

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DEC 05 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

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.

1. Name of Property

historic name Church of St. Thomas (Catholic) other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Co. Hwys 6 and 19 not for publication N/A city, town Jessenland Twp. Henderson vicinity state Minnesota code MN county Sibley code 143 zip code 56044

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [] public-local, [] public-State, [] public-Federal. Category of Property: [X] building(s), [] district, [] site, [] structure, [] object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (2, 1, 3), Noncontributing (0), Total (0).

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

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. Signature of certifying official: Nina M. Archabal, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer, Minnesota Historical Society. Date: 11/23/88

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper: Beth Boland Date of Action: 9/16/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious structureDOMESTIC/single dwellingFUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious structureDOMESTIC/single dwellingFUNERARY/cemetery**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brickwalls Weatherboardroof asbestos

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Church of St. Thomas, Jessenland, the nucleus of the first Irish farming community in Minnesota, was built in 1870, the third church of the parish. Located on Highway 6, just northeast of the junction of Highways 6 and 19 in Jessenland Township, the church, rectory, and cemetery overlook the Minnesota River Valley to the east. The rectory lies directly to the southwest of the church. A large cemetery lies to the west, just behind the church and parsonage on a steep sloping hillside.

The church measures 36' x 85' and was built by local residents who were supervised by a man named Wilson. The building was constructed of local timber, its studdings and rafters secured to a framework of hewn pegged oak beams fastened together with wooden pegs. Built in the style reminiscent of Greek Revival, the church has a pedimented gable roof with Georgian stylistic overtones found in the slender round tower and spire which rise above the structure. The front double doors, with a bracketed hipped overdoor, opens into a vestibule. The vestibule possesses a gabled roof with returns and projects slightly from the main structure. A large round stained glass window is situated above the main entrance. Tall, rounded arch windows, surrounded by molding, flank the vestibule. Seven bays run the length of the church. The corners of the building have pilaster cornerboards. The architect is unknown, but it has been conjectured that Father Venn, the priest of the parish at the time, may have designed the building.

Alterations to the church have included the restoration of the spire and the top one third of the steeple and various interior and exterior improvements. In 1920 the spire and ornate cross were removed from the steeple due to damage inflicted by a storm. New pews were also added around this time. In 1937 the roof was reshingled and the exterior painted. A new oak floor was installed in the sanctuary and the plastered walls and ceiling were covered with Nu-Wood. In 1953 the top one-third of the steeple was lowered because of wood rot. During 1954 the church basement was converted into a parish hall, the contract going to the Pinske Cement Works of Arlington, Minnesota at a cost of \$24,000. The work included adding a modern heating system and kitchen and replacing large under timbers. Interior changes included removing the ornate altars and installing altars built of white oak. The church was again repainted in 1957. A new organ was added in 1960 and the pews were repaired in 1964. In 1965 storm glass was placed over the stained glass windows. It is not known if the stained glass is original. In 1971 the church was again painted and the top portion of the steeple, spire and cross were restored by a donation from the Otto Bremer Foundation of St. Paul, Minnesota. The original cross is incorporated into a memorial, dedicated to the Irish immigrants who settled the area. It stands to the left of the main entrance of the church.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

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nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1870-1938

Significant Dates

1870
1878

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Church of St. Thomas, Jessenland, is historically significant for its association with the first Irish farming settlement in the state of Minnesota and as one of the first agricultural river settlements in Sibley County. The third church building of the parish, it remains the only public building from this early agricultural settlement period in Jessenland Township. It is the oldest church standing in the county and descendents of those first Irish farmers still farm the land.

Although the majority of Irish immigrants to the United States preferred to remain on the East Coast working and preferring low-paying city jobs to risky farming opportunities further west, many did find their way westward drawn by jobs on building projects, farms and work in mines promoted by Irish leaders and clergy. In 1850 in the Minnesota Territory people of Irish birth numbered 263, one-third of the men serving as soldiers at Fort Snelling and Fort Gaines (renamed Ripley). Others were laborers in communities surrounding Fort Snelling. The first major Irish concentration in the state occurred in southeastern Minnesota in the counties bordering the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. In 1852 the first permanent Irish farming group settled in Jessenland Township in Sibley County.

