main block of the house to the left and the recessed, 7.5-foot-wide, facade of a one-story hip-roofed side ell. The ell extends the length of the side façade to the south. The main block is slightly asymmetrical and two-bays-wide. Its first story consists of the main entrance door to the north (left) and a very large single-light plate glass window having a full-width transom above it. The transom window features clear glass in a diamond pattern. Both the entrance door and this window are sheltered by a full-width, one-story open front porch. The porch has overhanging eaves and a hip-and-gable roof. This wooden porch is reached by ascending a broad flight of five steps flanked by wood balustrades that feature turned newel posts, turned balusters, and molded hand rails. This same balustrade system is then extended around the perimeter of the porch; the porch roof is supported by three turned wood posts. The porch's floor consists of hardwood tongue-and-groove boards, its ceiling consists of beaded boards, and a large gablet whose gable end is ornamented with scroll-sawn decoration is placed on the porch roof directly above the flight of steps.<sup>2</sup>

The second story of the west facade of the main block of the house has a pair of one-over-one light double hung windows centered on it and these windows are simply enframed with wood boards. The elaborate gable end above has a pent roof base and the face of the gable end itself is clad in alternating courses of fish scale and diamond pattern wood shingles. This gable end is edged by the deep eaves of

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<sup>2</sup> While the porch's deck and roof are original to the house, the balustrade and posts are modern replacements. A survey photo of the house taken in 1975 shows that the porch at that time had solid balustrades clad in clapboards while the porch roof was upheld by three Tuscan Order wood columns.

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the main roof and these eaves are decorated with molded raking cornices and they terminate in cornice returns.

The 7.5-foot-wide front facade of the one-story ell that spans most of the house's south-facing side facade is recessed some 10 feet from the front facade of the main block. It has just a single, nearly square window opening centered and located high on the wall.

North-Facing Side Facade

The 52.25-foot-wide north-facing side facade of the house faces onto Chicago Street. It is asymmetrical in design and is comprised of two parts: the 39-foot-wide side facade of the one-and-one-half-story main block of the house, and the shorter one-and-one-half-story 13.25-foot-wide side facade of the kitchen wing at the back of the house.<sup>3</sup>

The side facade of the main block is intersected by a 13.5-foot-wide, one-and-one-half-story, five-sided bay window. The widest side faces north and its first story contains a large single-light plate glass window with a full-width transom placed above it that is filled with diamond pattern clear lights. One-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows are placed on both of the two slanted sides of the first story of this bay. The first story is separated from the story above by a cornice that features denticulated molding. The widest side of the second story of this bay contains a pair of one-over-one-light windows and the bay is crowned by a gable-roofed dormer that imitates the main front-facing gable end in design in having a pent roof base and a face that is clad in alternating courses of fish scale and diamond pattern wood shingles. In addition, this gable end is also edged by the deep eaves of the dormer's roof. The eaves are decorated with molded raking cornices and they terminate in cornice returns.

The 12.75-foot-wide wall surface to the west of the bay window contains just a single, nearly square window, placed high on the wall of the second story. This one-light window provides light to the staircase landing inside. The second story of the 12.75-foot-wide wall surface to the east of the bay window features another nearly square window that contains a single-light. It too is placed high on the wall. The first story features a pair of one-over-one-light windows that is positioned on an imaginary vertical dividing line that separates the main block from the kitchen wing.

Besides the window pair just mentioned, the 13.25-foot-wide side facade of the kitchen wing contains another single one-over-one-light double hung window.

Finally, both parts of the side facade are crowned by a broad frieze board that has a denticulated cornice.

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<sup>3</sup> The north-facing side facades of these two parts both lie in the same plane and there is no break in this wall surface.

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East-Facing Rear Facade

The 27-foot-wide rear facade of the house is also asymmetrical and its width combines both the 19.5-foot-wide rear facade of the kitchen wing and the 7.5-foot-wide one-story, hip-roofed ell. This ell spans most of the width of the house's side facade to the south.<sup>4</sup> In addition, because the kitchen wing is slightly shorter than the main block, small portions of the east-facing rear facade of the main block are visible.

The 19.5-foot-wide rear facade of the kitchen wing is three-bays-wide. The rear entrance to the house is located in the center bay and it contains its original six-light-over-two-panel wood door. This door is sheltered by an 8.25-foot-wide, one-story, open, flat-roofed rear porch. This wooden porch is reached by ascending a flight of five steps, now flanked on one side by a wood balustrade that features a turned newel post, scroll-sawn balusters, and a simple wood hand rail. This same balustrade system is then extended around the perimeter of the porch. The porch roof is supported by two turned wood posts, the floor is of hardwood tongue-and-groove boards, and its ceiling consists of beaded boards.<sup>5</sup> Single, one-over-one-light double hung windows are placed in the bays on either side of the rear entrance door and they provide natural light for the kitchen.

