

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 St. Michael's Catholic Church
other names/site number St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex;
NEHBS # PT12-1 through 6

2. Location

street & number Rt. 1, Box 202 n/a not for publication
city, town Tarnov n/a vicinity
state Nebraska code NE county Platte code 141 zip code 68642

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>7</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: na
Number 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 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. See continuation sheet.

James A. Hanon Signature of certifying official October 14, 1990 Date

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. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 11/28/90
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Andrew Byer Signature of the Keeper 11/28/90 Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

- Religion/Religious structure
- Religion/Church School
- Religion/Church-related residence
- Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

- Religion/Religious structure
- Funerary/Cemetery
- Religion/Church-related residence
- Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Limestone
- walls Brick
- roof Slate
- other Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex is located on 8.35 acres in a rural spacious setting. The complex sits on top of a hill with a commanding view of the surrounding country side. The complex is located on the west edge of Tarnov, Nebraska in Platte County which is 20 miles northwest of Columbus, Nebraska and 35 miles southwest of Norfolk, Nebraska. The Village of Tarnov was named such because most of the founders of the community immigrated from the city of Tarnov in Galacia, Poland. The religious complex was designed in the Gothic Revival style of architecture by Brother Leonard Darscheid OFM. The brick church was built in 1900-1901. The rectory, school-convent, chicken house and outhouse (now used for a storage shed) were built in 1910-1911. The grotto was constructed in 1927. The cemetery was plotted in 1880. The spacious landscape is well maintained. Many scotch pine trees are placed throughout the area. Several fruit trees are still producing even though they were planted around 1920. Brick walkways encircle the church. Concrete walkways connect the school, cemetery, rectory and grotto. Structural and historical integrity is uniformly high for all contributing resources.

The inventory of principal buildings, structures, and sites follows, beginning with those resources that contribute, and followed by those that do not, with their numbers corresponding to the accompanying site plan.

1. CHURCH (photos 1,2,3,4)

The congregation, having grown in size, was in need of a larger church, so the present church was built. It was built for approximately \$17,000. It was dedicated on Oct. 11, 1901. The cost was held down because of the volunteer labor furnished by

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the people of the parish. Used brick and lumber was purchased from the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition which had just closed. It was transported by rail to Tarnov. Farmers transported sand from the Loup River, which is 20 miles to the south, for mortar and also fill sand with horses and wagons. The church has a 24" thick limestone rock foundation set on a concrete footing which is in a trench dug deep enough to enable placement on solid ground. The cut limestone was transported from a quarry near Florence, Kansas. The unfinished basement is 10 ft. deep and lies under the west half of the church. The steam heating system, which is propane fueled for the church, is located there. Twenty one 16" x 16" brick pillars in three rows of seven, each set on a 30" square concrete base are used to support the three carrying beams. The beams are constructed of five 2" x 12" planks on edge nailed together running the entire length of the church. One beam is in the center of the church, the other two are supports for the capitols. The floor joists are 2" x 12" planks spaced on 13" centers.

The massive oblong church measures 45 ft. north to south and 110 ft. east to west with a wall height of 30 ft. The apex of the church measures 50 ft. The walls are made of solid brick 18" thick. The outside brick is a solid pressed gray which was made in the Humphrey, Nebraska brick yards located 5 miles to the North. Near the top of each wall, front and tower brick corbels protrude out and form a design to add to the beauty of the church. Along the north and south walls are buttress built flat against the brick wall for support. Cut Bedford stone decorates the top of each buttress. Between the buttress are ten hand painted stained glass windows measuring 4 ft. x 12 1/2 ft. made in the mullion style encased in wood. Each window has two Saints' bust painted on them. The sills are of stone. Over each window is a three row lock pointed arch, two row lock pointed arches are over the smaller windows. Above the high vaulted ceiling are 2" x 6" and 2" x 8" wood rafters which support the sloping roof. The roof is covered with the original slate shingles. The apex of the roof has a copper ridge cap across the entire roof. All cornices and gutters are constructed of copper. One chimney is on the west end.

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A notable architectural feature of the east facade is the 110 ft. tall tower and steeple. Two buttress topped with Bedford stone form the corners of the tower. A five row lock pointed arch forms the outline of the double doors. A tympanum with a stained glass window is over the doors. High in the tower is a peal of two bells weighing 600 lbs. and 1000 lbs. Brick corbels add to the beauty of the east facade. A Catherine window is so called because of the martyrdom of St. Catherine of Alexandria on a wheel.

Near the top of the tower are two louver openings on each of the four sides. Pointed arches form the roof of the tower. Atop each point is a cross. The steeple is covered with galvanized metal painted silver. A large cross is on the very top. The apse is a five sided semi circle on the west side. A sacristy room adjoins the apse area to the north. There are 22 windows and 2 exits in the church.

The interior plan consists of a nave, chancel, sacristy area, vestibule, balcony and a baptism area. The interior with its high vaulted ceiling combined with brilliant color from the stained glass windows gives it a spirit of reverence and solace. The seating capacity is for 350 people.

Within the chancel area is an altar more than 27 ft. tall with a 4 ft. x 10 ft. base constructed in Europe of cherry wood of Gothic design. The hand carved finials and crochets decorate the many tall spires. The decorative carvings are painted in gold leaf. In the base front, a sculptured picture of the Last Supper is set in. It is also adorned with a large crucifixion scene and numerous Saints' statues. The ceiling of the chancel area is 30 ft. high made of 5 ribs to form the vault. The main altar is set on a platform three steps from floor to nave. Altars of the Blessed Virgin and Joseph are located on either side of the chancel area. They are two steps from the main floor. They match the Gothic design of the main altar. Hanging from the chancel ceiling is a beautiful large gold plated eternal sanctuary light. Gargoyles surround the base to represent the devil. Many colorful stones encircle the lamp. A candle always burns in it.

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Two nave arcades of five capitols each seem to lead the march to the high altar. The capitols are of the Doric design. Fluted boards which are painted were added for the finished look. Two steel posts support the balcony. The high 36 ft. nave ceiling is made up of quadripartite rectangular vaults with a pair of transverse ribs and a pair of wall ribs. The two side isle ceilings are likewise constructed.

Adorning the walls of the church between the large stained glass windows are 14 beautiful Stations of the Cross. They measure 2 1/2 ft x 7 ft. Sculptured figures in three dimension portraying the Memorial to the Passion and Death of Jesus adorn them. Gothic designed frames in cherry wood surround the figures with the explanation of each scene written in Polish.

On the south side is a pulpit with a canopy reaching a height of 18 ft. It is of Gothic design constructed of cherry wood. The sculptured figures that surround it represent the authors of the Gospel. The altars, pulpit and Stations of the Cross were imported from Europe, the Gothic features are the same on all.

The plastered walls and ceiling are richly painted in soft tones of rose, blue and tan in color trimmed in gold paint. The floor is made up of 1" x 6" subfloor and then oak flooring. It is covered with a rubber blocked tile. The original Gothic style pews are of gumwood imported from Africa.

There is a large choir loft. The pipes from the original organ are still there. They range in size from 10 ft. to 12 ft. with various size diameters. It has a seating capacity of 50 people. A Gothic style wooden bannister surrounds the loft.

The church as it stands today has undergone only required maintenance such as patching plaster, repainting and new carpet in the vestibule. The paint schemes on the arches and ceilings have been kept as they were when the church was originally constructed.

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2. ST. MICHAEL'S STATUE

The 5 ft. painted statue of St. Michael stands on a 2 1/2 ft. square pedestal 3 ft. high made of white marbled stone brick. A 2 ft. x 6 ft. oblong table 3 ft. high with a red marble top over a base made of white marble brick stands in front of the Statue. There are two 6 ft. tall lamps on either side. This all sits on a 12 ft. x 14 ft. concrete platform covered with green outdoor carpet. The statue was removed from a niche in the school after it closed. The Mike Jarosz family donated this in memory of their mother, Della. Because the statue was originally part of the school, it is not counted in this nomination.

3. RECTORY (photos 1,2,5)

St. Michael's Rectory was constructed in 1911. The two story, ten room, brick rectangular house is 36 ft. x 40 ft. A 13" brick composite masonry frame forms the 20 ft. walls. The gray pressed fired brick, to match the church, is laid in American bond style with raked mortared joints. The normal hipped, pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A chimney is in the center of the roof apex. The four pane, double hung windows are set in a symmetrical order. On the second floor on the east facade is a single hung window with a fan light window over it. The exterior window sills are of Bedford stone. The porticoe wraps around the east and south facade. The porticoe is supported by eight, 1 ft. square brick columns. The floor is of concrete. A triangular pediment is on the East facade porticoe over the main door entrance. Directly above this in the roof is another pediment. A semi circular fan light window is over the front door entrance. It does not have any architrave trim. A shallow, molded, unadorned cornice completes the wall. A red wood deck was added on the west side entrance in 1966. A two car garage was added to the north side at the same time.

The interior of the rectory consists of plastered walls. Light, oak woodwork is on all of the doors, floors, bookcases, and on an open stairway. The open stairway railing is supported by round balusters. The office has one wall covered by an open

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bookcase. In the living room is a glass fronted bookcase covering the wall from floor to ceiling. Minor alterations have been made in the kitchen by adding cabinets. There is a full basement under the rectory. One room has finished walls with a carpeted floor. The rectory is heated with a propane furnace.

4. THE MEMORIAL GROTTTO OF THE LADY OF LOURDES SHRINE (photo 6)

The grotto was built to portray the location where the Blessed Virgin appeared at Lourdes France, a town in the Pyrenees Mountains not far from the Spanish border.

The base and foundation are constructed of rock and concrete 4 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep with a concrete floor under the whole structure.

The wall around the back is built in a half circle shape which measures 42 ft. around the bottom. The back wall is 14 ft. tall at the center gradually sloping down to 2 ft. at each end. At the center, the wall is 3 ft. thick narrowing to 30" at each end. The sides of the wall represent a mountain to more closely resemble the location at Lourdes, France.

The wall is built of irregular sand stone from Minnesota. The greater part of the grotto is of tuffa rock obtained from a cave in Kentucky set on the foundation.

There is a ledge on the grotto in the center of the back wall 7 ft. above floor level. There is a ledge connected to the wall which goes around both sides of the grotto gradually lowering in height with the wall to 3 ft. in front sloping to the center of the front to a water drain. The ledge also sets on the solid foundation and concrete floor. Behind and below the ledge there is a tunnel 2 1/2 ft. wide x 5 ft. high all around the back wall to represent a cave. There is trickling water running down the front ledge to represent a mountain spring. The ledge is constructed from tuffa rock on which are laid the words "Ave Marie" printed with white cotto stone brought from Wyoming. The top part of the ledge is decorated with different sizes and

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shapes of colored rocks and stones which people from Tarnov and surrounding communities gathered in different parts of the world to keep as souvenirs but gave them up to beautify the Grotto. The white terra cotta Statue of Mary Immaculate occupies the upper niche of the wall above the ledge.

There is a niche on either side of the statue. One is a replica of the Church at Lourdes. The other respectively by imitation, crutches and canes recalling the cures effected at Lourdes.

In front of the grotto is a small altar 2 ft. wide by 6 ft. long by 3 ft. high. Two benches made of rock covered with a white stone slab and a lamp on top of a column made of rock 10 ft. high, 1 1/2 ft. in diameter and a kneeler made of rock and white stone slab. In front of it all is a fish pond made of sand rock. It measures 14 ft. in diameter, 2 ft. deep with a water fountain at the center made of rock. In the left corner is a white Statue of Blessed Bernadette Saubinaus. The grotto was constructed in 1926-1927 in thanks for the local soldiers' return home from military service in the First World War. Kaletta Bros. of St. Louis, Missouri furnished the design and the tuffa rock. Charles Wurdeman of Columbus, Nebraska was the Architect. Thomas and Bruno Zuerlein of Humphrey, Nebraska did the construction of the grotto.

5. SCHOOL - CONVENT (photo 1,6)

St. Michael's Catholic School-Convent was constructed in 1910-1911. The three story brick building measures 48 ft. x 126 ft. with projections measuring 36 ft. x 35 ft, 24 ft. x 20 ft. and 20 ft. x 35 ft. A 16" composite masonry brick frame forms the 32 ft. high walls. Pilasters are on the corners and sides of the building for greater support. The fired, gray-pressed brick is laid in American bond style with raked mortared points. The steep gabled roof is covered with the original slate shingles. There are many hipped dormers placed throughout the roof. A cupola with six pointed open arches, a steep roof, is on the east facade. A school bell was in this cupola. Corbels decorate the

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triangular pediment centered on the roof of the east front facade. The 8 ft. x 8 ft. main entrance has three separate openings with a triangle pediment of Bedford stone over the main door with a painted window completing the pediment. Around the main door is an architrave trim of Bedford stone. The composite masonry 18" brick foundation is half above and half under ground, it is topped with Bedford stone 12" high and 18" wide on which the walls rest. On the second floor east front facade are two pointed windows with two row lock arches over them. A niche between the windows held a statue of St. Michael which has been removed (see Item #2).

The cornices are of a slight cave overhang with a wide trim below. The numerous large windows are four pane, double hung placed in symmetrical order. The window lintels and sills are made of Bedford stone.

The south facade has a covered entrance going into the winter chapel. A triangular pediment is over this door. There are three brick chimneys, two internal, and a large one on the north wall of the building. The north chimney was for the large steam boiler furnace that supplied the school, church and rectory with heat. Underground pipes carried the steam to these buildings. The main room partitions are of 16" composite masonry brick form which run throughout the building.

The school interior consists of four large high ceiling class rooms. Each room had its own cloak room. Wide halls are throughout the entire building. Several open stairways with rails supported balusters are throughout the structure. The woodwork, doors and floors are of birch wood. The walls are plastered. An auditorium is on the second floor. It has a stage area with several of the original back drop curtains. The dormitory rooms for the boarders were on the third floor. Two large rooms with a small room for a Sister to sleep and two bathrooms complete the boarding area. The janitor had separate sleeping quarters on the third floor. There is a Fresco painting of Gods Eye with a scenic background on each dormitory wall.

The convent for the Sisters was on the next wing of the building. It provided them with all their domestic needs.

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A winter chapel was located in the basement. It was used in wintertime for church services to save the expense of heating the large church. In 1966 it was converted into a social hall to be used by parishioners.

The school provided education to the children of the parish with grades one to nine, also room and board for many students.

Although the school-convent closed in 1961, the building remains in good condition.

6. CHICKEN HOUSE (photo 7)

The chicken house was added to the complex in 1911 to help supply the Sisters with fresh eggs and meat. The building consists of a chicken house and a pen. It is 35 ft. long and 14 ft. wide with a 12 ft. apex. (The chicken house is 24 ft. long. Wire enclosed pen is 11 ft. long). The 13" thick walls made of brick are 8 ft. high. The sloping roof was first shingled with wood and now has galvanized sheeting. A 6 ft. x 6 ft. feed room is attached to the chicken house. The roof is supported with 2" x 6" rafters spaced 24" apart. A concrete floor covers the entire area. There are built-in nests and feeders. There are six windows and two doors. It is not used at the present time, but is in good condition.

7. OUTHOUSE OR STORAGE SHED (photo 8)

The rectangular building is 24 ft. x 18 ft. with 8 ft. side walls built of brick 13" thick. The apex is 14 ft. The sloping roof originally covered with wood shingles now has galvanized sheeting. The roof is supported by 2" x 6" rafters spaced 24" apart. It is portioned into two rooms, boys on the east side, girls on the west side. The concrete floor is over a concrete pit which was emptied once a year. In each end of the building is a ventilating chimney. There are two doors and 6 frosted glass windows. It is now used as a storage shed and is in good condition.

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8. CEMETERY (photo 9)

The cemetery lies to the north of the church. It is bordered on the north and west with scotch pines and the east by flowering crab apple trees. In the center of the cemetery is a crucifixion group. The statuary group consists of a crucified Savior on a 12 ft. high cross raised on a rectangular base of glazed brick on which are the figures of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John. Both of which are standing at the foot of the cross, Mary Magdalene is kneeling. Figures of angels with trumpets are on pedestals on each side of the main group. The overall size of the group measures 12 ft. x 5 1/2 ft. Three former Franciscan Pastors are buried near the crucifixion group. The cemetery contains several iron crosses dating from 1902 and 1903. The earlier grave markers have the names and dates written in Polish. The cemetery was plotted in 1880 when the first church was built. 1883 was the first burial recorded.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

9. CONTEMPORARY METAL STORAGE BUILDING (photo 7)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1880-1927

Significant Dates

1880

1900-1901

1910-1911

1927

Cultural Affiliation

na

Significant Person

na

Architect/Builder

Darscheid, Leonard Bro. OFM

Wurdeman, Charles

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

The St. Michael's Church Complex is locally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved rural church complex containing a full complement of early 20th century ecclesiastical architecture. Stylistically, the church and its associated buildings are important for their local interpretations of the Gothic Revival style. The complex represents the work of Brother Leonard Darscheid O.F.M., a designer of ecclesiastical architecture. St. Michael's Church provided the spiritual, social and cultural base of a group of Polish immigrants settling in Platte County beginning in the late nineteenth century.

Criteria Consideration A is applicable and is met through the property deriving primary significance from architectural distinction. Criteria Consideration D is applicable, and is met through the cemetery's important historical associations with, and its immediate setting to, the church.

The period of significance is derived from the founding of the parish and dedication of the cemetery (1880) through 1927 when the grotto, the last major construction, was completed.

Architecturally significant, St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex is an excellent and well preserved example of a rural church complex and represents an intact grouping of early 20th century Gothic Revival architecture. In Nebraska, the Gothic Revival style is most often associated with religious architecture and is readily identified by the pointed arched windows. The surrounding landscape features enhance the design and setting of the church property. The complex stands as a landmark not only in the Tarnov community, but also countywide.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hagedarn, Eugene, O.F.M., The Franciscans in Nebraska, published by Humphrey Democrat and Norfolk Daily News, Nebraska, July 1931, pp. 396-412.

Catholic Voice, "Tarnov Parishioners Observe Centennial," Omaha, Nebraska, Oct. 3, 1980.

Humphrey Democrat, "St. Michaels in Tarnov will observe 100th Anniversary, Humphrey, Nebraska, Sept. 11, 1980.

The True Voice, "Archbishop's Mass of 75th Jubilee of Tarnov," Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 28, 1956.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

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 8.35

UTM References

A

1	4	6	2	4	6	2	5	4	6	0	8	0	8	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries define 8.35 acres of the historically and significantly associated real estate.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tim Sliva, Parish Trustee and Council Member date August, 1990
 organization St. Michaels Catholic Church telephone (402) 246-4565
 street & number Rt. 1, Box 27 city or town Humphrey state Nebraska zip code 68642

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Only two other church properties in Platte County, identified in the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, were comparable to St. Michael's, both in terms of the number of buildings in the complex, and in architectural design and construction material. St. Mary's Catholic Church near Humphrey (NEHBS # PT00-12), contains a brick church and school designed in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1908, and 1924, respectively. The buildings are now vacant and in deteriorated condition. The other property is Christ Lutheran Church, also near Humphrey (NEHBS # PT00-50). While the complex includes a brick Gothic Revival style church constructed in 1921, a frame rectory, and cemetery, it does not contain a full complement of buildings like that of St. Michael's.

Brother Leonard Darscheid O.F.M., came from Moselwis, Germany. A carpenter by trade when he entered the order at the age of twenty-six, his religious superiors encouraged his artistic ability. Many churches in the Sacred Heart Province of the Franciscan Fathers were designed, supervised, and constructed by Brother Darscheid, including St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Omaha, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In the course of sixty years, from a carpenter he became an architect of some stature.

The pride of the Polish-Catholic parishioners is reflected in the way the complex has been well preserved. The building and structures range from sixty to ninety years old, and are of excellent construction and well maintained. Because of the agricultural background of the majority of parishioners, the landscape of the rural complex is significant in the beauty of its grounds. Being situated in a rural area made it necessary to be self-supporting. The church provided religious services, and the school-convent provided education and housing. The rectory provided the pastor with a domestic residence. The Ave Maria Grotto and St. Michael Statue reflects an outward sign of their religious devotion. The chicken house provided self-supporting means for the residents of the complex. Due to the numerous amount of school children and lack of a great water supply, an outhouse was built. A large wooden wheel windmill provided the

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complex with a water supply in the earlier years. The water supply now is furnished by an electric sump pump. Electricity was supplied by a gas engine generator with storage batteries. All buildings and structures compliment each other because they are essential to one another's needs.

St. Michael's is one of the first Polish Parishes in the State of Nebraska. It was established in 1880 with approximately 60 families. Because of the language barrier, and in order to keep their religious beliefs which they brought from their homeland, the early Polish settlers decided to start their own Parish. They chose this area for it reminded them of the homeland they had left, with its rolling hills and valleys. Today, the church continues to serve the Polish-Catholic families in the Tarnov community.

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Humphrey Democrat, "Tarnov Church Dedicated," Humphrey, Nebraska,
Oct. 11, 1901.

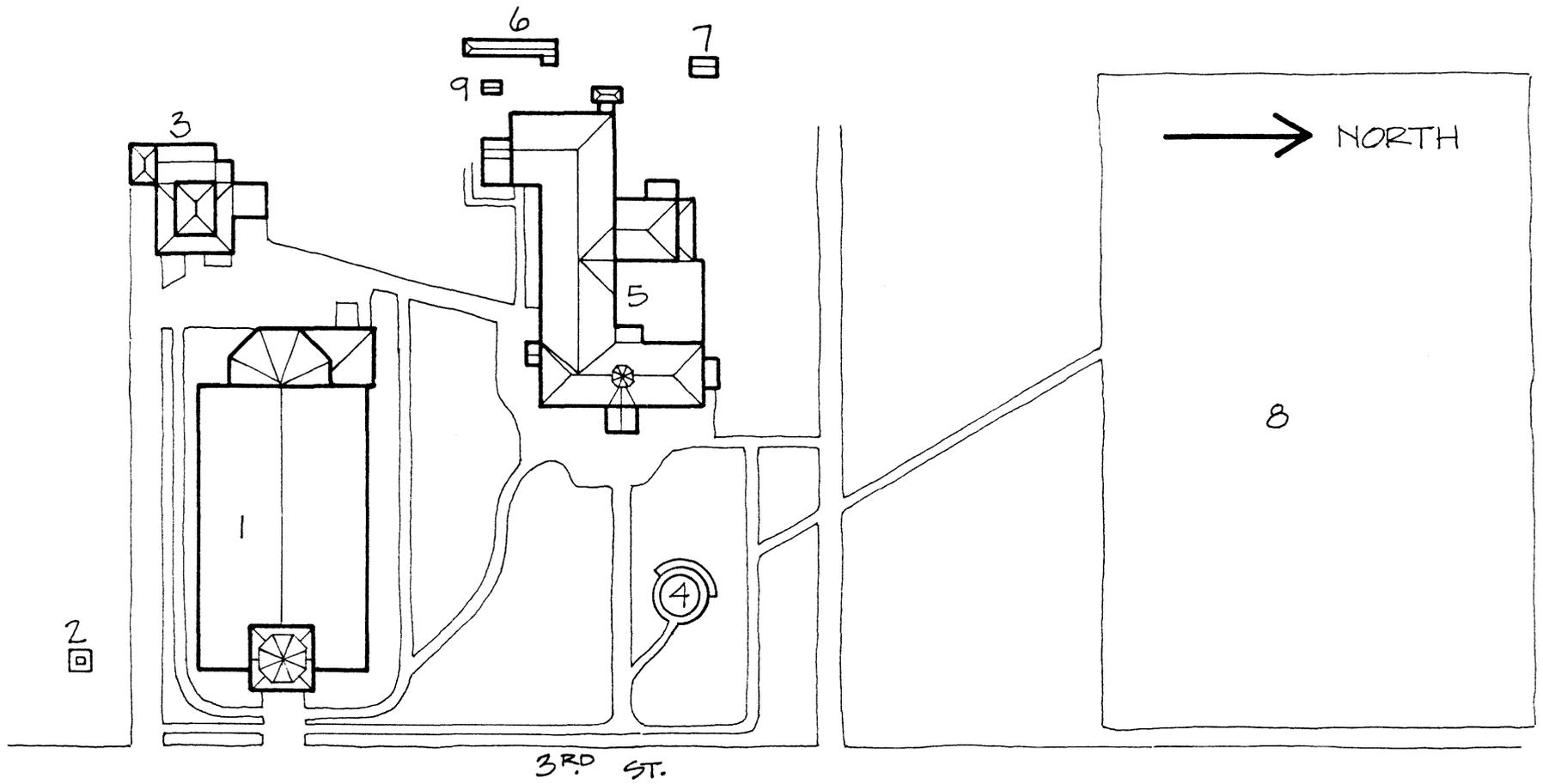
Columbus Telegram, "Grotto Dedication," Nebraska, May 1927.

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The property is described as a rectangular tract of land commencing at a point at the northwest corner of the intersection of Third and Cedar Streets in Tarnov, thence west 120 meters, thence north 260 meters, thence east 120 meters, thence south 260 meters to the point of beginning, consisting of 8.35 acres in the east 1/2 of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 19 north, Range 2 west, a rural legal description, in Platte County, Nebraska.



ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC
 CHURCH COMPLEX (NEHBS #PT12-1 THRU 6)
 TARNOV, PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA

SITE PLAN - NO SCALE

DRAWN BY DELL DARLING FROM FIELD NOTES
 BY J. FAGLER, NGSHS
 JULY 1980

KEY

- 1. CHURCH
- 2. STATUE
- 3. RECTORY
- 4. GROTTTO
- 5. SCHOOL
- 6. CHICKEN HOUSE
- 7. STORAGE BUILDING
- 8. CEMETERY
- 9. STORAGE BUILDING