

378

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8/86)  
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)  
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

DIVISION OF  
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery  
other names/site number Saint Mary of Loretto Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery

2. Location

street & number CTH "C"; one mile west of Denzer N/A Not for Publication  
city, town Town of Honey Creek N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Sauk code 111 zip code 53951

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.      See continuation sheet.

X [Signature] 2/1/90  
Signature of certifying official Date  
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.

                
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
      
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

**Entered in the  
National Register**

X entered in the National Register.      See continuation sheet Mark Z. Baps 9 March 1990  
     determined eligible for the National Register.      See continuation sheet       
     determined not eligible for the National Register.       
     removed from the National Register.       
     other, (explain:)       
     [Signature]       
Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure  
Funerary/Cemetery  
      
    

Not In Use  
Funerary/Cemetery

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

### Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

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foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof Asphalt (shingles)

other Wood

Weatherboard

---

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Nestled between the hills of rural Sauk County in the town of Honey Creek, sits Our Lady of Loretto Catholic Church and cemetery. It is situated on a mound of high ground that is surrounded by farm fields and rolling hills. Little has changed since its 1880 building date.<sup>1</sup> County highway "C" winds northwest past its primary facade. Across the road, at the foot of a wooded bluff, is the original church cemetery.

### Exterior Features

The church is a one story, rectangular limestone structure, with one main interior space. The stonework is similar to other buildings and churches in the Sauk City area.

Symmetry organizes the elements of this building. The front facade is highlighted by a rose patterned window that is centered above a double, wood paneled door. A lancet transom window (now painted white) arches above the door. On the north and south facing walls, there are 3 lancet windows distinguished by wood mutined sashes. The windows are regularly placed, reinforcing the overall symmetry.

The rear, north facing wall is constructed of limestone rubble stones. The stones are laid randomly, with no attention to detail or artistry. Raised mortar-joints were not used. There's a wooden door on the west side of the wall.

Dressed limestone blocks frame the windows, door and the four corners of the building. This indicates the builders' desire to accentuate these features and to utilize a high level of traditional masonry skill. The roof is a medium-pitched gable design. Its original wood shingles have been replaced by asphalt shingles. The square, 2-stage octagonal steeple is set-in to the roof and originally housed the bell. The lancet window motif is repeated in the arched, louvered grills built into the steeple. A simple cross extends from the top of the steeple. A brick chimney protrudes from the south side of the roof about 6 feet into the air. It is anchored by a wire extended from the roof.

Richard W.E. Perrin describes the church in his book, Historic Wisconsin Buildings: A Survey in Pioneer Architecture 1835-1870. "In this case, the stone, golden yellow in color, was laid in a free ashlar amounting almost to rubble and overlaid with regularly spaced, raised-mortar joints, purely for effect and to imitate squared blocks of stone" or random ashlar.<sup>2</sup> The quoins and stones around the window and door openings were, however, cut from solid blocks of limestone. This pattern is evident on all sides of the church except the back wall, which is roughly mortared limestone rubble.

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### Interior Features

Little has changed on the interior since 1880 except for some wall discoloration and a few plaster cracks. The inside walls were finished by applying plaster over a lath foundation that was affixed to frame structure. There are surprisingly few cracks.

The Gothic style of the exterior is carried through on the inside of this building. Symmetry is the dominant compositional element.

Looking in from the front entrance, a main aisle divides the room in half. Twelve rows of wooden pews line both sides of the aisle. Directly to the left of the front entrance, a staircase leads to a balcony where an organ once stood. The balcony stair runner is historic-grass cloth with stencils. A bell cord hangs down from the balcony ceiling and can be pulled, but there is no bell today. At the head of the church stands a wooden, gothic style altar built in 1883-4 by a Milwaukee firm, E. Briemayer. It cost 150 dollars and sits behind a semi-circular altar rail that features turned wooden spindles.<sup>3</sup>

Gothic details distinguish the altar. It is hand painted in beige with gold and red accents. Large quatrefoils decorate the base of the altar in a symmetrical fashion and are repeated elsewhere in smaller sizes. Sitting on top of the altar base, directly in the center, is a three-sided revolving sacristy used to house the sacred vessels of the Catholic Mass. To either side of sacristy the altar extends upward into three lancet shaped back panels. Statuary used to sit in front of these panels. At the top of the altar rests a wooden cross. Gold stars adorn the walls and ceiling behind the altar.

To either side of the altar there are two matching closet doors with lancet wood details and pinnacles decorating either end of the ledge above the door. A row of carved, wooden quatrefoils extends between the two pinnacles. There are two additional doors located on the side walls surrounding the altar that are unornamented. The door on the west wall leads to a back exit; the other door leads to a closet.