Thomas Doheny travelled up the Minnesota River on the steamboat the Black Oak and landed in Jessenland Township on July 9, 1852 and staked a claim. During the fall of 1853 Walter and Dennis Doheny, brothers of Thomas, visited the township, travelled the fifty miles to St. Paul to file several more claims. The stop became known as Doheny's Landing and for a short time rivaled Henderson, Minnesota, another early river settlement in the county. By 1854 all three brothers were living on claims and had been joined by 200 settlers, most of them Irish Catholic. By 1860 counties bordering the Minnesota River (Dakota, Scott, Carver, and LeSeuer) had the greatest number of rural Irish settlers. In Sibley County besides Jessenland Township, the townships of Green Isle, Washington Lake, and Faxon were predominantly Irish. Smaller groups were located along the Mississippi River in southeastern Minnesota. In Minnesota in the nineteenth century the Irish continued to settle in the rural areas of southeastern Minnesota and the west central part of the state, few travelling to the northern part of the region.

The Minnesota River, the eastern border of the county and Jessenland Township, was crucial to the existence of these early settlers, supplying goods and transporting

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Berger, John G. A History of St. Brendan's Parish, the Village of Green Isle and Minnesota's First Irish Settlement. Privately printed, 1968. (Located at the Minnesota Historical Society Reference Library, St. Paul.)

History of the Minnesota River Valley by Rev. Edward D. Neill and History of the Sioux Massacre by Charles S. Foote. Comp. by George E. Warner and Charles S. Bryant. Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Co., 1882..

Holmquist, June Drenning, ed. They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1981.

Johnston, Patricia, Minnesota's Irish. Afton: Johnston Publishing, 1984.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 5

UTM References

A

1	5
4	2
8	4
1	7

4	9
3	8
5	9
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B

1	5
4	2
8	6
8	0

4	9
3	8
7	0
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C

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4	2
8	8
1	0

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3	8
5	9
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D

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4	2
8	6
8	5

4	9
3	8
5	1
8	8

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary, legally recorded, includes the church, rectory, and cemetery, all historically associated with the Church of St. Thomas, Jessenland.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Liz Holum Johnson / Contract Research Historian
 organization Minnesota Historical Society/SHPO date 6/87
 street & number Fort Snelling History Center telephone (612) 726-1171
 city or town St. Paul state Minnesota zip code 55111

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Church of St. Thomas, Jessenland, Sibley County

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The rectory, built in 1878 by local residents, was constructed during the service of Father John W. Nealis and originally had eight rooms. It is a two-story structure built of locally-made brick. The building has a large cross gable and two chimneys sit astride the roofline. The rectory is painted white. Alterations have included adding a front and rear porch, the exact date unknown. A woodframe two-story addition was also added to the southwest portion of the building. In 1953 the rectory interior was remodeled by adding carpeting and lowering the living room ceiling. The front porch was insulated and a front office installed at this time. During 1964 the original stable, chicken house, granary, woodshed, and other small outbuildings were sold and removed from the property. In 1965 a two-door attached garage made of cement block was added to the building. In 1966 classrooms were installed under the building.

The St. Thomas Church cemetery is located directly to the west of the church and rectory. The cemetery is situated on a steep sloping hillside behind the church and the parsonage. The oldest tombstone still standing bears the date of 1856, although it is possible that the cemetery's first gravemarkers date back to 1853. Additional land was purchased in 1964 to enlarge and improve the grounds. A road was constructed around the cemetery at the time to make it more easily accesible. Perpetual care was also established. The Church of St. Thomas cemetery is one of the oldest, if not the oldest cemetery in the region.

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Church of St. Thomas, Jessenland, Sibley County

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settlers, and exporting agricultural products. During the 1850's small crops of potatoes, corn, and rutabagas were raised on cleared land by these farmers. In 1857 a few fields of winter wheat were sown in the northern part of the county. The first bulk shipment of 4,000 bushels of wheat was sent on a barge to LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Wheat became the principal export of the Minnesota River Valley, furs remaining the only other valuable commodity. The nearby town of Henderson, platted by Joseph R. Brown in 1855 and located several miles to the south of Jessenland Township on the Minnesota River, served the Irish farming community supplying goods and exporting agricultural products such as wheat. An important agricultural distribution center on the Minnesota River, Henderson exported agricultural products by river transportation through the 1860's and by rail starting in 1871 when the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad extended its line, along the eastern side of the Minnesota River, from Minneapolis to New Ulm. In February 1873 wheat filled the warehouses and elevator located on the eastern side of the river from Henderson. The freight house at the railroad depot was also filled with wheat attesting to the thriving agricultural community in Jessenland Township and other Sibley townships bordering the Minnesota River. During that month 82,865 bushels of wheat were shipped (HENDERSON TIMES 2-22-1873). The Irish farmers living in Jessenland Township contributed to the agricultural base of Sibley County.