The second story above the porch contains a door opening. To one side is a narrow one-over-one light double hung window. This nine-light door accesses the porch roof.

South-Facing Side Facade

The 52.25-foot-wide south-facing side facade of the house faces onto the concrete driveway that forms the south edge of the Heyrman house's parcel. It is asymmetrical and is comprised of two parts: the 39-foot-wide side facade of the one-and-one-half-story main block of the house, and the slightly shorter one-and-one-half-story 13.25-foot-wide side facade of the kitchen wing.

A single, one-over-one-light, double hung first story window is located at the far west end of the facade of the one-and-one-half-story main block. All the rest of the first story of this facade and of the rear kitchen wing, however, is covered over by a 7.5-foot-deep by 42.25-foot-wide one-story hip roofed ell. The south-facing facade of this ell is five-bays-wide and its dominant feature is a tall brick chimney that is flanked on either side by a single, one-over-one-light, double hung first story window. These windows and the chimney comprise the first three bays from the left (west) of this ell. It is

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<sup>4</sup> The east-facing rear facades of these two parts also both lie in the same plane and there is no break in this wall surface.

<sup>5</sup> What portions of this porch are original and what portions are later replacements is not known but the porch's deck and roof appear to be original.

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believed that the chimney is a later addition to the house although the date of its construction is not known. The fourth bay from the left of this ell contains another, smaller one-over-one-light double hung window that lights a rear hall inside and the fifth bay from the left contains yet another, still smaller one-over-one-light double hung first story window that provides light to a first story bathroom.

The second story of this side of the house contains a gable-roofed dormer that contains a pair of one-over-one-light, double hung windows. The design of this dormer is identical to the design of the dormer above the bay window on the north side of the house. Finally, the wall surface of the north-facing side facade of the main block is crowned by a broad frieze board that has a denticulated cornice.

### **House Interior**

The first story of the house contains a stair hall, a front parlor, a back parlor, a dining room that now serves as an office, a living room, a bathroom, and the kitchen, while the second story contains three bedrooms and a bathroom. On the first floor, all the floors in the main rooms consist of narrow varnished hardwood boards, and most of the original door and window casings, baseboards and crown moldings are intact. All the original doors and their hardware, and most of the original first story windows are also intact. The walls are the original plaster finish and the plaster ceilings have been altered.

#### First Story:

One passes from the front entrance porch through the original one-light-over-three-panel oak main door into a stair hall that is covered in narrow, varnished hardwood boards. The stair hall is 9-feet-wide by 12.75-feet-deep and a rectangular opening that is located in the south wall of the hall gives access to the front parlor while a similar opening at the east end of the hall opens into the back parlor. The open main staircase of the house is fashioned out of oak and it ascends along the north wall of the hall and then turns 90-degrees and continues up the east wall of the hall to the second story. The stair case itself has a chamfered newel post, turned balusters, and a molded hand rail and it has a continuous open stringer and a wall stringer as well. There is also a smaller door opening on the north wall of the hall under the staircase that opens into a coat closet. All of the window and door trim throughout the house consist of varnished three part molded base blocks, flat casings, and cap trims. The cap features an architrave and cornice ornamented with egg and dart molding. In addition, the wall baseboards throughout are tall with a three part composition.

To the right of the entrance hall is the 10-foot-wide by 12.5-foot-deep front parlor. One enters the parlor from the entrance hall via a five-panel wood door set in the south wall of the hall. A second much wider door opening that is located on this room's east wall opens into the back parlor and this six-foot-wide opening is closed by a large, sliding, ten-panel oak pocket door. Natural light enters the

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front parlor from a very large, single light, fixed window that is centered on the room's west wall and also from a smaller one-over-one-light window centered on the room's south wall.

The back parlor is 13.5-feet-deep and about 14-feet-long and one enters this room through the door located at the east end of the entrance hall. Placed just to the left (south) of this door is the wider door described above that opens into the front parlor and an equally wide door opening in the room's south wall that is closed by a large, sliding, ten-panel oak pocket door opens into what is now the family room. Another equally wide door opening in the room's east wall opens into the dining room and it too is closed by a large, sliding, ten-panel oak pocket door. Natural light enters the back parlor from a three-sided bay window that comprises the north end of the room. This bay contains a very large single light, fixed window in its center and this window is flanked on either side by narrower one-over-one-light, double hung windows.<sup>6</sup>

The dining room is located to the east of and behind the back parlor and it is 12.5-feet-deep by 14-feet-wide. One enters the dining room from the back parlor via the broad 6-foot-wide opening just described that is placed in the dining room's west wall and a second smaller door opening that is closed with a five-panel oak door is located on the room's east wall and opens into the kitchen. Natural light enters the dining room from a pair of one-over-one-light windows that are centered on the room's north wall.

The living room occupies most of the one-story ell that is attached to the house's south side. This room measures 13-feet-wide by 22-feet-deep, a large fireplace is located on its south wall, and this fireplace is flanked on either side by a single, one-over-one-light, double hung window. One enters this room either from the back parlor or from the rear hall. The rear hall also accesses the kitchen and a bathroom at the rear of the house. In addition, a second open staircase that leads up to the second story is placed across most of the east end of this room and its balustrade and newel post designs are very similar to those of the house's main staircase. It appears, however, that this room originally had a different configuration. Recent renovations to this room were required when a water pipe broke in the story above. Repairs resulted in the removal of the room's plaster ceiling and marks on the ceiling studs show that what is now one room was originally divided into at least two rooms. What seems most likely is that the large sliding door in the room's north wall originally opened into a study or office space while the staircase at the east end of the present room was originally contained within a stair hall of its own. At some point in time the partition wall between these rooms was removed, a new chimney and fireplace was built on the south wall of the newly enlarged room, and the now open staircase was left where it was.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The ceiling in this room is covered in painted paneling and the panel's edges are hidden by a grid of wood strips.

<sup>7</sup> When this room was altered its wall surfaces were also covered with a molded plastic paneling that is still in place today.

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Garage (Non-contributing)

In addition to the house there is a free-standing two-car garage located in the southeast corner of the parcel. This garage is rectangular in plan, it measures 18.75-feet-wide by 21.50 feet-deep, and its main façade faces west onto a concrete driveway that extends west along the south edge of this parcel to S. Michigan Street. The garage has a concrete pad foundation, it is sided in drop siding, and its walls are sheltered by the wide, open eaves of its jerkinhead gable roof, the slopes of which are clad in asphalt shingles. Two overhead garage doors of modern design fill the two openings of the main façade of the garage. The north-facing side facade of the garage contains a single door opening to the right (west) that contains a modern door and there is also a small window opening to the left (east) that contains a fixed, original, four-light window. Another window opening of identical design is centered on the east-facing rear facade of the garage and one more is located on the south-facing side facade.

The date of construction of this garage is not known but its design suggests that it could have been built anytime in the 1920s or early 1930s.

**Integrity**

The Heyrman house retains a high level of integrity because changes have been minimal. A survey image from 1975 shows Tuscan columns and balustrades covered in horizontal wood siding. Exterior changes have been limited to porch alterations. Sometime after 1975 the Tuscan columns were replaced with turned porch posts and the balustrade was altered to its current appearance. The house retains its original massing and all of its other original decorative detail including siding, shingles, cornice ornament and bay, as well as original windows and doors. The interior also has high integrity. The plan of the house is intact; the only change occurred in the side ell where a wall was removed to open up the space. Otherwise the interior retains its plan and the original varnished wood features throughout.

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**Significance**

The Queen Anne style Henry and Mary Heyrman house was built in the city of De Pere in 1903 to the design of a still unidentified architect or builder. The client, Henry Heyrman, was a successful printer by trade who by 1903 was in need of a larger house for his expanding family. Today, this highly intact house is the finest remaining example of the many medium size Queen Anne style houses in De Pere and an excellent representative example of this style.

The Heyrman House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C in the area of Architecture, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). The house was identified as a potentially eligible resource having local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C (Architecture) as one of the best individual examples of the Queen Anne style in the city by the City of De Pere Intensive Survey, which was undertaken in 2001.<sup>8</sup> Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Heyrman house utilizing the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.<sup>9</sup> The results of this research are detailed below and confirm that the Heyrman house is locally significant under NR Criterion C as a fine, highly intact example of the Queen Anne style, the significance of which is still further enhanced by the house's original interior and by its well maintained state of preservation. The period of significance is 1903, the date of construction.

**Historic Context**

A detailed history of the city of De Pere and its built resources is contained in the City of De Pere Intensive Survey Report, completed in 2001. Consequently, the historic background that follows deals primarily with the history of the Heyrman house itself.

Like most other early Wisconsin communities, the city of De Pere owes its existence to its proximity to water, which provided the state's first settlers with transportation routes, a reliable and easily accessible source of water for drinking, and the only readily available means of generating power for industrial purposes before steam power became wide spread. De Pere is situated on both banks of the Fox River at a point located some five miles south of the mouth of the river, which empties into Green Bay and Lake Michigan. Because there was a considerable rapids at this location, further navigation upstream was impossible in the days before a lock system and canals were developed. While work was

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<sup>8</sup> Heggland, Timothy F. *City of De Pere Intensive Survey Report*. De Pere: City of De Pere, 2001, p. 65. Copy on file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.

<sup>9</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 2-15 (Architecture).

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Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House  
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commencing elsewhere on the Fox-Wisconsin rivers waterway, others were laying claim to the heavily forested land that surrounded the site of what was to become De Pere.

In 1835, the De Pere Hydraulic Co. was formed and one of its first acts was to purchase a 100 acre plat of land on the east bank of the river abutting the rapids. A portion of this land was then platted into lots, which was called the Plat of the town of De Pere, a contraction of the French "Des Peres." The following year the company started construction of a dam above the rapids that could be used to tap the water power potential of the river, and when the dam was completed in 1837, the future growth of the city seemed assured. This growth did not materialize immediately because the company lacked the resources to harness the potential water power. The situation was exacerbated when the dam washed out in 1847. It was only when a new dam was built in the following year that real efforts were made to harness water power for industrial purposes and it is from this date that the real growth of the city begins.

By 1850, the population of the village had grown to 500 and another event of enormous importance for inhabitants on both sides of the river took place in the same year. This was the construction of the first bridge across the river just below the dam. This was a toll bridge and it was lightly constructed but it was still the first bridge and provided a vital transportation link whose importance would continue to grow in the years to come. It was the combination of transportation access and readily available water power that made the rapidly growing communities on both sides of the former rapids economically viable. This combination also resulted in commercial districts being developed at both ends of the bridge and along the main roads that extended out of these two areas and into outlying areas that were in need of the resources that De Pere was increasingly able to supply. The most important of these roads on the east bank of the river was Broadway. What made this particular north-south-running road important was the fact that it was the principal road north to Green Bay on that side of the river. Thus, Broadway was already an important local and regional thoroughfare when the first bridge was built at De Pere. The place where Broadway connected with the east end of the bridge thus became a natural place for commerce to develop. This new commercial development was not limited to Broadway either. Commercial development also began to extend eastward from Broadway along both sides of George Street. The western terminus of George Street was the east end of the bridge. Consequently, the point of intersection of George Street with Broadway became the focal point for commercial activity on the east bank of the river.

It was also in 1850 that Dr. Louis Carabin platted a block and a half wide strip of land on the west side of the river that extended west from the river to what would become the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad right-of-way and extended south from the center of what is now Main Avenue. This plat was recorded on October 2, 1850 as the Town of West De Pere and was the first plat on that side of the river. This was accompanied by the creation of two new plats on the east side of the river as well; Irwin's Addition and

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Fitzgerald's Addition. It is reasonable to suppose that this platting activity was spurred on by the completion of the bridge and the previous completion of the new dam, and more changes were to come. In 1852, Chicagoan Robert Ritchie and his brother-in-law, Andrew Reid, built a saw mill (non-extant) at the west end of the bridge and three years later Capt. Elias Sorenson started a shipyard (non-extant) on the west bank of the river north of the bridge. The following year, a saw mill and agricultural implement factory (non-extant) was started by W. O. Kingsley just south of the bridge on the east bank of the river. The really big news in 1856, however, was the arrival of the first ship to make the voyage up the newly completed lock and canal system of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. This was the "Aquila," which had departed Pittsburgh journeying down the Ohio River, then up the Mississippi River to the Wisconsin River, continuing to Portage, Wisconsin, and then up the Upper and Lower Fox Rivers to De Pere and Green Bay.<sup>10</sup>

In 1857, De Pere (on the east bank) was incorporated as a village and in 1861, a replacement bridge was built across the Fox by the village and the Town of Lawrence on the west side of the river. In the following year an event of even greater importance occurred when the tracks of the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad reached West De Pere on their way up the west bank of the river to Fort Howard. The importance of this event cannot be overstated because by this time railroads were rapidly eroding the importance and advantages of lake transportation. A position on a rail line was imperative for a community that hoped to grow and prosper. Happening as it did in the middle of the Civil War, the effect of this last event was not felt immediately in De Pere and especially in West De Pere, but as soon as the war ended, property owners in West De Pere responded with a flurry of platting activity.

The period from the end of the Civil War in 1865 until the financial panic of 1873 was a boom period for the communities on both sides of the river. By 1870, the census of that year showed that the population of De Pere on the east side of the river had risen to 2800 and on the west side to 875. As a consequence, the west side community petitioned to be incorporated as the Village of West De Pere, which was approved in that same year.

In 1871, the village of De Pere received railroad access of its own when the Milwaukee Northern Railroad (later the Milwaukee Road) reached the community on its way to Green Bay. As had happened on the west side, property owners responded with a flurry of platting activity of their own. A Bird's Eye View of the two villages, published in 1871, shows that the Village of De Pere (east of the river) was bounded by the river to the west, Fulton Street to the north, Huron Street to the east, and Chicago Street to the south. The settled portion of West De Pere was bounded by the river on the east and north, the C & NW RR tracks on the west, and Butler Street to the south. Both communities had public schools, there were six churches (Irish, French, and German Catholic, Methodist,

<sup>10</sup> Maes, Matthew J. "History of Brown County and De Pere, Wisconsin." *Brown County Democrat*, July 10, 1914, p. 10.

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Congregational, and Presbyterian), three hotels (California House, National House, and Village House), and three larger industries (De Pere Iron Works, Fox River Iron Co., and First National Iron Co.).<sup>11</sup>

By 1875, De Pere had evolved into the principal trading center for the area and had two well-established business cores, both surrounded by residential plats. In 1876, the following description of De Pere was published in an advertisement for land owned by the De Pere Co.

The waterpower is made by the first dam on the Fox River of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company. Depere [sic] and West Depere [sic] lie on opposite sides of the river, and are connected by a commodious bridge of fifteen hundred feet in length. Their population numbers over four thousand people. There are eight churches, three public and one private school; four furnaces for smelting iron ore; one extensive railroad car manufactory and iron works; one machine shop; three flour mills; two large wooden ware factories; three shingle mills; four saw mills; two sash and door factories; one stave factory; one hub and spoke factory; five wagon ships; seven smitheries; a steam forge and various other manufactories. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad runs on the river bank through Depere, [sic] and the Chicago and Northwestern Depot is at West Depere [sic]. The Goodrich line of steamers make regular trips between Depere [sic] and Chicago, and the Buffalo line takes freight from our wharves to Buffalo and intermediate ports.<sup>12</sup>

And yet, larger forces were to have a substantial effect on the future of the two villages. By 1880, the combined populations of the nearby twin cities of Green Bay and Fort Howard was 10,500, more than double the 3824 of the two De Peres, a trend that would continue almost until the present day. This trend reflected many things, of course, but among them was the simple fact that the initial advantages that had led to the creation and subsequent growth of De Pere had slowly dwindled. By 1880, De Pere's water power advantage was gradually being offset by the construction of new coal-fired steam boilers and Green Bay also reaped the advantage of being the final destination point for all the transportation routes that passed through De Pere. In addition, Green Bay's position at the mouth of the Fox River gave it advantages as a port that could not be matched by a site further upstream. As a consequence, De Pere's population growth began to level off.

Nevertheless, positive events that were of importance for the future of the two communities happened in the 1880s. In 1883, the two villages were incorporated as the city of De Pere (east side) and the city of Nicolet (west side). Nicolet subsequently changed its name back to West De Pere in 1887 and the two cities finally agreed to merge on August 7, 1889, and became known as the city of De Pere. Also in 1886, C. A. Lawton began construction of the foundry on the east side of the river at 233 N. Broadway that was

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<sup>11</sup> Bird's Eye View of De Pere, Wisconsin, 1871. Madison: J. J. Stoner, publisher.

<sup>12</sup> Maes, Matthew J.. Op. Cit., March 5, 1915, p. 10.

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subsequently to become one of De Pere's larger and more sustained industries and which is now listed in the NRHP.

An especially momentous event occurred late in 1890 when it was announced that the Kimberly & Clark Company of Neenah, Wisconsin had purchased the water power at De Pere and was to build a huge new paper mill on the site.<sup>13</sup> This new plant was to be located on the river in West De Pere and was to employ from 300 to 400 people. The announcement was truly a godsend for a community that was still reeling from the recent loss by fire of the E. E. Bolles Wooden Ware plant, which had put 225 men out of work. To manage the new plant, a new corporate entity called the Shattuck & Babcock Company was formed, and by March 12, 1892 the new five-story-tall, 1000-foot-long, \$500,000 plant was a reality and instantly became the largest employer in the city.<sup>14</sup> In addition, and partly in response to the development of the new paper mill, a new iron bridge was built across the river between 1891 and 1893; the old bridge was then demolished.

The new mill gave the industrial base of De Pere a solidity and depth that it never had before. The effect that it had on the city was almost immediately apparent. Several new plats were created in De Pere in 1893, including one on the east side of the river at the city's northern limits that was called the De Pere Land Co. Addition, Subdivision A, which was platted for the Company (E. Harrison and E. W. Arndt, officers) on August 22, 1892 and was bounded by N. Broadway on the west, the city limits to the north, Ridgeway Blvd. to the south, and Nicolet Ave. on the east.

By 1895, the population of the city had increased by 668 to 4293. By 1900, however, De Pere's population had dropped slightly to 4038, as the city entered a more mature phase of its history. Changes in the lumber industry, that had been of such importance to De Pere, were dictating that certain kinds of manufacturing that had once been done in factories like those in De Pere could now be done more efficiently in plants located nearer to the forests themselves, forests that had largely been depleted in Brown County. In addition, other types of manufacturing that had once supported the city were now being taken over by much larger firms with regional and even national markets. As a result, industry gradually became less important in the economic life of the city.

Another positive development that occurred between 1900 and 1905 benefited the citizens of the city in general but had a less pleasant effect on the city's merchants. This was the city's decision to grant a streetcar franchise to the Knox Construction Co. on March 23, 1903, which resulted in two lines being constructed to the city, one of which ran through a loop on the east side and the other through the city on the west side.<sup>15</sup> These lines connected De Pere with the city of Green Bay to the north and the city of

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<sup>13</sup> *De Pere News*. November 15, 1890, p. 1; December 27, 1890, p. 1.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, March 12, 1892, p. 1.

<sup>15</sup> McDonald, Forrest. *Let There be Light: The Electric utility Industry in Wisconsin, 1881-1955*. Madison: The American History Research Center, 1957, pp. 72-73 and 150-152.

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Kaukauna to the south and gave the citizens of De Pere ready access to goods and services they had not had before. The streetcar also made it possible for people to work in places that had hitherto been located too far away to be realistic options. This last fact was of enormous importance because it was one of the realities of life during the period before automobile ownership became common that most persons needed to live near their work place if some form of public transit was not available. The availability of streetcars expanded the range within which one could live and commute to work. This tended to benefit the larger cities on the lines such as Green Bay, where more employment opportunities were available. The streetcar line also greatly expanded the number of places where one could shop, a fact that tended to work to the disadvantage of local merchants in smaller communities such as De Pere.

The construction of the streetcar line may well have had an influence on Henry and Mary Heyrman's decision to build their house on a corner lot that was located just a few blocks east of the new line. Henry Heyrman (1868-1943), the oldest of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Heyrman, was born in Bay Settlement, Green Bay, Wisconsin, on February 13, 1868. His father, John B. Heyrman (1831-1899), was a businessman who, from 1890-1899, was a partner with John A. Kuypers in the De Pere printing firm of Heyrman & Kuypers. Their firm published the *Brown County Democrat* newspaper, with Kuypers as its editor.

Henry Heyrman began working as a printer for his father in 1880 at the age of twelve. At this time his father was the publisher of the *De Pere Standard* newspaper, the only Catholic newspaper in the United States at that time published in the Dutch language. Henry continued to work as a printer for the rest of his life.

On October 3, 1894, Henry married Mary Toonen and in the years that followed the couple would have seven children. As their family grew, so too did their need for more space. In 1899 the family moved into the De Pere home of Henry's grandmother, Mrs. A. Deboth, who had decided to move in with her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Heyrman.<sup>16</sup> Four years later, however, Henry and Mary Heyrman decided to build a house of their own, this being the house that is the subject of this nomination. The new house was ready for occupancy just a few weeks before Christmas.

Henry Heyrman and family have moved into their handsome new home on the corner of Chicago and Michigan streets.<sup>17</sup>

The Heyrmans continued to live in this house until Henry Heyrman's death in 1943 at the age of 75.

<sup>16</sup> *Brown County Democrat*. March 3, 1899, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*, November 27, 1903, p. 1.

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Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House  
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

As reported in the local newspaper:

Mr. Heyrman is believed to be the oldest printer in Wisconsin, having spent 63 years of his life in this work. When he was 12 he started his printing career and for twenty years he was affiliated in business with his mother, Mrs. J. B. Heyrman, and two brothers, Alex and Peter until 1919. After that year he worked in the printing shop of the *Journal-Democrat*. In 1930 his son, Francis, joined him in a printing shop.<sup>18</sup>

Mary Heyrman eventually sold the house after more than forty years of residency.

**Architecture**

The Henry and Mary Heyrman house, built in 1903, is eligible for listing in the NRHP as an excellent example of a mid-sized Queen Anne style house. These residences once formed a large portion of the middle class building stock of De Pere and other Wisconsin cities in the decades between 1880 and 1910. The Heyrman house retains a high degree of integrity. The designer and the builder of this house are still unknown but the house's design makes good use of the "irregularity of plan and massing" and the "asymmetrical facade" compositions which are hallmarks of the Queen Anne style that are specifically mentioned in the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.<sup>19</sup> The design of the Heyrman house also makes use of such typically Queen Anne style elements as variegated exterior surface materials, wall projections, steeply pitched roofs, cutaway bay windows, and a dominant front-facing gable.

The Queen Anne style is the most frequently encountered example of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century high style architecture in De Pere. The De Pere Intensive Survey identified 44 examples of the Queen Anne style, and included among them are some of the city's most architecturally impressive nineteenth century residential buildings. Several of the most elaborate De Pere examples of the style are located in the NRHP-listed North Broadway Historic District, including: the Dr. Mailer House at 503 N. Broadway; the William Kellogg House at 515 N. Broadway, built in 1886; the J. S. Chase House at 602 N. Broadway; and the E. E. Bowles House at 721 N. Broadway, built in 1882 to a design by noted Oshkosh architect William Waters. The Henry and Mary Heyrman House is nearly equal in quality to these much larger examples but is representative of the Queen Anne style houses that predominate in De Pere, few of which display the wealth of detailing typically associated with the more elaborate examples of the style. The same is true in most other cities in Wisconsin, indicative of the expense involved in creating intricate Queen Anne style designs.

<sup>18</sup> *De Pere Journal-Democrat*. June 10, 1943, p. 4. Obituary of Henry Heyrman.

<sup>19</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 2-15 (Architecture).

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Most contractors of this period were content to use the basic design elements associated with the style, for example: combining two or three different patterns of wood shingles to side the upper floors and/or gable ends; building one or more dormers of different sizes and different designs; adding polygonal one or two-story bay windows to the side facades; and building sizable front porches that were decorated with varying degrees of trim. These descriptions characterize the Heyrman house as well.

**Significance**

What sets the Heyrman house apart from the other examples of Queen Anne style houses of this size in De Pere is its high integrity compared to similar local examples. The porch columns have been altered; however, this is the only significant exterior change. The exterior still retains its original massing, roof form, siding, ornamental detailing, windows, and doors. Most of the city's other comparable Queen Anne style examples were originally either simpler in design or else they have now lost integrity due to more extensive alterations, losing much of their original detailing.

The Henry and Mary Heyrman house is thus locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent, highly intact example of the type of Queen Anne style house that was especially associated with middle class owners of its day. The Heyrman house meets the test of Criterion C, which asks that a nominated property exhibit "Distinctive design or physical characteristics." The building has almost all of the typical features of a Queen Anne style house of its time such as an irregular plan, a mix of siding materials such as clapboard and decorative wood shingles, and a cutaway bay window. In addition, the house also has a largely original, and quite intact interior plan and retains original decorative features including wood floors, window casings, wall and door trim, doors, pocket doors, and stairway all of which adds considerably to the overall significance of the house.

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Section 10 Page 1

Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House  
De Pere, Brown County, Wisconsin

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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

Dickinson's Addition to the Plat of De Pere: Block 58, Lot 12.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary encloses all the land that has historically been associated with the Henry and Mary Heyrman House.

**Acknowledgments**

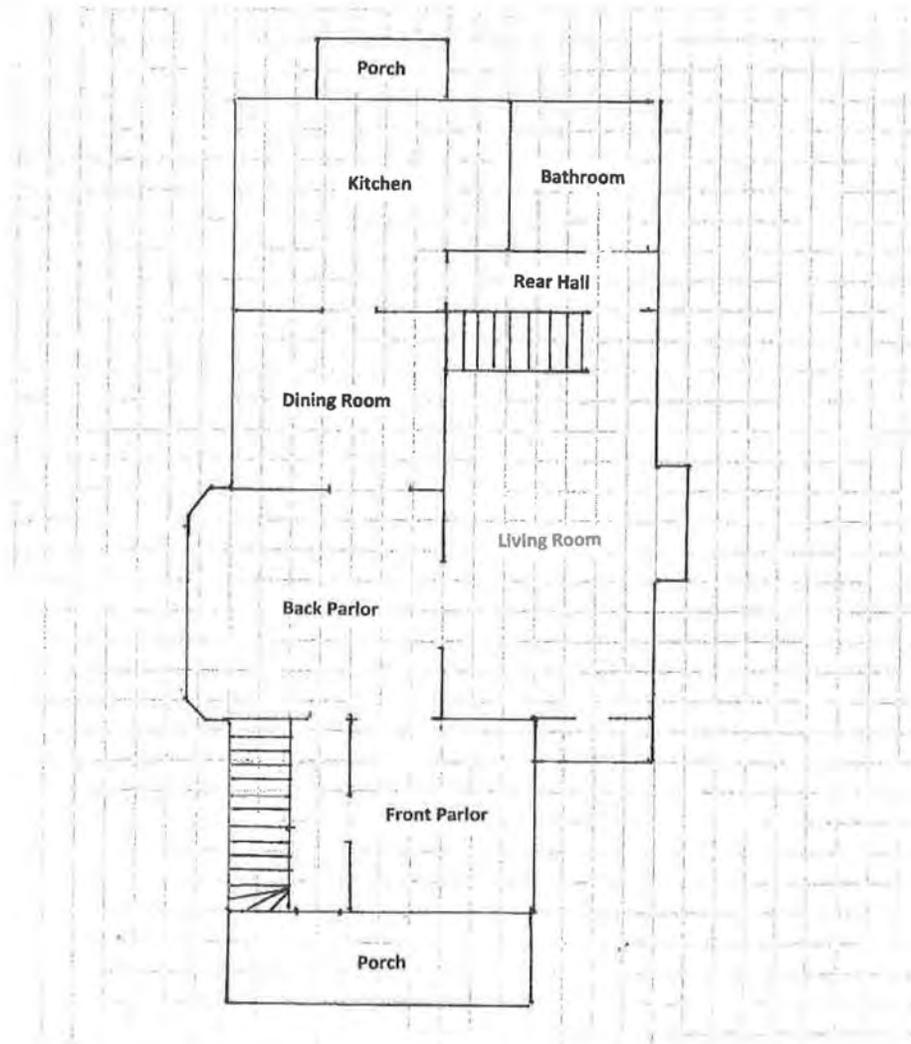
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Henry and Mary Heyrman House

De Pere, Brown Co., WI  
First Floor Sketch Plan  
NTS





WISCONSIN  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY



**TO:** Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places

**FROM:** Peggy Veregin

**SUBJECT:** National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 9th day of December 2014,  
for the nomination of the Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House to the National  
Register of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

1 CD with NRHP Nomination Form Word Document

         Multiple Property Nomination form

19 Photograph(s)

1 CD with electronic images

1 Original USGS map(s)

1 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

         Piece(s) of correspondence

         Other \_\_\_\_\_

**COMMENTS:**

         Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

         This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

         The enclosed owner objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_  
constitute a majority of property owners.

         Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House  
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**Items a-d are the same for photos 1 – 19.**

Photo 1

- a) Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House
- b) De Pere, Brown County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, July 24, 2013
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) Main Facade, View looking E
- f) Photo 1 of 19

Photo 2

- e) General View, View looking NE
- f) Photo 2 of 19

Photo 3

- e) Rear Elevation, View looking W
- f) Photo 3 of 19

Photo 4

- e) General View, View looking SW
- f) Photo 4 of 19

Photo 5

- e) N-facing Side Elevation, View looking SW
- f) Photo 5 of 19

Photo 6

- e) N-facing Side Elevation, View looking S
- f) Photo 6 of 19

Photo 7

- e) N-facing Side Elevation Detail, View looking S
- f) Photo 7 of 19

Photo 8

- e) General View, View looking SE
- f) Photo 8 of 19

Photo 9

- e) Front Porch Detail, View looking E
- f) Photo 9 of 19

Photo 10

- e) Entrance Hall, View looking E
- f) Photo 10 of 19

Photo 11

- e) Stair Detail, View looking E
- f) Photo 11 of 19

Photo 12

- e) Back Parlor, View looking N
- f) Photo 12 of 19

Photo 13

- e) Back Parlor, View looking W
- f) Photo 13 of 19

Photo 14

- e) Back Parlor Detail, View looking W
- f) Photo 14 of 19

Photo 15

- e) Back Parlor Detail, View looking W
- f) Photo 15 of 19

Photo 16

- e) Rear Hall Detail, View looking E
- f) Photo 16 of 19

Photo 17

- e) Rear Hall Detail, View looking N
- f) Photo 17 of 19

Photo 18

- e) Garage, View looking SW
- f) Photo 18 of 19

Photo 19

- e) Garage, View looking E
- f) Photo 19 of 19



















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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Heyrman, Henry and Mary, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Brown

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/14      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/27/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001230

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    1-29-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
of  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.