The walls and ceiling behind the altar are hand-painted. The walls are stencilled half way up with gold, 4-sided emblems. The ceiling is blue with gold stars.

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To the left of the altar is a small confessional booth. Lancet arches on the doors and quatrefoil detailing further characterize the gothic style of the church. Above the booth is a large four foot wooden cross. It reads: " Rette diene Seele, Mission-1860-1887". This indicates that the cross was used at mission services before the church was built. To the right of the altar, rests a rusty "Jewel" brand pot-bellied stove.

The walls and ceiling are stenciled with elaborate designs, all of which remain unaltered, albiet some walls show signs of wear. Jack Holzhueter, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin said that "the interior belongs on the Register thanks to its marvelous state of preservation".<sup>4</sup> The water base paint is very fragile and disintegrates when touched. Some of the designs include stars, lattice, tulip shapes and urns.

Around the top of the inside perimeter walls are gold lattice stencils. On the east and west walls, a sacred heart painting interrupts the stencil design. On the ceiling, a linear stencil pattern divides the space into square blocks-It resembles a patchwork quilt. Three large circular medallions serve as focal points. A crystal chandelier used to hang down from the center of each design, but are no longer extant. There are fading blue German inscriptions on the west and east facing walls. They read:

West wall:

Alle Tage deines Lebens habe Gott in Deinem Herzen und Hute dich.

Ye in eine Sunde zu willigen. Tag 4.

Wer euch hort der hort Mich.

Wer euch verachtet, der verachtet.

East Wall

Du sollst Vater und Mutter ehren. 10 Geb.

Furchte den Herrn von deiner gauzen Seele und halte seine Priester in Ehren Jes Sirach. 7:31.

Nirgen ist ein Fehler gefahrlicher als hir. St. Greg.

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The Cemetery

The cemetery is positioned directly across the street from the church. The cemetery is still in use today and indicates the ethnicity of the parish. Looking out through the front doors of the church, facing south, you can see the irregular shaped cemetery and the bluff that overlooks it to the west. The base of the bluff forms the west boundary. Cornfields form the south and southeast boundaries. A wrought iron fence runs along the road side boundary of the cemetery. There are a few overgrown juniper trees about 20 feet tall in the cemetery. Otherwise, there are no significant landscape features such as walkways, border shrubbery, ornamental flowers or brick work. The cemetery is mowed regularly, however, and has a neat appearance.

Burial markers are not placed in rows, as is the practice in modern cemeterys. Thus, the cemetery has a less structured look. Many different styles of burial markers are represented in the cemetery which shows its use over more than 100 years. Some of the earliest markers are wrought iron crosses that stand about 3 feet tall. There are very few of these. The most common markers are simple, unfinished slab markers that represent burials during the churches active period (1880-1940). A few modern, machine cut markers represent the most recent burials at the cemetery.

The earliest tombstone was positioned in 1862. This predates the first log church by 5 years. The original log (not extant) church was built within the boundary of the cemetery. A shallow depression is said to mark its location today.

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ENDNOTES

1. Interview with Mrs. Alvin Leidig Hayes, Maplewood Nursing Home, Sauk City, Wisconsin. (September 11, 1989) Her grandparents helped build Our Lady of Loretto Church; her mother, father, and grandparents are buried in the cemetery.
2. Richard W.E. Perrin, Historic Wisconsin Buildings: Survey in Pioneer Architecture 1835-1870. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Museum: 2nd Edition, 1981.
3. Sauk Prairie Historical Society Newsletter, Sauk Prairie Historical Society: Volume 4, Number 3, Aug. 1978.
4. Jack Holzhueter, State Historical Society internal memo: 9/7/82.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:      nationally      statewide   X   locally

Applicable National Register Criteria      A      B   x   C      D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)   X   A      B      C   X   D      E      F      G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1880

Significant Dates

1880 (1)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stueber, Kasper (2)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Our Lady of Loretto Church and Cemetery is being nominated under Criterion C for its local architectural significance as an excellent example of a rural Gothic Revival church. It features unusual stone masonry and construction and unaltered interior stencilling.

The building was completed in 1880, because the church is nominated for architectural significance alone, the period of significance is the date of construction. A cornerstone on the front of the building justifies this date. The church was built by stone mason Kasper Steuber. Steuber was born and educated in Germany and learned the masonry trade of his father and grandfather before immigrating to Wisconsin in 1853 at the age of thirty. He practised the masonry trade throughout the Prairie du Sac vicinity, including Honey Creek and is said to have found plenty of employment as a mason.<sup>3</sup>

From 1880-1960 Our Lady of Loretto Church served as a mission for the St. Aloysius Catholic Church of Sauk City, Wisconsin. It was one of three missions serviced by St. Aloysius and founded by Reverend Adelbert Inama in 1852.

  X   See continuation sheet



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Reverend Inama, came to the Sauk City area in December of 1845 to establish a chapel, priory house and monastic quarters on the west bank of the Wisconsin River. He founded Saint Aloysius parish at Sauk City in 1846 and held services in a "miserable school" until the first frame church was built in August of 1846. The land for this site was given to Rev. Inama by Count A. Haraszthy, a Hungarian nobleman who owned large tracts of land near Sauk City.<sup>4</sup> Inama celebrated Sauk City's first Mass in November of 1845 in the Count's livingroom.<sup>5</sup> Inama and his co-workers also established missions in less populated central and northeastern Wisconsin.<sup>6</sup> The Catholic church grew rapidly due to heavy immigration of European Catholics during the territorial era.<sup>7</sup>

The first frame church was destroyed by fire on October 23, 1846 and a new brick church was slowly built and completed in 1856. (During the interim, parishioners traveled to Roxbury (Dane County) to attend mass at Saint Norbert's, Father Inama's Norbertine Mission house). It stood at the corner of Madison and Jackson Streets in Sauk City, the present site of Saint Aloysius. By 1852, 75 families belonged to Saint Aloysius parish and three new missions were established: Plain (now Saint Lukes Catholic Church), Loreta (now Saint Patricks of Loreta), and Honey Creek. Honey Creek was to become the site of Our Lady of Loretto Church.<sup>8</sup> Of the three missions, it is the only extant building. It is also the only site that remained a mission of Saint Aloysius. Saint Lukes later became its own parish and now maintains Saint Patrick's as its mission church.

The first Honey Creek missionary preached at the home of Katherine and John George Leidig of Denzer. The priest walked 13 miles from Sauk City to preach in front of an improvised altar placed in the living room. This practice continued until a log church was built in 1867 on section 16 of Honey Creek township on the southside of county highway "C". The cemetery was also established at this time, but burial markers show that burials were made as early as 1862. The church burned shortly thereafter, and once again, services were held at the Leidig home. The new stone church was built by parishioners in 1880 at a cost of 1800 dollars.<sup>9</sup>

The stone church was built on the north side of county highway "C" directly across the street from the cemetery and the former log church. The History of Sauk County of 1880 described the church as a "stone church 50 by 28 feet, 18 feet high, with a steeple, 76 feet. The Reverend Herman Grosse is now the priest."<sup>10</sup> The church was made of native sandstone that was coarsely laid and overlaid with regularly spaced raised mortar joints, purely for effect, to simulate squared blocks of stone. The caretaker's home was built at the same time and was sold to Edward Bender in 1947. It was then moved from the site.

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Services were held once a month at the church until 1942 when membership could no longer support a full time mission. Services were then held several times a year until 1960 when Saint Aloysius closed the mission for good. The church was sold to Robert Jaedike for 1500 dollars on August 20, 1973. He donated it to the Sauk-Prairie Historical Society in 1975. The Society still owns and maintains the church.<sup>11</sup> Saint Aloysius owns and maintains the cemetery.

#### Architecture

Our Lady of Loretto Church is significant as an unaltered example of a rural Gothic Revival church, built using a unique style of masonry developed in the Sauk County area. Secondly, the interior is a fine unaltered example of stenciling--a popular method of decorating building interiors in the late 1800s. According to the Cultural Resource Management Plan, Volume II, Architecture (p. 2-5), the "universal feature of Gothic Revival architecture is the pointed arch." Other characteristics include "steeply pitched roofs, pinnacles and battlements." Gothic churches were generally built with a steeple at the entrance end and many churches of this type in Wisconsin were built out of stone. Another common feature of Gothic Revival churches is a symmetrical floor plan and massing.

Our Lady of Loretto Catholic Church exhibits many Gothic Revival features. Lancet windows located on both sides of the building and above the front door. The lancet motif is repeated on the steeple. Our Lady also has wood mutined sashes on the windows and a rosetta window centered above the front door. This signifies the builders attention to detail. Other Gothic features include the steeple at the entrance and the symmetrical floor plan. Inside the building the Gothic style is represented by the pinnacles, lancet designs and quatrefoils on the altar and confessional booth. The interior floor plan is also symmetrical--a center aisle divides the church into two even sides.