To many Irish people the Catholic Church represented part of their heritage, many viewing religion as part of their nationalism. The farming community of Jessenland was no exception. During 1855 the parish of St. Thomas was formed. There is no written record of when the first church was built or what it looked like. Since sawmills did not exist in the area at the time it can be assumed the structure was made of hand-hewn logs. In the 1856 Catholic Almanac, a listing of all the churches in the United States, it lists a total of thirteen churches in the whole province of St. Paul. One congregation of the thirteen was listed as Jessenland, near Henderson, St. Thomas-Irish settlement with 300 people, visiting from St. Paul.¹ This directory information, collected the previous fall of each year, indicates that the first church building was probably constructed ca. 1855.

The first priest to serve the parish was Father Thomas McMannus, which may have prompted the parish to dedicate the Jessenland church to St. Thomas. The land for the church and cemetery, donated by William and Mary Young, was a five acre farming parcel located on a hillside overlooking the Minnesota River Valley. The cemetery, located on the higher elevation to the rear of the property, was situated where high water would not be a serious threat. Around ca. 1862 a plain frame church was constructed to replace the log structure which the parish had outgrown.

During the year 1870, when the Irish population of southeastern Minnesota was at its peak, the Jessenland parish built its third and last church. By 1870 the population of Jessenland Township had reached 749, making it the most populous township in the county. Much activity and excitement centered around the building of the church, talk centering on the structure several years before it was built. The construction, supervised by a local man named Wilson, was completed by men of the parish. Father Venn, the priest of the parish, directed the project and some have given him credit with designing the church. The entire parish gathered one Sunday to observe the laying of the cornerstone by Father Venn and his trustees, Walter Doheny, one of the first

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Church of St. Thomas, Jessenland, Sibley County
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settlers, and William Young, who donated the land. In late 1870, the church was enclosed by sheeting, roofed and the cornice finished when the building was struck by a wind storm. Estimated cost of the damage was \$800.00. The edifice of the building was rebuilt. The church was completed by November 1, 1870, All Saints Day, when mass was first said in the new structure. The church, built at a cost of \$15,000.00, served 100 families at the time. The rectory was completed in 1878 and together they were called the finest structures in the Valley.

Over the years the Church of St. Thomas has continued to be the focal point of this Irish farming community. Upkeep and maintenance of the property has been consistent. The farming Irish have stayed on the land and the church represents the nucleus of the community. Descendents still living on or farming the original homesteads and a part of the St. Thomas parish include families with names of Anderly, Berger, Doheny, Murray, McCormick, McQuire, Shelley, Weber, and Zéiher. On April 27, 1980 the first new chapter in the state in fifty years was organized of the Ancient Order of Hiberians, a mutual benefit society, in Jessenland Township. Today the church serves about 45 families and remains the center of this Irish farming community.

¹ John G. Berger, A History of St. Brendan's Parish, the Village of Green Isle and Minnesota's First Irish Settlement. Privately printed, 1968, p. 6.

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Church of St. Thomas (Catholic), Jessenland Twp., Sibley Co., MN (88003085)

Section number 8 Page 1 Date: 07/31/91

Area of Significance: Change to: Ethnic Heritage/European (Irish)

Period of Significance: Change to: 1870-1890



Signature of certifying official


Date

Ian R. Stewart
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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Church of St. Thomas (Catholic), Jessenland Twp., Sibley Co., MN (88003085)

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The church, cemetery and parsonage of St. Thomas in Jessenland Township are significant under Criteria A in the area of Irish Ethnic Heritage as representative of the pattern of Irish agrarian settlement in Southeastern Minnesota. As the central unifying community institution for the rural Jessenland Township parishioners, St. Thomas Church represents what is believed to be the first agrarian Irish community in the state. The St. Thomas parish was the first and largest of four Irish Catholic parishes in an area in Sibley County that included four rural townships settled by Irish farmers between 1853 and ca. 1865. The three components of the St. Thomas Church site reflect the continuity of the Jessenland Township Irish Catholic community from its establishment in 1853 to its decline around 1890. The context for the Irish Catholic community in Sibley County spans the Minnesota Historical Society's contexts Early Agirculutral and River Settlement, 1840s to 1870s and Agricultural Development and Railroad Construction, 1870s to 1920s.

White settlement in what is now Sibley County began to concentrate along the western banks of the Minnesota River after the 1851 treaty of Traverse des Sioux (ratified in 1853) which gave the United States ownership of 21 million acres of land, generally including the Minnesota River Valley. Although this treaty set aside a reservation in the southwestern corner of the original tract, the Dakota Sioux continued to hunt within their traditional hunting grounds. The continuing presence of native people in the newly acquired area served to confine early white settlement to the river valleys.

