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**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 Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex  
other names/site number German Presbyterian Church; Presbyterianer Kirche

**2. Location**

street & number 6757 County Highway P N/A not for publication  
city or town Town of Pulaski N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Iowa code 049 zip code 53573

**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.)

 Signature of certifying official/Title  
Date April 2, 2013

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

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

Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex

Iowa

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

- 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:)

*Edson H. Beall*

*5-22-13*

*[Signature]*

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
2	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	0 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)

RELIGION/religious facility

RELIGION/church school

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/clubhouse

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN

**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.)

Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex  
Name of Property

Iowa  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 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

1874-1901

### 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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Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex  
Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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**Description:**

The Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex is located in rural Iowa County and it contains two buildings: the excellent, highly intact Gothic Revival style church itself and the church's smaller Front Gable Vernacular Form school house annex, which is located approximately 150 feet to the south. The Complex is situated in rolling unglaciated farm country in the northeast corner of Iowa County approximately 3 miles southeast of the village of Muscoda, which straddles the Grant County-Iowa County border. The church is located on a parcel of land in the Town of Pulaski donated to the congregation by congregation member Martin Rosenau in 1860. The congregation's original log church (non-extant) was built in 1862 just north of the present church at the south end of what is now the cemetery. In 1874, the rapidly expanding congregation decided to build the larger Gothic Revival style church that is the subject of this nomination. This clapboard-clad church has a rectilinear plan nave that measures 36-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep; its walls are sheltered by a gable roof. Its main façade features a projecting 10-foot-square steeple and faces west onto County Highway P. In 1901, a clapboard-clad, rectilinear plan, Front Gable Vernacular Form 18-foot-wide by 25-foot-deep schoolhouse annex that doubled as the church's meeting hall was built to the south of the church. This building is still extant although in somewhat altered form.<sup>1</sup> The resulting Complex is believed to be locally significant and eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C (Architecture) for its architectural significance because its church is a fine, highly intact example of the Gothic Revival style applied to a small rural church, and its associated school house annex building is believed to be a contributing resource in the Complex because it is a rare surviving example of a resource type that was seldom built by small rural Protestant congregations.

The original church parcel is now divided into two separate north and south parcels by a private gravel driveway. This driveway runs in an easterly direction just to the north of the church from the north-south running County Highway P. The driveway serves a farmstead located just to the east of these parcels. The church's cemetery lies immediately to the north of the driveway and it comprises the entire north parcel. This cemetery extends north for approximately 300 feet from the driveway and it is about 150-feet wide (see attached site plan). The cemetery is not included in the nomination because it sits on a separate parcel that is physically separated from the church parcel and it does not contribute to the architectural significance of the complex. The church itself is located just to the south of this driveway near the north edge of the south parcel and it sits some 225 feet back from County Highway P, which makes a broad curve to the west at this location. The schoolhouse annex sits 150-feet further to the south of the church building and it sits some 150-feet back from County Highway P and is located at the extreme southern end of the church's property.

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<sup>1</sup> In 1886, the congregation also built a clapboard-clad T-plan, two-story-tall Side Gable Vernacular Form parsonage on two acres of additional land located across County Highway P from the church; this building was sold in 1970 and it is no longer extant.

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The cemetery and church parcels are located on a relatively steep slope that descends from north to south. The cemetery's north end is the highest point of the north parcel, while the schoolhouse annex occupies the lowest point of the south parcel. Neither parcel is formally landscaped. Instead, most of the area is taken up by a mowed grassy lawn that surrounds the church and the schoolhouse annex. This lawn also extends to the north into the cemetery. In addition, an old wood picket fence extends south near the south parcel's east boundary from the church to the schoolhouse annex.

Church

The highly original Gothic Revival style Pulaski Presbyterian Church was built in 1874 and it consists of a 36-foot-wide by 50-foot-long rectilinear plan one-story-tall nave that rests on a foundation fashioned from roughly coursed ashlar limestone blocks that encloses a crawl space—there is no basement story. This foundation is crowned by a water table that is comprised of a single wide wooden board surmounted by a narrow wooden drip cap and the exterior walls of the nave above the water table are sided in painted clapboards. These walls are sheltered by the church's steeply pitched asphalt shingle-covered gabled main roof, which has slightly overhanging open eaves and a ridgeline that runs east-west. The principal facade of the church faces west towards CTH P and it is symmetrical in design and is bisected by a large multi-section steeple. The south and north-facing side elevations of the nave are identical to each other and are each four-bays-wide. The original appearance of the rear or east-facing elevation of the church, however, is uncertain. The lower portion of this elevation is now partially hidden by a clapboard-clad 20-foot-wide by 10-foot-deep shed-roofed furnace and storage room addition that was attached to the church in 1943.

The 36-foot-wide west-facing main facade is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. A projecting ten-foot-square steeple forms the center bay while the two side bays are each 13-feet-wide and are mirror images of each other. The outer edges of these two side bays form the corners of the facade and they are both decorated with very narrow corner pilasters that are crowned with simple wood capitals. In addition, the sloping upper edges of each bay are decorated with broad raking frieze boards that are topped by a narrow raked bedmold and the outer edges of the overhanging eaves of the main roof above are also enriched with molded boards as well. Both side bays contain a single tall, original, nine-over-nine-light double hung wood sash window that provides light to the nave inside. Each of these windows is enframed by a simple wood casing comprised of flat boards, and these windows are both surmounted by a fixed six-light pointed arch transom whose muntins are arranged in a Gothic style tracery pattern. Flat boards also enframe these transoms. The outer edges of these boards are further ornamented with a small half-round molding, to both of whose lower ends is attached a small decorative turned wooden pendant. The transom's casings are then crowned with a keystone.

The church's tall steeple mass projects forward from the center of this façade, its base is square in plan and measures 10-feet-deep by 10-feet-wide, and it rests on a continuation of the roughly coursed

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ashlar limestone foundation that supports the walls of the nave. The steeple is divided into three sections: tower, lantern, and spire. The tower section rises well above the peak of the main roof and it is two-stories in height, it is sided in clapboards, corner boards define its corners, and each of its four exterior walls is one-bay-wide. The west-facing front elevation of the tower section contains a pointed arch window in its first story that is identical in size and design to the windows that flank on the facade's two side bays. This window provides natural light for the entrance vestibule that comprises the first story of the steeple. Placed on the wall surface several feet above this window is a pentagonal-shaped wood plaque that bears the German language inscription "Presbyterianer Kirche, Erbaut. 1874" and a molded cornice crowns this plaque.<sup>2</sup> Placed still higher above at the top of the tower section is the lowest portion of the steeple's bell chamber, and single pointed arch openings, whose casings imitate the design of the window casings below and which are filled with shaped wooden louvers, are positioned on each of the four sides of this part of this section.