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Beginning in the 1850s, a number of buildings in Dane and Sauk counties were constructed using the dolomite limestone which was quarried throughout the unglaciated areas of southern Wisconsin. The exterior surfaces of these buildings were composed of ashlar, rubble or blocks, approximately two feet thick. Most often the rubble or blocks were in a random pattern with ribbon pointing. As mentioned in the description, this church is constructed to imitate this type of coursed ashlar wall. You have to look very closely to notice that the raised mortar placed on the walls to simulate cut blocks, doesn't follow the stone pattern. It is not pointing at all, but a design layed on top of the stones to give the appearance of cut ashlar stones. Only the back wall remains roughly mortared with bed-faced stones. It was common to dress only those walls that face roadways. The church is significant because it is the best example of this type of coursed rubble stone masonry in the Honey Creek area. Only the back wall of the Ragatz Church, (Salem Evangelical Church of Honey Creek) is done in this style. Few other known public buildings that are built using this style in the Honey Creek area.

The stone used to build the church was quarried locally. Lime for the mortar and plaster found in the stone building was also made in the area from a layer of very hard dolomite found at the tops of the highest bluffs.

The significance of the pattern lies in its beauty as a craft and as an example of the ingenuity and creativity of the masons in utilizing the natural building material, and limited funds of the area to produce a result which imitated the product of the dominant culture of the area and at the same time was distinctly their own. As a mission of a larger parish, the people of the parish relied on their own labor.

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### Stencil Work

The interior walls are covered with original color stencil work. While faded and/or damaged in places, it remains intact. The altar has not changed from its 1883 form. Had the church remained active beyond its 1960 closing date, the walls would likely have been repainted. This is significant because it is the most elaborate example of this type of interior design work in Sauk County. Jack Holzhueter (Assoc. Ed., Wisconsin Magazine of History), commented that, "We are very fortunate that a building of this unique character survived with its original paint".<sup>12</sup> He said that there are perhaps a half a dozen churches in the state that retain this original stencil work in its unaltered form. Snowflakes, stars, crosses, spears, lattice, bars, urns, tulips and fans can be seen in an array of gold, red and pastel colors.

### Cemetery

The cemetery is a contributing landscape feature and is included in the nomination because it is an integral part of the church site and indicates the ethnic heritage of the parish. The cemetery has graves dating back to 1862, which precedes the construction of the first log church in 1867. A huge cross was erected on the stony knoll high over the cemetery, where it could be seen from the surrounding countryside. The cross was blown down in the tornado of 1918 and was never replaced.<sup>13</sup>

Some of the burial markers read: Bethscheider, Bliven, Brylla, Conner, Conway, McKenna, Mehan, Mettel, O'Neill, Power and Unterholtzener. This indicates German, Irish and English ethnic groups. However, the German inscriptions on the interior walls of the church indicates a strong German influence at the church. Mrs. Liedig Hayes said German heritage did in fact dominate at the church and that the first services at the church were conducted in Latin and later in German. After World War I, services were in English.<sup>14</sup>

It is interesting to note that German, English and Irish groups are buried in distinctly separate parts of the cemetery--possibly indicating the separate identities of the groups and dominance of the Germans.

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**Comparison to other churches**

Our Lady of Loretto is comparable to Saint Norbert's (built in 1846) at Roxbury and Saint Martin's (built in 1906) at Springfield Corners/Martinsville-two Gothic Revival churches built in the vicinity during the same era. Similar features include the method of construction and materials. All three churches were built out of native limestone that was coarsely laid and highlighted with raised mortaring to simulate cut blocks. Saint Norbert's church uses cut stones around the windows and doorways as does Our Lady of Loretto. Saint Martin's is coarsely laid throughout the building. The wood mutined sashes are unique to Our Lady however.

Gothic features are also similar. The altar at Our Lady, with the pinnacles and quatrefoil designs is particularly similar to the altar at Saint Martin's. Saint Martin's also has lancet designed windows and a lancet design on the bell tower. This is repeated on Our Lady of Loretto. While Saint Martin's is much larger than Our Lady, it is similar in scale. Saint Norbert's is the largest of the three churches.

In summary, Our Lady of Loretto Church is significant because it is a small rural example of a Gothic Revival church—a popular building style at the time. Using the materials at hand and the latest styling, the local people built the most elaborate church they could. Its primary feature is the stenciling on the interior walls. Neither Saint Norbert's or Saint Martin's have this feature. The fact that the stencilling has not been altered since application in 1880 is another significant feature. Both Saint Noberts and Saint Martin's have been modernized to some extent over the years. Our Lady also has wood mutined sashes on the windows and a rose window centered above the front door. This is unique and signifies the builders attention to detail.

Criteria Consideration A

The Our Lady of Loretto Church is an exception to criteria consideration A. Its architectural significance qualifies this religious structure for nomination as an exception under Criteria Consideration A.

Criteria Consideration D

The cemetery is included in the nomination as a contributing site because it's an integral part of the church property. It is a record of the parishioners and indicates the ethnicity of the parish. Its primary significance lies in its historical association with the Our Lady of Loretto church.

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ENDNOTES

1. Datestone on building.
2. Interview with William Steuber, October 19, 1989, Madison, WI by Jim Draeger. William is grandson of Kasper Steuber.
3. Harry Ellsworth Cole, A Standard History of Sauk County, Wisconsin, Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918, p. 796-797.
4. Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol. 12, No. 1, "Letters of the Reverend Adelbert Inama", Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, September 1928, p. 58.
5. Louise Gaukel, The Old, A Summary of the Early History of St. Aloysius Congregation, Sauk City, Wisconsin: Saint Aloysius, (A dedication booklet), 1845-1968, p. 1.
6. Alice Smith, The History of Wisconsin: Volume I: From Exploration to Statehood, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1973, p. 698.
7. Ibid. p. 616.
8. Op. Cit., Gaukel, p. 1.
9. Mrs. Alvin Leidig Hayes, transcript from a speech, Sept. 7, 1980.
10. C.W. Butterfield, The History of Sauk County, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, p. 609.
11. Op Cit., Hayes.
12. "Sauk Prairie notes Uniqueness of Church", News Republic Midwest Sept. 28, 1982, p .2.
13. Ibid.
14. Interview with Mrs. Alvin Leidig Hayes. Sept. 11, 1989.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):   X   See continuation sheet  
     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:  
    X     State Historic preservation office  
     Other State agency  
     Federal agency  
     Local government  
     University  
     Other  
Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property   7.23   acres

UTM References

A	<u>  1/6  </u>	<u>  2/6/4/5/8/0  </u>	<u>  4/8/0/3/6/7/0  </u>	B	<u>  /  </u>	<u>  //  </u>	<u>  //  </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>  /  </u>	<u>  //  </u>	<u>  //  </u>	D	<u>  /  </u>	<u>  //  </u>	<u>  //  </u>

     See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

  X   See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

  X   See continuation sheet

1. Form Prepared By

name/title   Diane Schwartz    
organization   State Historical Society   date   September 21, 1989    
street & number   510 S. Mills   telephone   255-3952    
city or town   Madison   state   Wisconsin   zip code   53715

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

**The Church**

A parcel of land located in the NW1/4 of the NE1/4 of Section 16, Township 10 North, Range 5 East, Town of Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin. Further described as: Commencing at the NE corner of said section, thence S86°32'W, 2202.50 feet; to point of beginning. Thence S3°23'West, 138.50 feet; thence along the curved center line of C.T.H. "C", to the left with chord bearing N59°35'29" W, 108.88 feet, and R= 1500 feet; thence N23°05'40"E, 106.41 feet; thence S76°16'40"E, 62.10 feet to point of beginning.

**The Cemetery**

The cemetery is located in the same town, range and section as the church. The legal description follows.

Commencing in the NW corner, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 thence east 6.33 chains, thence south 27°E 3.42 chains, then west .38 chains, then southeasterly along centerline highway C.T.H. "D" 2.12 chains to east quarter line, thence to west quarter line, thence north to beginning. Volume 41-97 and Volume 82-305 except vol. 386-711.

**Boundary Justification**

The church boundary is taken from a legal deed. The cemetery boundary is taken from the tax rolls of Sauk County. The cemetery boundary is clearly delineated by a fence on the eastern edge. The northern boundary corresponds to the base of a wooded hill. The western and southern boundaries are delineated by a manicured lawn. This boundary is also marked on the USGS topographic map, black Hawk quadrangle. The nominated property contains all land currently associated with the properties.

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**Photo Documentation**

Our Lady of Loretto Church and Cemetery  
Town of Honey Creek, Sauk County, WI  
All Photos by Diane Schwartz, March 1988  
Negatives at WI Historical Society

1. Interior detail, pew, View facing West.
2. Stone masonry detail, North facing facade wall.
3. Burial Marker from cemetery.
4. Altar, View facing North.
5. Our Lady of Loretto Church and Cemetery, View facing Northeast.

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