In Sibley County, the river valley constituted the eastern border of the county along the Minnesota River. The earliest recorded white immigrants entered Sibley County in 1852. Two French-Canadians arrived from St. Paul on May 12, 1852. They were followed by an Irish immigrant, also from St. Paul, Thomas Doheny who arrived by steamboat in July. In August, Joseph R. Brown, local fur trader/entrepreneur/politician, established the first permanent white village in the county, Henderson. Located on the west bank of the Minnesota River, Henderson was officially platted in 1855 and served as a supply town for Fort Ridgely and reservation communities in the interior of the Minnesota River Valley. It also functioned as the main point of immigration into Sibley County during a period between 1855 and 1865 when steamboats carried hundreds of homesteading farmers, mostly Irish, German and French-Canadian, into the area.

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Church of St. Thomas (Catholic), Jessenland Twp., Sibley Co., MN (88003085)

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Eventually, southeastern Minnesota, especially the counties along the Minnesota and Mississippi River, including Sibley County, held the first major concentration of Irish Catholics in the state. Although Irish Catholics had entered Minnesota as lumberjacks, craftsmen and soldiers beginning in the 1840s, the post 1851 Treaty Irish immigrants were the first to settle in large numbers as farmers. The early agrarian community was followed in the late 1860s by Irish immigrants who worked as laborers in the construction of Minnesota's first railroads, most of whom entered the state through the south and southeastern parts of the state. Later groups of Irish farmers, tradesmen, craftsmen and laborers were attracted to Minnesota by the Catholic press, that called for beleaguered Irish to leave the poverty of the eastern cities for the promised land of Minnesota. Between 1876 and 1881, ten Irish Catholic village and farming colonies were established in the western counties of the Minnesota (Johnston, 1984: 33).

Jessenland Township, in the east central part of Sibley County, five miles north of Henderson, is believed to be the first Irish agricultural settlement in the state (Regan, 1981: 133) attracting Irish immigrants as early as 1852. That year, Thomas Doheny, arrived in what is now Jessenland Township and was joined in 1853 by his brothers Dennis and Walter at what became Doheny's Landing on the Minnesota River. The historic landing was located just slightly northeast of where St. Thomas Church stands today (Herald: 1928, 4/8). By 1854, there were 200 settlers in the area, most of them Irish Catholics who lived in what would become the neighboring Jessenland and Faxon Townships along the Minnesota River. (Townships were created four years later in 1858 when Minnesota achieved statehood.) The Irish farming community, initially hugged the Minnesota River Valley, but moved rapidly westward over the next ten years to a point ten miles northeast of St. Thomas Church. The settlement encompassed the northern half of Jessenland, all of Faxon, all of Washington Lake and the eastern portion of Green Isle Townships. The Irish farmers were generally surrounded by communities of German farmers.

Much of the land in the four townships was heavily forested and had to be laboriously cleared before cultivated. The Irish farmers built notched and pegged one room log cabins roofed with thatched or hand made shingles. These first homes had a fireplace at one end and were furnished with hand-hewn furniture (Berger, 1968: 10). During the 1850s, small crops of potatoes, corn, and rutabagas were raised by the Irish farmers in Jessenland and Faxon Townships. By the early 1870s, frame had replaced log construction and wheat was the principal crop throughout the Minnesota River Valley.

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Church of St. Thomas (Catholic), Jessenland Twp., Sibley Co., MN (88003085)

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The rural farming community in Jessenland Township was united by its common Irish ethnicity, common livelihood and common Catholic faith. The church was the single most important social and religious institution in the Irish farmer's life and performed important rites of passage for its membership: baptism, confirmation, marriage, and entry to heaven. As early as 1854, visiting priests, Father McManus (Irish) and Father Somereisen (German) served Jessenland Township Catholics. By 1855, two years after settlement by the Doheny brothers, the St. Thomas parish was formed. It would be the mother church of four Irish Catholic parishes established in the larger Irish settlement including, Jessenland, Faxon, Washington Lake and Green Isle Townships. An 1856 almanac of Catholic churches in the United States lists the St. Thomas parish with a community of 300 people, nearly all of Irish descent. In 1859, a second Irish church was needed and St. John's Church was built five miles northeast of St. Thomas in Faxon Township. This was followed by the establishment of the Church of the Assumption and the Green Isle Parish on either end of Washington Lake Township in ca. 1863. Each of the four churches were roughly six miles distant and served the neighboring Irish farmers in all four townships.