The lantern section of the steeple is slightly smaller in dimension than the tower section below it and it is one-story in height and is octagonal in plan. This lantern is made of wood, it is clad in shiplap siding, and it houses the steeple's bell chamber. Narrow wooden pilaster strips frame all eight of the lantern's elevations and the four cardinal elevations (east, west, north, and south) of the lantern are identical; each contains smaller versions of the pointed arch openings found at the top of the tower section below, and they are filled with shaped wooden louvers as well. The lantern's other four elevations, however, have no openings.

A tall octagonal spire crowns the steeple. The spire rests on a circular base and is clad in asphalt shingles. The spire is itself crowned with a large metal wind vane that is now in deteriorated condition but which appears to be original to the spire.

The principal entrances to the church are via paired doors placed in the bases of the north and south-facing side elevations of the steeple: The original four-panel doors feature raised panels outlined with raised and molded trim. The casings that surround each of these pairs of doors have a simplified classically derived design. Pilaster strips complete with bases and capitals are placed on either side of the doors and these pilaster strips visually support a broad shaped frieze that is placed above each pair. Each of these friezes has a raised lozenge-shaped decoration centered on it, and an overhanging molded cornice crowns these friezes.

The south-facing side elevation of the church comprises the ten-foot-wide side elevation of the steeple to the left (west), which contains one of the church's two main entrances in its base, the 50-foot-wide side elevation of the nave, and the ten-foot-wide side elevation of the shed-roofed furnace room addition to the right (east). The side elevation of the steeple was described previously. The side

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<sup>2</sup> Translated as: "Presbyterian Church, built 1874."

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elevation of the nave is symmetrical in design and four-bays-wide. It is enframed at either end with very narrow corner pilasters that have simple wood capitals. Each of the nave's four bays contains a single original nine-over-nine-light double hung window that is surmounted by a pointed arch transom; these windows are identical in size and design to the ones on the main façade described previously. The side elevation of the furnace room addition is clad in clapboards like the rest of the church. It has a shed roof that slopes downward to the east, and the only opening in its side elevation is a single rectangular entrance door that is placed off center to the left (west) and contains a five-panel wood door.

The original appearance of the 36-foot-wide east-facing rear elevation of the church is unknown, but it is likely that it did not contain any openings. Like the church's other elevations, this one is also clad in clapboards and its outer edges are both decorated with very narrow corner pilasters that are crowned with simple wood capitals. In addition, the steeply sloping upper edges of the elevation are decorated with broad raking frieze boards that are topped by a narrow raked bedmold; the outer edges of the overhanging eaves of the main roof above are enriched with molded boards as well. In 1943, a rectilinear plan 10-foot-deep by 20-foot-wide, shed-roofed, one-story addition was attached across most of the lower portion of this elevation to house a new furnace and to provide storage space for the church. This addition rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in clapboards. It is sheltered by the open overhanging eaves of its asphalt-shingle-clad shed roof; its eaves are supported by exposed rafter ends. The only opening in the east-facing principal elevation of this addition is a single small, square, four-light window placed to the left (south) on the elevation, while a tall, narrow, red brick chimney mass that is attached to and exactly bisects the original rear elevation of the church protrudes from the addition's roof and vents the furnace.

The north-facing side elevation of the church is essentially identical to the church's south-facing side elevation. This elevation also comprises the ten-foot-wide side elevation of the steeple to the right (west), which contains one of the church's two main entrances in its base, the 50-foot-wide side elevation of the nave, and the ten-foot-wide side elevation of the shed-roofed furnace room addition to the left (east). The side elevation of the steeple is identical to the one described previously as is the side elevation of the nave, which is also symmetrical in design and four-bays-wide. Each of the nave's four bays contains a single original nine-over-nine-light double hung window that is surmounted by a pointed arch transom. These windows are identical in design and size to the ones on the main façade described previously. The only opening in the side elevation of the furnace room addition consists of a single rectangular entrance placed off center to the right (west) that contains a wooden door of vertical boards.

The interior of the Pulaski Presbyterian Church is largely original. One enters the church by passing through either one of the two pairs of entrance doors located in the base of the steeple. These doors open into the entrance vestibule. This is a two-stories high 10-foot-wide by 10-foot-deep room that has



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a board floor and walls covered in plaster. The second story of this room is reached by climbing a steep, narrow, quarter-turn open staircase that first ascends up the west side of the room and then the south side until reaching a wooden balcony that spans the full width of the east side of this room's second story. This staircase has wooden treads and risers and it has a solid balustrade composed of a bottom rail and a shaped hand rail, with the space between the two enclosed by vertical tongue and groove boards. This room has a tongue and groove board ceiling and a rope that descends through a hole in this ceiling allows the church's bell to be rung.

The entrance vestibule is lit by a large eighteen-light window located on its west wall and paired, modern, wooden entrance doors centered on its east wall open into the nave. The nave of the church consists of a single large 36-foot-wide by 50-foot-deep rectilinear space that has a wood board floor and plastered walls, and two banks of original varnished wood pews face the raised altar platform, which is positioned on the nave's east wall to the left of a single entrance door in that wall that opens into the furnace room addition. A broad, original, multi-part molded wood chair rail encircles the entire nave and it also acts as the bottom portion of the casings that enframe the room's ten windows. These window casings are also original and are made out of several molded wood trim pieces, but their heads are hidden from view by jig-sawn wooden valences that now crown each window. Illumination for the nave comes from eight large eighteen-light windows located on the room's north and south-facing side elevations (four per side), from two identical windows placed on the room's west-facing elevation, and from two rows of six-sided glass and decorative wrought iron lanterns that hang from the ceiling, there being eight of these electrified lanterns in all. Originally, this ceiling was open almost to the roof peak and it was plastered. In 1953, the ceiling was lowered to save heat and it now consists of a flattened arch that has coved sides and a broad, flat, center surface that runs the length of the nave. All of this ceiling's surfaces were covered in acoustical tiles and these tiles are still in place today. The suspended ceiling falls at the top of the double hung windows, hiding the pointed arch top on the interior.

An elevated balcony spans the full width of the west end of the nave and it is supported by two large square plan wood pillars that each have approximately three-foot tall pedestals whose four sides each have pointed arch Gothic Revival style motifs set into them. Tall, narrower shafts that have chamfered corners are placed on top of each of these pedestals and they are both crowned with multi-part capitals. The underside of the balcony is clad in tongue-and-groove boards and the balcony's solid wood balustrade is faced with simple Gothic Revival style arcading that is represented in relief as a line of pointed arches that are raised on flattened columns. Access to the balcony, which has a wood board floor, is through a single door in the west wall of the nave.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> This balcony was originally open and overlooked the nave but it was mostly enclosed with wooden panels in 1953, the same year that the ceiling was lowered as a part of a heat-saving effort.

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Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex  
Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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Schoolhouse Annex

This small one-story building was built in 1901 to house the church's school and it served as the church's meeting hall as well. Historic photos show that this building was originally a Front Gable Vernacular Form rectilinear plan building that measured 18-foot-wide by 25-foot-deep. This building has a rubble stone foundation that encloses a crawl space. The exterior walls are clad in clapboards, and these walls are partially sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the gabled main roof, whose ridgeline runs east-west, and whose slopes are covered by corrugated metal sheeting. The original west-facing 18-foot-wide main façade of the building is symmetrical in design and three-bays-wide. The entrance to the building was located in the center bay flanked on either side by four-over-four-light double hung wood sash windows that had simple wooden board casings and molded drip caps. The corners of the façade are covered with corner boards and the gable end is outlined with raking fascia boards. The 25-foot-wide north and south-facing side elevations of the building were identical to each other, symmetrical in design and both three-bays-wide. Each bay contains a window identical in size and design to the ones on the main façade described previously. The original east-facing 18-foot-wide rear elevation of the building, however, had no openings of any kind, but a small brick chimney is located on the ridge of the roof to serve the wood stove that originally heated the building.

The original school building still forms the core of the present building, but by the 1930s, two small wings had been added. The first of these served as an entrance vestibule and as a place where coats and other items could be placed and it measures about 8-foot-square, it has clapboard-clad walls edged with corner boards, and it is sheltered by an asphalt shingle-clad gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west. This wing spans the full width of the main façade's center bay and it has no openings on either its west or south elevations, but a single rectangular entrance door opening is located on its north-facing side and this opening is now filled with vertical boards.

The second wing contained a kitchen and it measures about 8-foot wide by about 15-foot-deep, it has clapboard-clad walls edged with corner boards, and it is sheltered by an asphalt shingle-clad gable roof whose ridgeline runs north-south. This wing is attached at a right angle to the north-facing side elevation of the original building and it covers the left-hand (easternmost) of the three original window openings on this elevation. The 15-foot-wide east and west-facing side elevations of this wing both contain single window openings that are centered on each of these elevations. The wing's eight-foot-wide north-facing elevation, however, is two bays-wide. Its right-hand bay contains a single window opening while the left-hand bay contains an entrance door opening that contains a one-light-over-three-panel wood entrance door. The door is sheltered by a gable-roofed entrance hood.

Other changes that have affected the exterior of this building include the replacement of all the original windows in the 1901 building with one-over-one-light double hung windows that are identical in design (and probably in date) to the ones in the kitchen wing, and the replacement of parts of the

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original rubble stone foundations that underlay both the 1901 building and the later entrance vestibule wing with concrete block.<sup>4</sup>

The interior of the school has now lost most of its original features. The original interior of the 1901 building consisted of a single room and its walls and ceiling were probably plastered. Today, the walls are clad in modern plastic paneling that resembles wood and the room has a modern drop ceiling. The kitchen wing is less altered and it opens into the main room through a large rectangular opening that has been cut into the original north wall of the 1901 building at the point where one of this elevation's original window openings had been located. This room has walls and a ceiling that are clad in either painted plywood or pressboard, while rudimentary wooden cabinetry has been installed along both of sides of the long sides of the room.

Integrity

As was noted above, only two changes of any consequence have been made to the church since it was first built, these being the construction of the furnace addition across the lower portion of the rear elevation in 1943, and the lowering of the nave's ceiling in 1953. These changes have not detracted from the overall appearance of the building, and this church is still exceptionally intact, both inside and out, and it retains all of its most important architecturally significant features. The annex building has been more substantially altered by the addition of the two small wings, the replacement of its original windows, and the modifications that have been made to its interior. Never-the-less, this building still retains sufficient integrity to successfully portray its historic role of service to the Pulaski Church's congregation and it is considered to be a contributing resource within the Complex.

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<sup>4</sup> This concrete block was placed under the south wall of the 1901 building and under the west and south walls of the entrance vestibule wing.

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Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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**Significance**

The Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C (Architecture). Research designed to assess the Complex's potential for eligibility was undertaken using the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme that is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the Complex's church and its schoolhouse annex building by utilizing the Gothic Revival Style subsection and the Front Gable Vernacular Form subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.<sup>5</sup> The results of this research are detailed below and demonstrate that the clapboard-clad Pulaski Presbyterian Church, built in 1874, is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an excellent, highly intact rural example of Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical design. The research also found that the church's Front Gable Vernacular Form schoolhouse annex, which is located next door to the church and built in 1901, is a rare example of the type of small multi-use auxiliary buildings that rural church congregations sometimes built to house church functions such as schools and meeting halls for the congregation. Consequently, the schoolhouse annex is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource in the Complex.

The Pulaski Presbyterian Church is one of the Town of Pulaski's most important historic nineteenth century buildings and its tall steeple has been a prominent visual landmark in the Town for 138 years. This rural church faces west onto County Highway P and it is located in a rural setting that is surrounded by active farms. The church was built immediately adjacent to the site of the Pulaski Presbyterian congregation's first church, a log building that had been built in 1862 (not extant). By 1874, the growth of this predominately German-speaking congregation necessitated the construction of a new church. In 1886, the congregation built a clapboard-clad frame construction parsonage across the highway from the church. It continued to be occupied until it was sold in 1970, and it has now been demolished. In 1901, the congregation also built a new clapboard-clad Front Gable Vernacular Form schoolhouse annex building just south of the church to house the teaching of catechism classes and various meetings of the church's congregation. Both the church and its schoolhouse annex continue to be very well maintained and although they are no longer in use they are still in excellent condition. The period of significance for architecture runs from 1874 through 1901, which spans the years during which the church and its schoolhouse were built.

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<sup>5</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986, Vol. 2, pp. 2-5 and 3-2 (Architecture).

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**History**

The Town of Pulaski occupies the northwestern corner of Iowa County in southwest Wisconsin. The Wisconsin River forms the northern boundary of the Town and the only community located within its boundaries is the village of Avoca, which, in 2000, had a population of 608. Settlement began in the Town as early as 1835, when John Booth built a cabin on Sec. 23 and became the first resident of the Town. By 1850, farms had developed throughout the Town. In 1856, the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, the first railroad to span the state from east to west, were laid across the Town near to and parallel with the Wisconsin River. The immediate result of this development was the establishment of the village of Avoca.

It was not until about 1857, that this village began to make itself known, though cabins had been in existence near its site for several years. Richland City, on the opposite side of the Wisconsin River, commanded public patronage, and, with Muscoda, five miles west, and Highland, ten miles south, contended for public patronage. The completion of the railroad through the town of Pulaski, and the location of the station, attracted the first settlers hither, and laid the foundation of the present village.<sup>6</sup>

The creation of a railroad station at Avoca and the establishment of another station at the village of Muscoda, located in Grant County just two miles west of the western boundary of the Town of Pulaski, meant that farmers in the region suddenly had two nearby communities to choose from when it came time to ship their produce to markets. This helped compensate for the fact that the land in this hilly, unglaciated part of the state was not ideally suited for agriculture. The coming of the railroad also brought new settlers into what until then had been towns settled mostly by persons from the eastern states having a predominantly English ancestry. Many of the new arrivals came from Germany and among them were a number of families who were members of the German Presbyterian Church. Members of this church settled in both the towns of Pulaski and Highland, which is located immediately to the south of the Town of Pulaski. It was in the small village of Highland, which was then and still is the Town of Highland's only community, that the first German Presbyterian Church in the area was founded.

In this little town on January 23, 1859 the First German Presbyterian Church, led by Pastor Ernst Kudobe from the Presbytery of Dane, was organized with twenty-eight members. As there was no church building, the first services were held in private homes. Pastor Kudobe served at this place for two years, then resigned to follow a call from a church in Granville, Wisconsin. On July 1, 1861, Pastor Jacob Kolb from Muscatine, Iowa took on leadership of

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<sup>6</sup> Butterfield, Consul W. *History of Iowa County, Wisconsin*. Chicago: Western Historical Society, 1881, p. 829. Richland City is now known as Richland Center.

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the Highland Church. After he had served one year, eleven families asked to be released to organize a new church and German settlement eight miles north.

Under the auspices of the Presbytery of Dane, Pastor Jacob Kolb and B. Van der Las of Hazel Green, Wisconsin organized a German Presbyterian Church at Pulaski, Wisconsin on May 24, 1862, with a total of twenty-five members. Pastor Kolb served both churches for over a year. After he resigned, Pastors Jacob Liesveld from Rockville, Wisconsin and John Van der Las of Platteville served until 1865 when Pastor Kudobe again took on the pastorate of both churches.

The churches were still in need of church buildings. In Pulaski, services were usually held in the school. ... Though money was scarce (it was said that the whole church could only come up with fifty cents), it was decided to build a large temporary block [log] church. This decision was soon completed. They made everything themselves, purchasing only shingles, windows, and doors. The cost of that building, which still stands today, was \$40.00.<sup>7</sup>

The Pulaski congregation's new log church was built in 1862 on several acres of land located in Sec. 29 of the Town of Pulaski that one of its members, Martin Rosenau, had donated to the church. The members of the Pulaski congregation were located for the most part in the Town of Pulaski in Iowa County, but a number of them lived in the neighboring Town of Muscoda in Grant County as well. Despite their small numbers and their lack of money, the congregation was determined to provide their pastor with a house of his own. As a result, in December of 1865, the congregation purchased two acres of land across the road from the church site from Andreas Thiede for \$25.00 to be the site of the minister's house, which was to be built of logs and was to be 24-feet-long by 20-feet-wide. Work on the house commenced soon afterwards and in the fall of the following year the congregation voted to build a wood stall adjacent to the parsonage that was to measure 14-feet-long by 12-feet-wide and was to be 13-feet-high under the roof.<sup>8</sup>

These new buildings notwithstanding, life was still hard for both the congregation and its pastor.

Most of the members were very poor. The wages of a pastor at Pulaski were a mere \$13.50 a quarter. Disregarding this, they dared to buy several acres of land to build a block-house for the pastor. For several years the minister had to walk the eight miles from Pulaski to Highland.

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<sup>7</sup> Wolters, Rev. F. L. The Two German Presbyterian Churches in Highland and Pulaski, Wisconsin. n.d. This article, which has been translated from the original German, was written between 1905 and 1928, after Wolters had resigned his pastorate at the Pulaski Church to accept a new call at the First German Evangelical Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee. This article is included in: Schwabe, Philip. *The Story of the People and Preachers of the Pulaski Church: 1862-1987*. Muscoda: Pulaski Presbyterian Church, 1987, p. 29. The log church referred to here is no longer extant.

<sup>8</sup> Schwabe, Philip. Op. Cit., pp. 6-7.

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Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex  
Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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Later they traveled back and forth with a yoke of oxen. Yet better times were to come. The Pulaski Church now had the pastor living in their midst. Though there was little money, the people could supply him with the basic necessities. It was also possible, because he lived there, to have a regular service on Sunday, prayer meetings during the week and regular visitation of the members. After several years this did not go on without blessings. They became aware that their block-church was becoming too small for their ever-increasing attendance. Also, the church members had been industrious and, by the grace of God, had increased and improved their farms. So they decided in 1874 to build a new 36-foot by 50-foot frame building, complete with a steeple, foyer and gallery. The cost of the building was \$2347.00.<sup>9</sup>

The congregation's new frame church, the subject of this nomination, was under construction throughout 1874, and they dedicated their new church on May 25, 1875.

The membership of the Pulaski congregation continued to grow, albeit much more gradually, in the years that followed, but it was not the only church in Pulaski Township. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic congregation had been founded in the village of Avoca in 1868 and its stone-clad Romanesque Revival style church is still extant in that village and it is still in use, although it has now been altered. Likewise, by 1881, the year that the first history of Iowa County was written, a Lutheran church had been established in the Town as well.<sup>10</sup>

As the Pulaski congregation increased and prospered, so too did the demands on its ministers. It eventually became clear that the original log parsonage would need to be replaced.

In the spring of 1886 the Pulaski Church saw the need to build a new parsonage and budgeted \$800.00 for it. This sum was easily collected within the church.... While they were building the parsonage, they received \$400.00 from the Building Committee. In 1890 they started repaying the fund a tenth of the sum each year. Since then they have bought a new organ and spent several hundred dollars on improving the church and the parsonage.<sup>11</sup>

This parsonage was built on the same two-acre parcel where the original parsonage had been built. In 1901, the congregation also built a small one-room Front Gable Vernacular Form clapboard-clad

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<sup>9</sup> Wolters, Rev. F. L. The Two German Presbyterian Churches in Highland and Pulaski, Wisconsin. n.d. This article is included in: Schwabe, Philip. Op. Cit., p. 29. Between 1862 and 1872, the church membership increased from 27 to 118.

<sup>10</sup> Fairview Lutheran Church, a concrete block Gothic Revival style building built in 1917 near Avoca, is still extant today and it is the only other rural church located in the Town of Pulaski.

<sup>11</sup> Wolters, Rev. F. L. Op. Cit. See: Schwabe, Philip. Op. Cit., p. 31.

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schoolhouse annex building some 150 feet south of the church at the south end of their property to house church meetings, Sunday School classes, and a German language school for catechism classes.

By 1907, the congregation's membership had reached a high of 130; the years thereafter would see a very gradual but steady decline in its numbers. Gradually too, the German-speaking heritage of the congregation began to fade, a process accelerated by the anti-German sentiment that accompanied the nation's entrance into World War I. By the time the nation had entered World War II, the church's membership had declined to 80 and the membership was aging as well. Never-the-less, new needs continued to be met by the work of the members themselves. In 1943, for instance, they replaced the old wood stove that had heated the nave of the church with a new hot air furnace.

On May 10, 1943 work began on building the furnace room on the east end of the church. The treasurer, Paul Harms, kept a detailed record of who helped and what they furnished, such as a team of horses for half a day, a trip to Muscoda for cement and the use of a Maytag engine to run the cement mixer. All together seventeen men worked, usually about six at a time. ... They worked a few days in June after the corn was planted and before haymaking began, then in August after threshing, and some days in September, finishing in October. ... The chimney took twenty-seven hours to build at \$1.10 per hour. The fifteen sacks of cement cost \$10.50. The furnace itself cost \$249.50 plus \$118.63 to install it. The total came to \$617.95 for the whole project. It took a total of forty-two days plus the time spent by the hired labor installing the furnace and building the chimney to finish the project.<sup>12</sup>

Another change to the church came in 1953, when a new and lower ceiling was put in the church to reduce the amount of space needing to be heated.<sup>13</sup> By 1967, the church's membership had dwindled to 46 and finally, in 1970, the church parsonage was sold and a large part of the money realized was applied to the church's Cemetery Association's fund for perpetual care. By 1982, the membership had declined still further to 28. In 1987, the church celebrated its 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and while the number of members who celebrated the occasion had diminished, their spirit had not.

Finally, in 2002, the Pulaski Presbyterian Church congregation disbanded and the church and the schoolhouse annex are now owned by the Pulaski Church Cemetery Association and are used for special occasions. Nevertheless, the church continues to be both a visual and spiritual landmark in the Town and is representative of Wisconsin's historic agrarian past. Churches such as the Pulaski Presbyterian Church were once a commonplace part of Wisconsin's rural life, but historically intact examples are becoming rare. It is therefore even more admirable that the members of the Cemetery Association continue to labor to keep this important part of their heritage intact and alive.

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<sup>12</sup> Schwabe, Philip. Op. Cit., p. 51.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, p. 59.



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**Architectural Significance**

The Pulaski Presbyterian Church is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) because it is an excellent, highly intact rural example of the Gothic Revival style. Members of its congregation built the clapboard-clad Pulaski Presbyterian Church in 1874 as a replacement for the smaller log church (non-extant) built in 1862. Their new church is still intact today and it is an excellent representative example of the kind of churches that rural congregations often built during this period. In addition, the church's clapboard-clad Front Gable Vernacular Form schoolhouse annex building, built in 1901, is still located next door to the church. This church and its schoolhouse annex served the Pulaski Presbyterian congregation continuously from the time they were built until 2002, when services were finally suspended. Since then, the buildings continue to be well maintained and they are occasionally used for special events.

Marcus Whiffen's classic book *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* describes the Gothic Revival style as follows:

The practically universal feature of Gothic Revival architecture is the pointed arch; other characteristics include pinnacles, battlements, and window tracery. In Early Gothic Revival architecture there may be no more than one or two of these features to indicate the architect's/builder's medievalizing intentions. Tracery may be of wood and of the simplest pattern, formed by twin arches within the arch of the window. ... For churches, the commonest plan is the basilican, with a steeple at the entrance end, though cruciform churches with a central steeple were also built.<sup>14</sup>

The Pulaski Presbyterian Church, with its basilican plan, pointed arch windows, window tracery, and Gothic Revival style interior fittings, is a simple but excellent example of this style as applied to a medium size mid-nineteenth century rural church.

The Gothic Revival style was used on a wide a variety of building types but its associations with the Gothic style churches erected in Europe in the Middle Ages meant that it was especially favored for churches. Urban examples of this style that were built in nineteenth century Wisconsin were typically built of stone or brick but frame examples clad in clapboards were common as well and this was especially true of the first churches that urban congregations erected for themselves. In rural settings,

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<sup>14</sup> Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1969, p. 53. This same description is repeated almost word for word in the CRMP. See: Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986, Vol. 2 (Architecture), p. 2-5.

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frame examples predominated in the nineteenth century, thanks to the lower cost of the materials involved, their relatively simple designs, and because much of the work of erecting them could be done by the members of the congregation. This was certainly true of the Pulaski congregation, whose members did much of the work on their new church themselves. Even so, their new church cost \$2347.00 to build, which was a considerable amount for a small, poor rural congregation to find in a day when the annual wage of the church's pastor was just \$54.00.

No information regarding the source of the design of the Pulaski church has been found to date, but it was probably sourced from one of the many architectural pattern books of the day. It may have been supplied by the district Presbytery itself, this being the administrative body of the church that was made up of ministers and elders from the various congregations within a particular district, which in this case was the Presbytery of Dane. It is not known whether or not the Presbyterian Church supplied building plans to its member congregations, but such plan books were supplied by other Protestant denominations, such as the Congregational Church, and it is possible that the same was true of the Presbyterian Church. Whatever the source of the Pulaski church's plans, the design that the congregation approved was well within the capabilities of the average master carpenter of the day, one of whom was located in the nearby village of Muscoda at that time. This was E. E. Honstain, who advertised himself in the *Muscoda News* as being an architect, contractor and master builder.<sup>15</sup> Honstain's advertisement also mentioned the following: "Plans drawn for any edifice on short notice. Work speedily executed, and satisfaction guaranteed. All the necessary outfit for moving buildings always on hand. Jobs solicited in village or county." No evidence linking Honstain to the Pulaski Church has been found and he may not had any connection with it, but he would have been an obvious person to consult about the design of the church even though much of the actual work could have been done by the congregation's own members, many of whom would have had prior carpentry experience building barns and houses for themselves and their neighbors.

Vernacular church types are typically defined by describing where the steeple is placed in the overall design and the Pulaski Presbyterian Church is a Gothic Revival style example of what is sometimes known as a Center Steeple type. This type has been described as follows:

The steeple dominates the façade of the *center steeple* church. The entire organization builds towards the steeple, including the gable roof, which helps pull the façade skyward. ... Fenestration is symmetrical. Ornamentation is light; most walls and tower portions are framed by cornerboards and fascia. In steeple design the tower is about half the height of the entire structure, which leaves the lantern and spire in equal proportions to the tower. The tower may

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<sup>15</sup> *The Muscoda News*. December 19, 1874, p. 4. Garner & Garner's sash and door factory and planing mill, which was also located in Muscoda at this time, could have been the source of the church's windows, doors, and its decorative interior trim.

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Section 8 Page 8

Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex  
Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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be built into the wall or stand separate from it. When the tower projects from the façade, it often serves as a vestibule. Despite its vertical accent, this type of church is earthbound, directly accessible, and orderly.<sup>16</sup>

Regardless of the particular style chosen, the Center Steeple church was one of the most popular rural church types built in Wisconsin in the 1870s, and the Pulaski church is a prototypical example of this type.

The Front Gable Vernacular Form schoolhouse annex building constructed by the Pulaski Presbyterian Church's congregation just down the hill from the church in 1901, while much more modest in appearance, is also of considerable interest. Churches are, by their very nature, community centers of a sort, and this is especially true of rural churches. As rural congregations began to expand in size they also, typically, developed a need for other spaces where smaller numbers of its members could meet, where food could be served, and where Sunday school classes could be taught. A very common expedient was to dig out and construct a basement story under the church that could be used for these purposes. It was much less common for these congregations to build separate buildings to house these functions, and this was especially true of Protestant congregations. Consequently, the Pulaski church congregation's decision to build a separate building to house these other usages was unusual, and surviving late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of this type were never common and are now quite rare.

It is therefore believed that the Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance. The Complex's church building is an excellent, representative, highly intact rural example of the Gothic Revival style. The Church's Front Gable Vernacular Form schoolhouse annex building is a rare surviving example of this resource type. Both are contributing resources in the Complex.

### **Criteria Consideration A**

Ordinarily, buildings belonging to religious institutions are not eligible for listing in the NRHP unless the building falls within NRHP Criteria Consideration A, which states that such resources must be: "A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction."<sup>17</sup> The Pulaski Presbyterian Church meets the requirements of Criterion A; this is a former religious property deriving its primary significance from its architectural distinction as a fine, highly intact rural example

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<sup>16</sup> Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940: An Illustrated Glossary*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1985, p. 250.

<sup>17</sup> National Register Bulletin 16. *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991, p. 37.

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Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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of the Gothic Revival style. In addition, the church's associated Front Gable Vernacular Form schoolhouse annex derives its primary significance from being a now rare example of the kind of small, separate school buildings that were sometimes built by rural congregations, and the two buildings together are a fine example of the types of associated resources that typically comprise such church complexes.

**Archeological Potential**

The extent of possible archeological resources on this site is unknown at the present time. It is known that this congregation's original log church was built at what is now the south end of the church's cemetery in 1862 and it is possible that some archeological remains of this building may be extant. It is not known, however, if any artifacts associated with pre-European cultures are located on this site. In addition, the church's cemetery is a listed Wisconsin Burial Site.

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Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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**Major Bibliographical Sources:**

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Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940: An Illustrated Glossary*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1985.

*Historical Atlas of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee: Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., 1878.

*The Muscoda News*.

National Register Bulletin 15. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991.

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Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Pulaski Church Cemetery Association owns two parcels at the church site (the church parcel and the cemetery parcel). Both of the resources associated with the Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex nomination are located in the southern of the two parcels. The church parcel is a trapezoid measuring 149.39 feet along its northern boundary, 190.72 feet along the east, 84.73 feet along the south, and 182.65 feet along the western boundary. The church complex parcel is shown on the accompanying survey map.

**Boundary Justification**

The delineated parcel contains all the land owned by the Pulaski Church Cemetery Association that has historically been associated with the nominated resources and this parcel wholly contains these two resources. The Pulaski Church Cemetery does not contribute to the architectural significance of the Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex and is located on a separate discontinuous parcel and it is therefore not included with the two nominated resources.

In addition, the lands surrounding these parcels are now owned by others and while portions of these other lands may once have been part of the church's original landholdings, they are now in private ownership and are considered extraneous for the purposes of this nomination.

# PLAT OF SURVEY

FOR: THE PULASKI CHURCH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION  
 c/o ATTORNEY DIANNE POST  
 DONALD & ANNABELLE CRAIG

SHEET 1 OF 2  
 JOB #2011-1  
 CREW ML SS

LOCATED IN THE SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 AND SE 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 29, T8N, R1E, PULASKI TOWNSHIP, IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

### LEGEND:

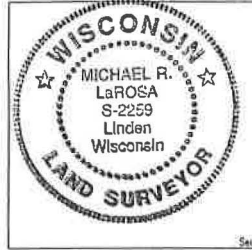
- 3/4" IRON ROD SET IN 2003
- ▲ 1-1/4" IRON ROD FOUND
- △ EXISTING IRON PIPE CORNER POST
- X— FENCE
- ( ) RECORDED AS
- 1-1/4" IRON PIPE SET IN THIS SURVEY

NOTE: THE MAJORITY OF ITEMS SHOWN AS FOUND WERE FOUND DURING THE COURSE OF A PREVIOUS SURVEY DATED 4/10/2003. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO DESCRIBE PARCELS, AND EASEMENTS THAT ARE BEING EXCHANGED BETWEEN ADJOINING LAND OWNERS AS STIPULATED IN IOWA COUNTY COURT CASE 2009CV279.

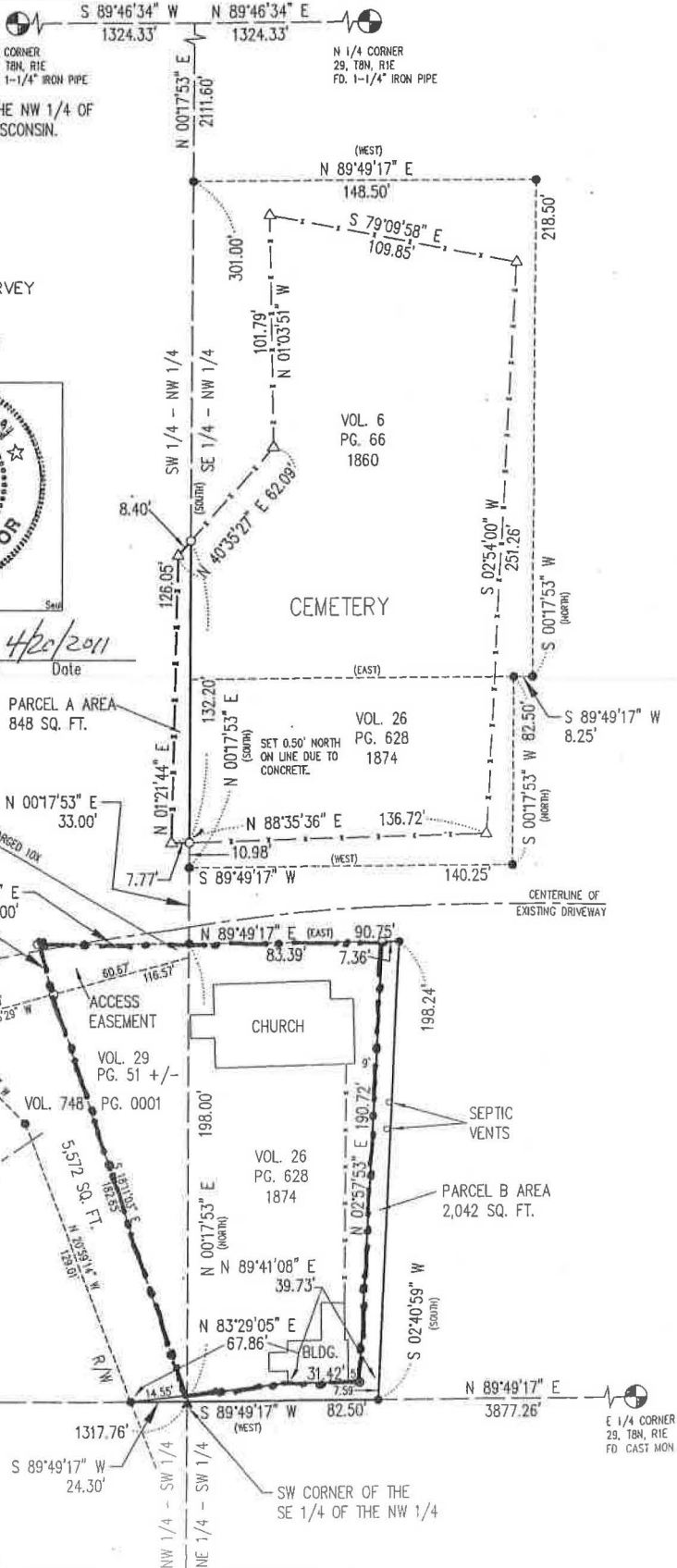
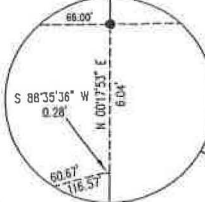


ORIGINAL DRAWING SCALE

1" = 50'



*Michael R. LaRosa* 4/20/2011  
 Michael R. LaRosa RLS S-2259 Date



M. R. LaROSA TECHNICAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 383 (263 E. MAIN ST.) LINDEN, WISCONSIN 53553 TEL. 608-623-3000

PULASKI PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH COMPLEX  
 TOWN OF PULASKI, IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN  
 BOUNDARY

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

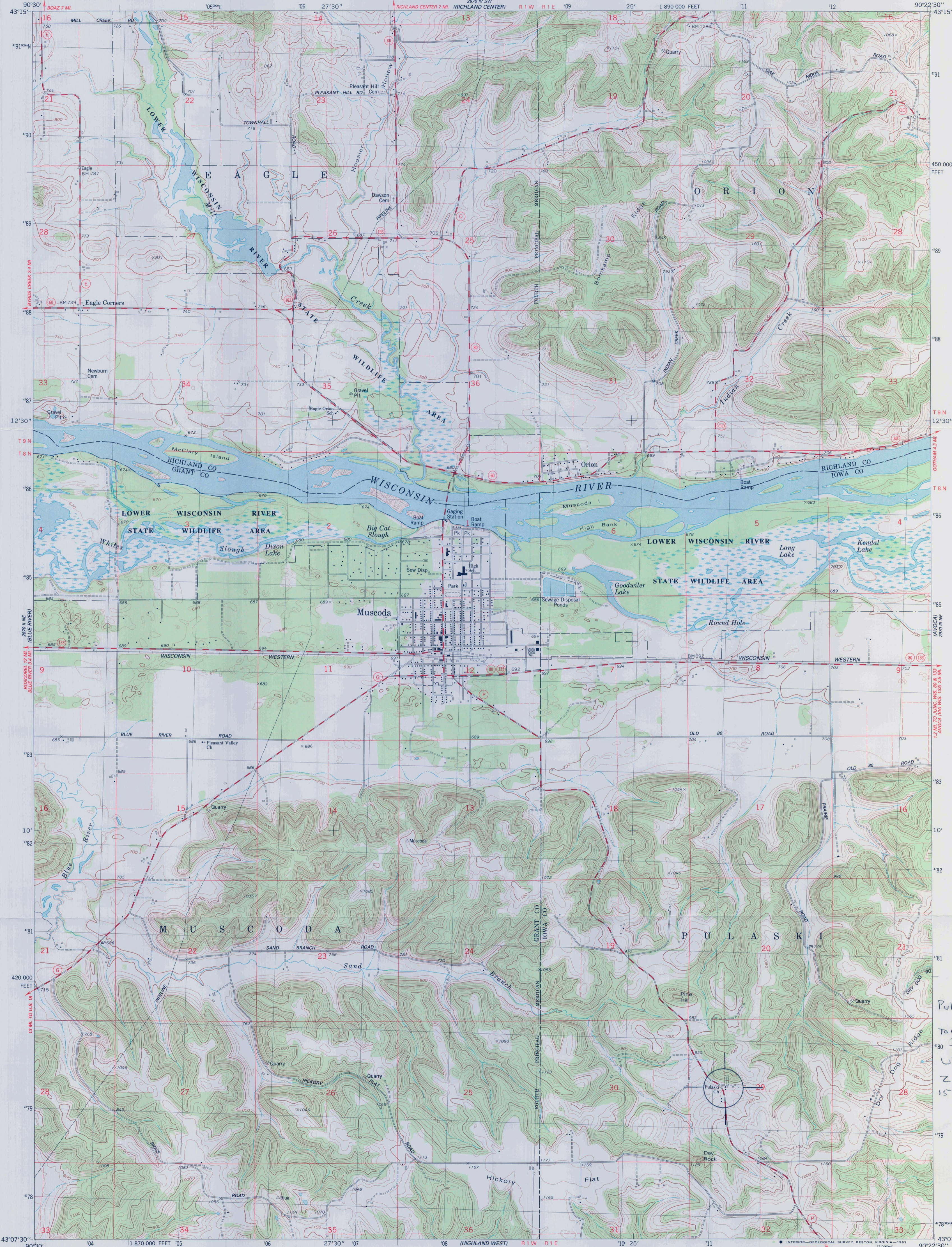
Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex  
Town of Pulaski, Iowa Co., Wisconsin

Section photos Page 1

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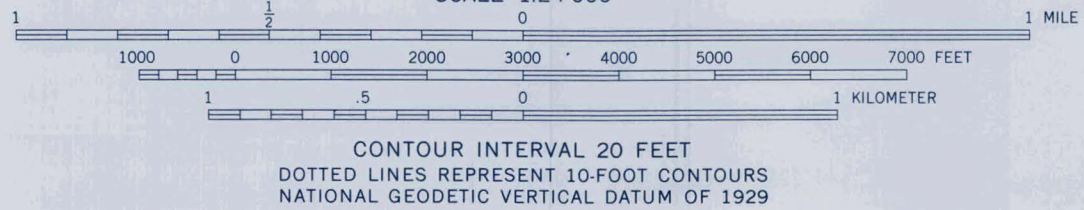
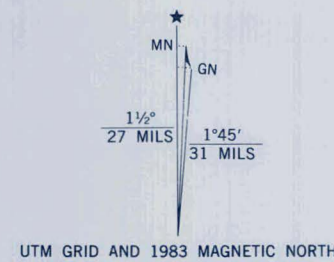
Name of Property:	Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex
City or vicinity:	Town of Pulaski
County:	Iowa
State:	Wisconsin
Photographer:	Timothy F. Heggland
Location of original digital files:	6391 Hillsandwood Rd., Mazomanie, WI 53560
Number of photographs: 17	
Photo #1 General View, View looking NE	Photo #12 Pulaski Church Interior, View Looking ESE
Photo #2 Pulaski Church, View looking NE	Photo #13 Pulaski Church Interior, View looking E
Photo #3 Pulaski Church, View looking E	Photo #14 Pulaski Church Interior, View looking N
Photo #4 Pulaski Church, View looking SE	Photo #15 Pulaski Church Interior, View looking W
Photo #5 Pulaski Church, View looking SW	Photo #16 Pulaski Church School House, View looking SSW
Photo #6 Pulaski Church, View looking W	Photo #17 Pulaski Church School House, View looking SE
Photo #7 Pulaski Church, View looking N	
Photo #8 Pulaski Church Exterior Detail, View looking N	
Photo #9 Pulaski Church Exterior Detail, View looking N	
Photo #10 Pulaski Church Interior, Entrance Hall, View looking S	
Photo #11 Pulaski Church Interior, View looking N	





Pulaski Presbyterian  
Church complex  
Town of Pulaski  
Iowa Co., WI  
UTM Coordinates  
Z E N  
15 71140 4779450

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1978-79. Field checked 1980. Map edited 1983. Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic) 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 5 meters north and 11 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

MUSCODA, WIS.  
NW4 MUSCODA 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4307.5-W9022.5/7.5

1983  
DMA 2970 III NW-SERIES V861

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST







Presbyterian  
Church  
Founded 1814





















Hear ye the Word of God  
and keep it





REGISTER  
AT ENTRANCE & OFFERING  
AT ENTRANCE









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Iowa

DATE RECEIVED: 4/05/13      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/26/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/13/13      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/22/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000313

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      5-22-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

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.



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

**FROM:** Daina Penkiunas

**SUBJECT:** National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 03rd day of April 2013, for the nomination of the Pulaski Presbyterian Church Complex to the National Register of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

           Multiple Property Documentation Form

17 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: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_