Built on a five acre parcel donated by William and Mary Young, little is known about the original St. Thomas Church. Built ca. 1855, it may well have been a log structure. A second St. Thomas Church was built on the site in 1862 when Father Venn became the first pastor of the area parishes. Like the first edifice, little is known about this church except that it was frame and was built to accommodate a growing membership. The original church site included the present cemetery. Markers in the St. Thomas cemetery date back to 1856, but local history maintains that it was used by the parish before that time. Until the Greene Isle parish was established with a cemetery, in 1863, St. Thomas was the site of all funerals and burials for the Irish Catholic community in the area (Berger, 1968: 15).

The present church was built in 1870 on the same site as the second church, again to accommodate the growing parish. Father Venn directed the project and some have credited him with designing the church. As St. Thomas Church was Father Venn's only charge beginning in 1869, the new church building is credited to his efforts. The entire parish turned out in May of 1870 for the laying of the cornerstone by Father Venn, Walter Doheny and William Young. Over the summer, all the men in the parish helped with the construction (Berger, 1968: 22). In late

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Church of St. Thomas (Catholic), Jessenland Twp., Sibley Co., MN (88003085)

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July, just after the building had been framed and enclosed, a severe storm damaged the structure. Despite the delays, the church was finished by November 1, 1870, in time for mass on All Saints Day. The church, built at a cost of \$15,000.00, initially served 100 families in the area.

In 1870, Jessenland was the most populous township in Sibley County. The Irish population in all of southeastern Minnesota peaked in the same year with 14,085. The Irish community in Jessenland continued to grow over the next decade and records indicate that the church was serving 130 families by 1880. The construction of the parish house in 1878 attests to the stability and prosperity of the church at that time. The eventual decline in population of the Jessenland Irish community and in the surrounding area began sometime after 1880. Although we have no figures for church membership in 1890, we do know that that population for the Jessenland Township had dropped from 973 in 1880 to 871 in 1890. One can reasonably assume that membership in St. Thomas Church must have also dropped. The populations of Henderson and several nearby townships also declined during this period. This drop may reflect the exodus of Irish farmers to more urban areas. The drop may also reflect a general consolidation of farm land ownership. Many second and third generation Irish farmers often chose to get an education and leave the farm, often selling to German neighbors who had strong cultural value for land ownership (Berger, 1968: 80).

As the mother church for Irish Catholics in the larger area of Irish agrarian settlement, St. Thomas stands at the epicenter of Irish Catholic ethnicity and community in Sibley County. The St. Thomas Church in Jessenland Township is the oldest surviving church from the Irish Catholic farming community in Sibley County and the combined elements of the site are most representative of the period of significance. Together, the cemetery, church and parsonage span the years of settlement, stabilization, prosperity, and decline of what is recognized as the earliest Irish agrarian community in Minnesota. Other parish buildings from this context do not meet this criteria. Both the St. John's and Green Isle (now St. Brendan's) churches were rebuilt in brick in 1883 and 1882, respectively. Although the 1882 Green Isle Parish is associated with an 1863 cemetery from the settlement period, the parsonage dates to recent years (ca. 1964). Most importantly, however, the site has lost its rural setting. Green Isle Parish is now part of a town environment that grew up around the church when the railroad was located there in 1881. Although St. John's retains its rural setting it lacks components from the earlier period of settlement. Both the church and rectory of the Assumption church burned in the 1920s and 1930s.

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Signature of certifying official

Ian R. Stewart

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

7/29/91
Date

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Church of St. Thomas (Catholic), Jessenland Twp., Vicinity of Henderson, Sibley Co., MN

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point Forty-six (46) rods Seven (7) Links (763.62') south of the North quarter post of Section Thirteen (13), Township One Hundred Thirteen (113), Range Twenty-six (26), thence North Forty-six and one fourth Degree ($46\frac{1}{4}$) West, Thirty (30) rods Twenty-one (21) links (508.86') thence South Fifty-one and one-half Degrees ($51\frac{1}{2}$) West, Twenty-two (22) rods and five (5) links (366.30'), thence South Forty-two and one-half ($42\frac{1}{2}$) Degrees East, Fifty (50) Rods and Twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) Links (833.25'), thence North Forty-five and one-half ($45\frac{1}{2}$) Degrees East to the center of the Creek, thence Northwest along the center of Creek to the North and South Quarter line of Section Thirteen (13), thence North to the place of beginning.

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Church of St. Thomas (Catholic), Jessenland Twp., Sibley Co., MN (88003085)

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Add to Form Prepared by: Jacqueline Sluss, 843 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55104,
(612) 227-3796, Date: 07/31/91



7/29/91
Date

Signature of certifying official

Ian R. Stewart
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer