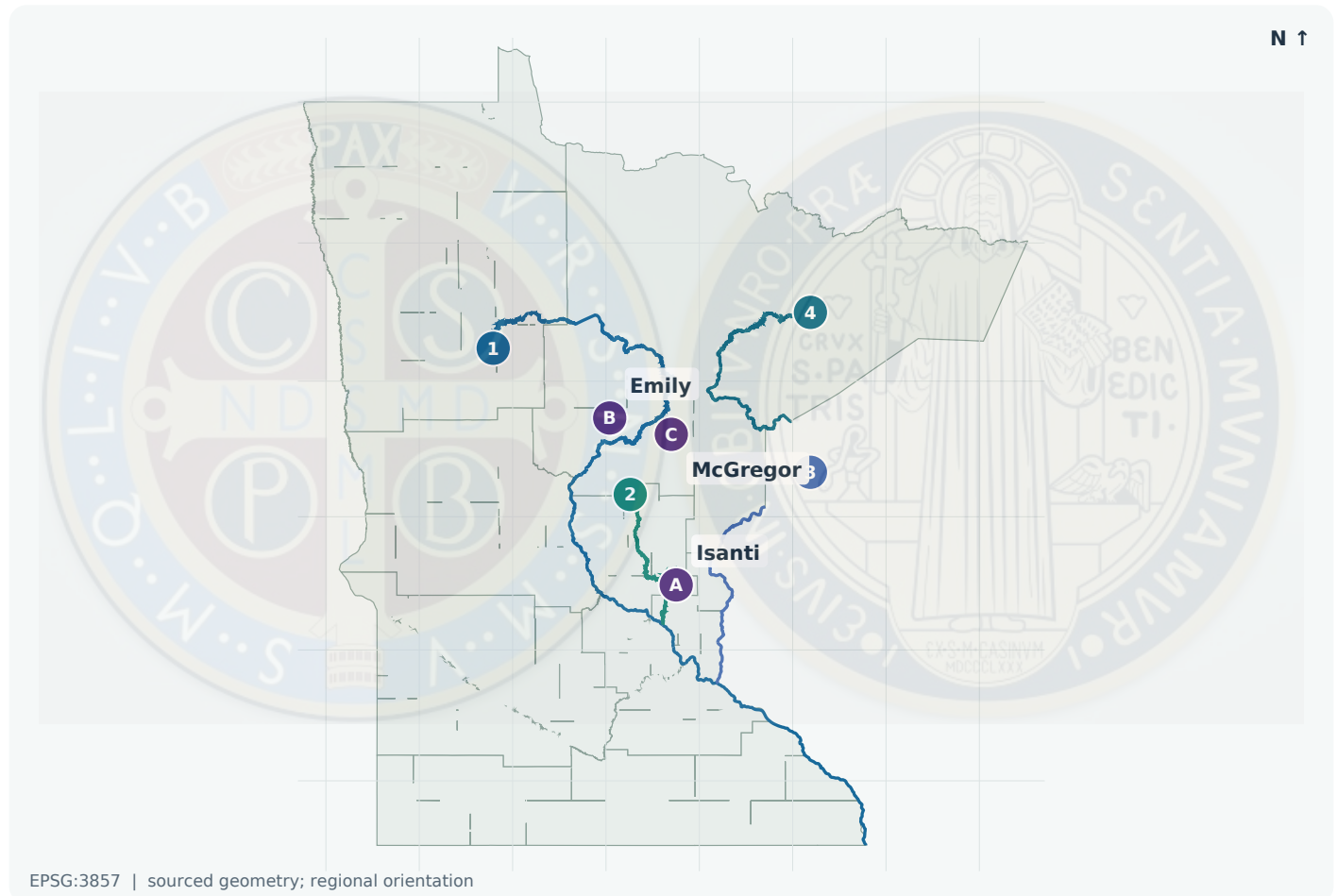


MINNESOTA

Heritage Field Guide

River sources, trade corridors and Catholic community heritage

Isanti · Emily · McGregor



Follow water. Compare routes. Read living communities.

Expanded companion to the Spark House Heritage Atlas. The original 22-community guide remains a separate local resource.

Sources and leadership checked 2026-09-14 · US Letter edition

Open the Minnesota story-map layers at sparkworks.org/heritage

A guide to layered heritage

Use the three focal places as entry points, then change scale: follow a river to its source, compare a historic exchange corridor with modern roads, or explore the communities connected by a diocese. Source IDs beside each story lead to the register at the end.

River headwaters and their cultural landscapes **3**

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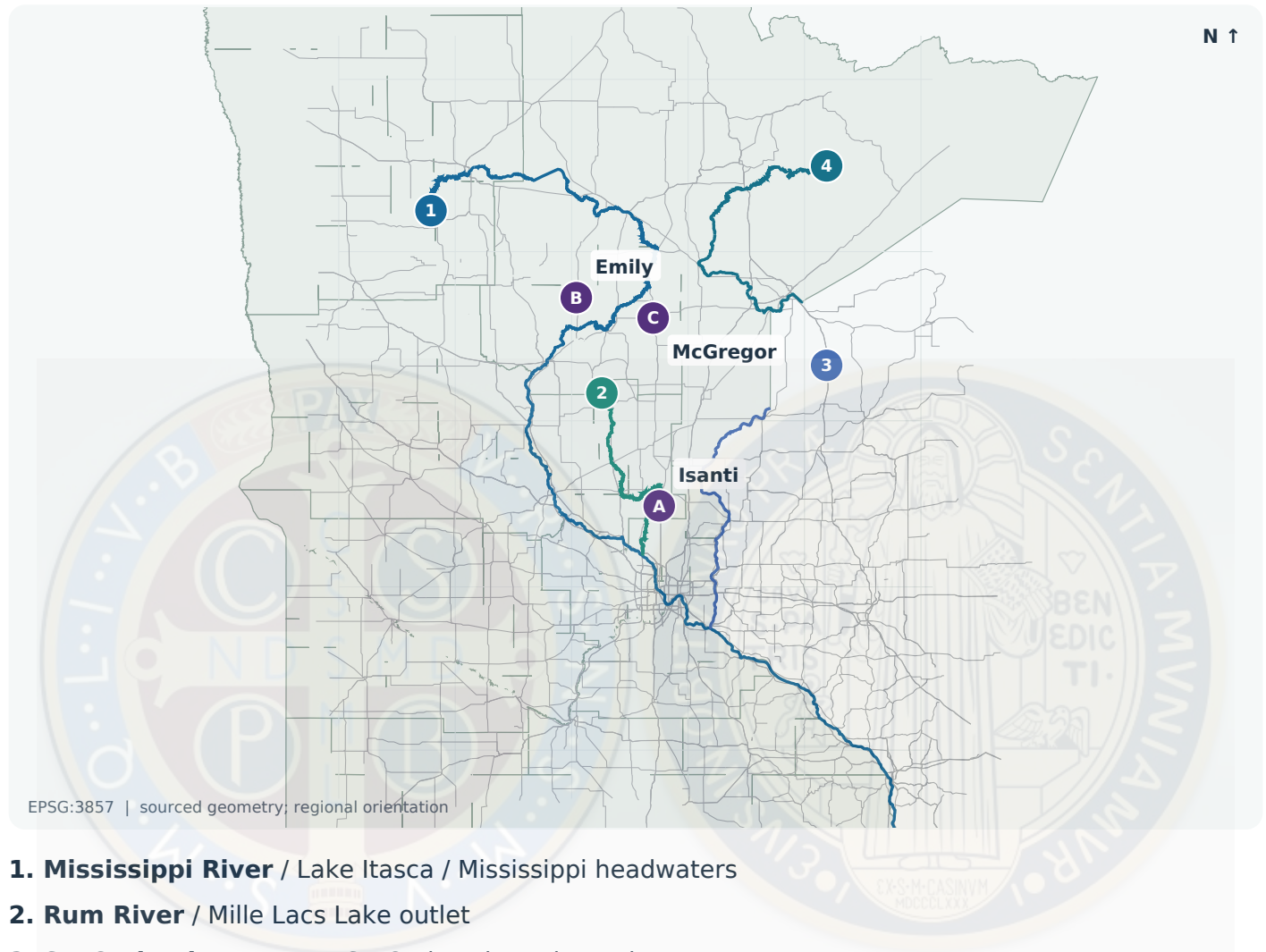
Read the symbols carefully

Blue and green lines show modern river geometry. Ochre solid lines identify river trade corridors; dashed ochre lines show schematic historical connections. Gray roads are a 2026 major-road reference. Purple letter markers identify A Isanti, B Emily and C McGregor.

Active Roman Catholic cathedral/co-cathedral churches and papally designated minor basilicas physically in Minnesota. The Basilica of Saint Mary is both a co-cathedral and minor basilica, so categories overlap. Saint Stanislaus Kostka is a basilica, not a cathedral. Former cathedral buildings are not counted as active cathedral sites.

This companion is for cultural orientation. Use the live Atlas and [MnDOT state, county and local maps](#) for present road context and official park sources for visiting information.

Four sources, connected histories



The St. Croix source is in Wisconsin. Its upper Wisconsin reach is absent from the Minnesota DNR line; the source marker is shown separately. No river bends were invented to fill the gap.

Headwater markers identify recognized source lake or outlet areas, not surveyed monuments or the furthest tributary springs. River lines represent modern water-trail geometry rather than historic channels.

Sources: MN001, MN002, MN006, MN007, MN010, MN011.

River stories

Mississippi River

Lake Itasca → upper Mississippi → Twin Cities → lower Mississippi → Gulf of Mexico

Lake Itasca is the recognized source of the Mississippi. Ojibwe leader Ozaawindib guided Henry Schoolcraft there in 1832; describing this only as a European discovery erases existing knowledge. Farther downstream, confluences gathered people, goods and power. At Bdóte, the Minnesota and Mississippi meet in a place central to Dakota history and origin traditions. At Owámniyomni, now also called St. Anthony Falls, industrial milling transformed a sacred river landscape.

Reading the landscape. Read the river as several connected histories: Indigenous homelands and knowledge, a commercial corridor, industrial transformation, and present cultural and ecological restoration. The modern river line cannot show the full historic channel or the social cost of changing it.

MN DNR modern water-trail geometry; approximate centerline from 2009 imagery, generalized for regional display.

Rounded source-area vertex of Minnesota DNR water-trail geometry, objectid 58. Illustrative headwater point, not a surveyed monument location.

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/mississippi-river/index.html>

Sources: MN002, MN003, MN004, MN005, MN001.

Rum River

Mille Lacs Lake → Milaca → Princeton → Cambridge-Isanti → Anoka → Mississippi

The Rum begins at Mille Lacs Lake and links the lake country to Anoka and the Mississippi. Minnesota DNR records the Dakota spiritual meaning attached to the river and the upper valley's deep archaeological history. Fur trading and then logging expanded Euro-American activity along its banks. Isanti belongs within this river story: the river connects its local heritage to Mille Lacs, Cambridge and downstream communities rather than ending at municipal borders.

Reading the landscape. The upstream source and downstream confluence make a useful guide pair: compare older water transport and seasonal land use with present bridges, roads and shared stewardship. Sensitive archaeological sites should remain described at landscape scale.

MN DNR modern water-trail geometry; approximate centerline from 2009 imagery, generalized for regional display.

Upstream endpoint of MN DNR Rum River water-trail feature objectid 122; rounded to five decimals, approximate lake-outlet marker.

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/rum-river/index.html>

Sources: MN006, MN001.

River stories

St. Croix River

Upper St. Croix Lake, WI → Minnesota-Wisconsin border → Prescott → Mississippi

The St. Croix begins in Wisconsin before becoming a major Minnesota boundary river. It belongs in a story that crosses state lines. Its headwater connection to the north-flowing Bois Brule created a canoe-and-portage link between the Mississippi and Lake Superior. Dakota and Ojibwe communities and later fur traders used the network. Logging changed the commercial pattern: bulky timber moved downstream toward mills, while furs and trade goods could cross divides by portage.

Reading the landscape. A modern political boundary can also be an older corridor of exchange. Pair the Wisconsin headwaters with local St. Croix stories so the map does not imply the watershed stops at the Minnesota line.

MN DNR modern water-trail geometry; approximate centerline from 2009 imagery, generalized for regional display. The Wisconsin headwater reach is not included in the DNR line; its source-area marker is shown separately.

Approximate outlet area; GNIS feature 662324 source coordinates reproduced in Wikidata Q1507416. DNR independently verifies source lake. GNIS public app retrieved but record API not independently parsed; do not label coordinate survey-grade.

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/st-croix-river/index.html>

Sources: MN007, MN008, MN009, MN010, MN001.

St. Louis River

Seven Beaver Lake → Floodwood → Cloquet → Duluth-Superior estuary → Lake Superior → Great Lakes-St. Lawrence → Atlantic

Seven Beaver Lake is the recognized source of the St. Louis River. The river turns southwest toward Floodwood and southeast to Lake Superior. Its lower rapids demanded portages on the historic link between the Mississippi basin and the Great Lakes. Later logging, railroads, iron-range industry and hydropower reshaped settlements and water use. The estuary also remains connected to Ojibwe life and manoomin, or wild rice, making restoration a cultural concern as well as an environmental one.

Reading the landscape. McGregor's nearby Savanna corridor explains why two river systems belong in one regional guide: people carried canoes across the divide that water itself could not cross. Distinguish historic trade, later extraction and present stewardship.

MN DNR modern water-trail geometry; approximate centerline from 2009 imagery, generalized for regional display. The headwater marker locates the Seven Beaver Lake area, not an exact source outlet.

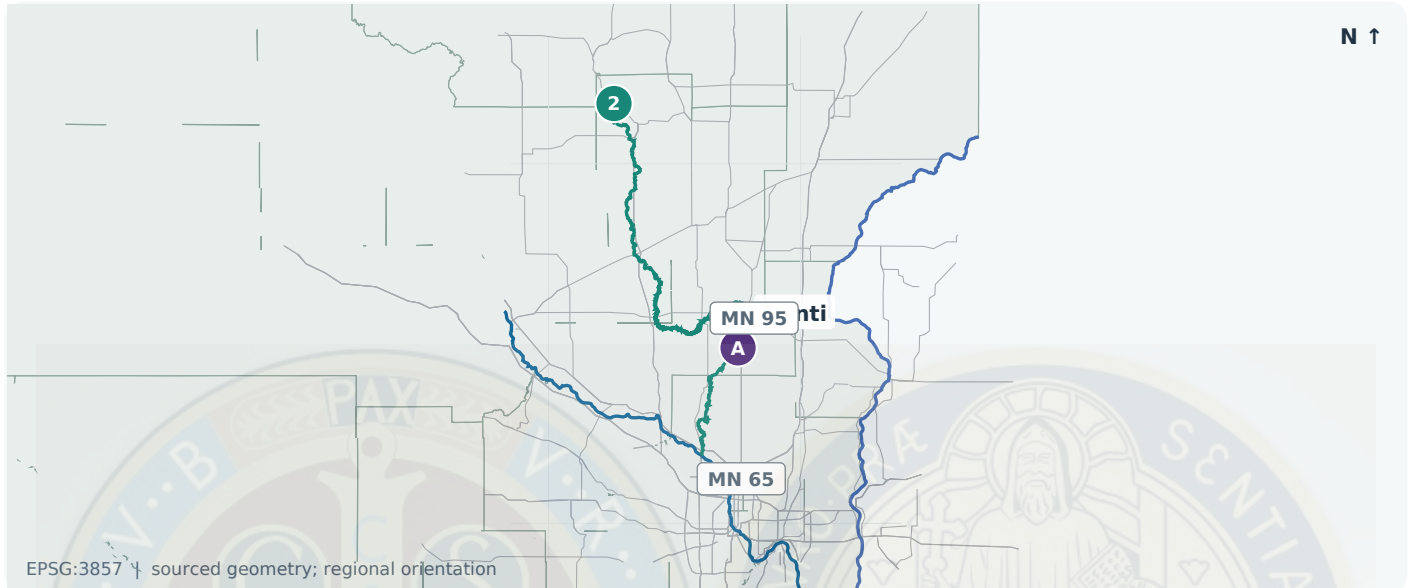
Approximate Seven Beaver Lake center, consistent with official DNR lake-reaching water trail. Not a surveyed outlet or furthest tributary source.

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/st-louis-river/index.html>

Sources: MN011, MN012, MN016, MN013, MN001, MN026.

Isanti, Minnesota

Rum River, local memory and shared parish life



Start with Isanti's existing local story, then follow the Rum River upstream to Mille Lacs and downstream to the Mississippi. The guide connects local settlement, timber-era change and living community heritage to a watershed shared with Cambridge and Anoka.

St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic Church

The parish joined the shared Isanti Area Catholic Community with Christ the King in Cambridge and Sts. Peter and Paul in Braham in 2014, following the Cambridge-Braham partnership of 2013. The community shares pastoral resources and ministry.

<https://www.isantiacc.org/>

A question for the community

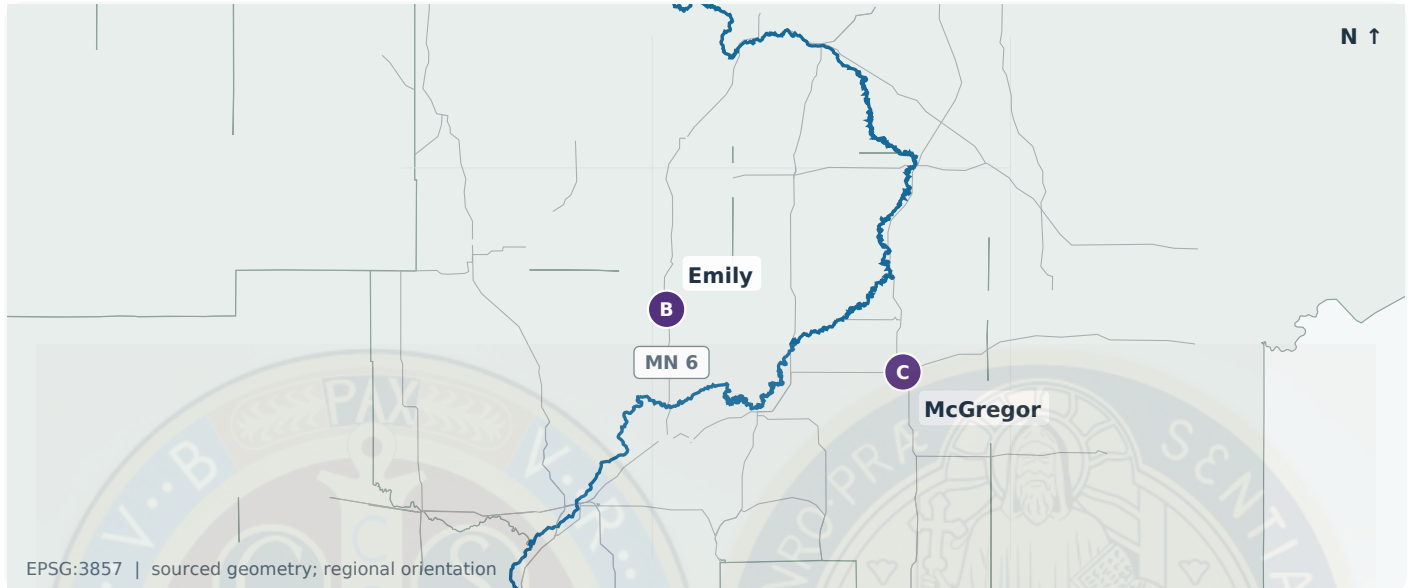
Which memories, photographs and family records show how bridges, rail and highway access changed where Isanti residents worked, worshipped and gathered?

Reuse original Atlas community coordinate and marker to avoid duplication.

Sources: MN006, MN001, MN038, MN042, MN060, MN061.

Emily, Minnesota

Lakes, ricing, timber and seasonal community



Emily provides a lake-country focal point in Crow Wing County. The city's own history describes Indigenous dwellings and later logging and ricing. Its heritage is best approached through lakes, seasonal livelihoods and community records, with the Pine River watershed supplying wider geographic context. Emily is a lake-country focal point, rather than the headwater of one of the four featured rivers.

St. Emily Catholic Church

Established in Emily in 1951, St. Emily serves Minnesota's lake country. The parish identifies itself as part of the Northern Lakes Catholic Mission Field with Immaculate Heart in Crosslake and Our Lady of the Lakes churches in Pequot Lakes, Nisswa and Pine River.

<https://www.emilycatholic.com/>

A question for the community

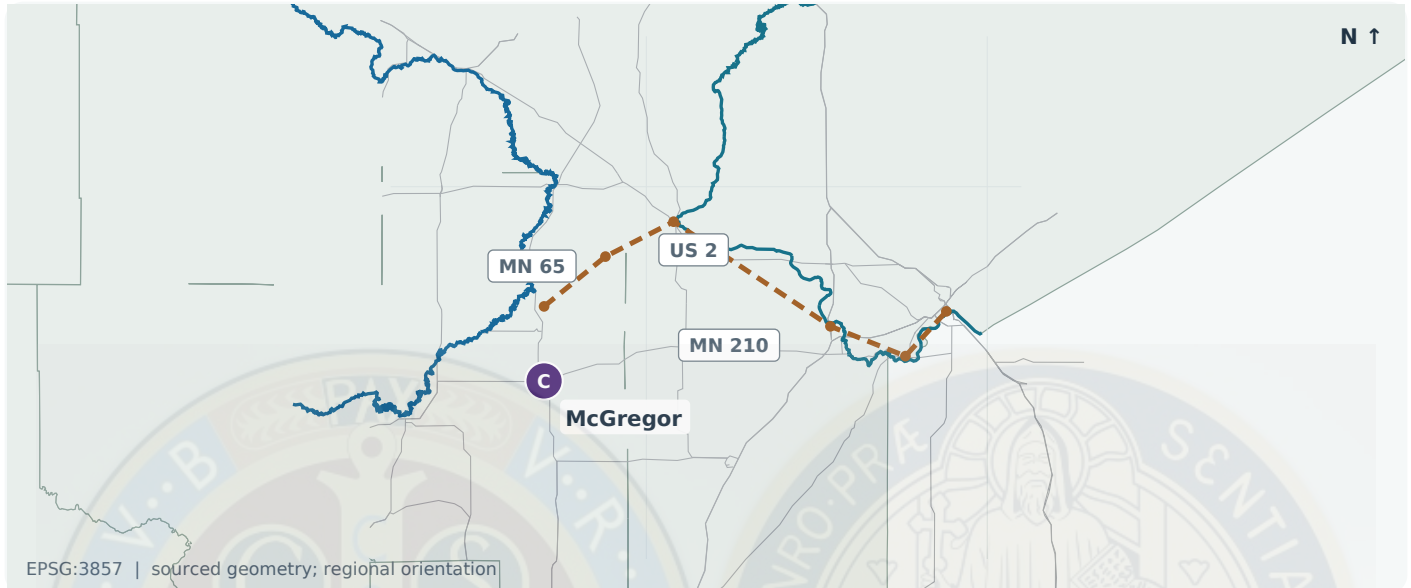
Compare lakeshore livelihoods and community gathering places with present MN 6 and county-road access; invite local photographs and oral histories with permission.

Approximate community-center orientation marker, not a boundary or historic site.

Sources: MN014, MN015, MN039, MN043, MN060, MN061.

McGregor, Minnesota

Sandy Lake, the Savanna divide and living remembrance



McGregor is a gateway to the Big Sandy Lake and Savanna Portage landscape. Nearby, the historic Northwest Trail joined the Mississippi and Lake Superior drainage systems. The Sandy Lake Tragedy is essential to this history: the attempted removal and failed annuity distribution of 1850-1851 cost more than 400 Anishinaabe lives. The annual Mikwendaagoziwag commemoration expresses living remembrance and resilience.

Holy Family Catholic Church

Holy Family's parish history records a church built in 1915, parish incorporation in 1938, Crosier ministry from 1948, and expansion in 1961-1962 for summer visitors. These changes connect McGregor's parish heritage with regional travel and seasonal lake-country communities.

<https://mcgregorcatholicchurch.org/>

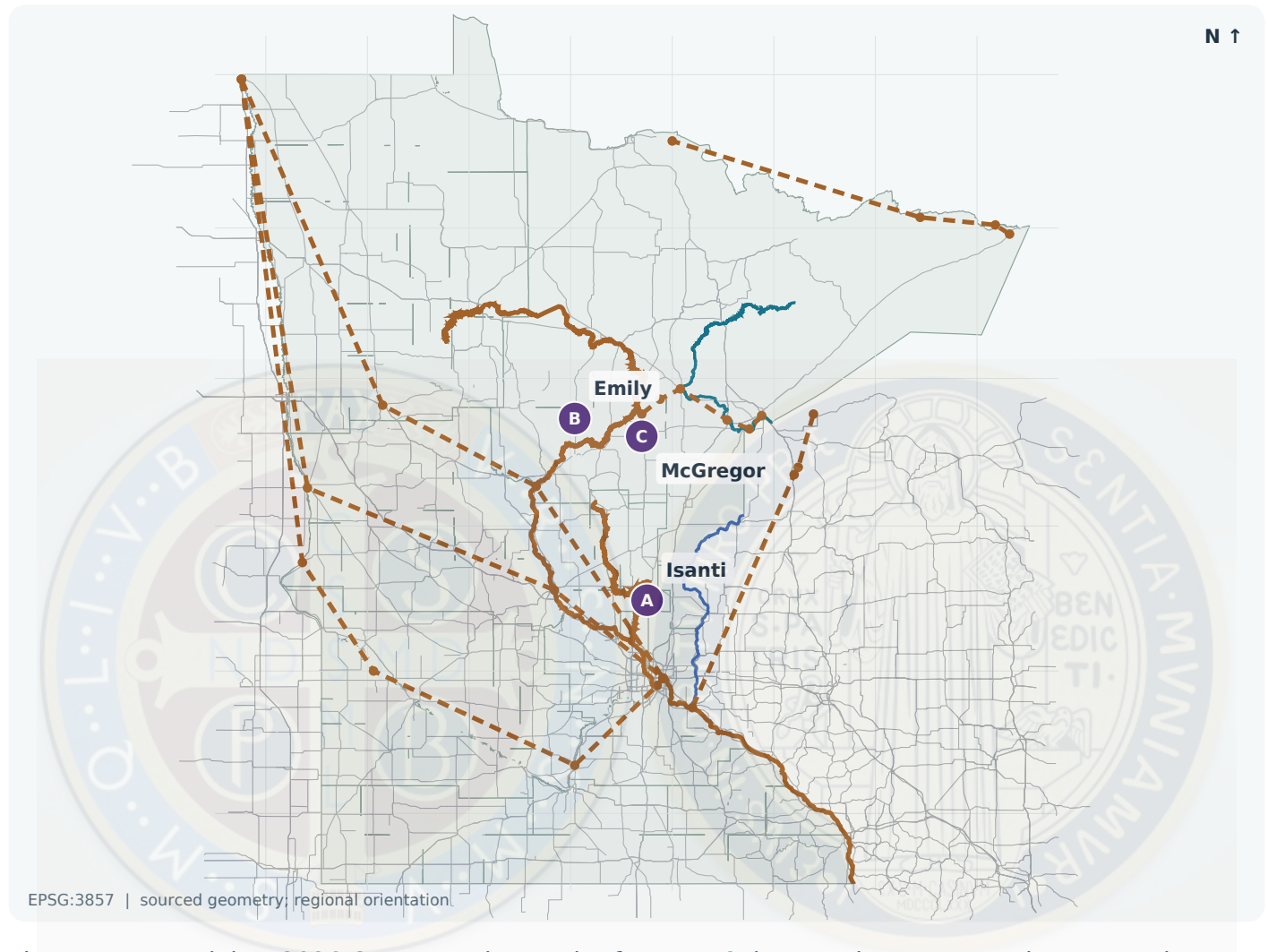
A question for the community

Read the same landscape as a travel link, a place of forced displacement and a place of present-day remembrance. Use designated public memorial and park interpretation, rather than plotting sensitive sites.

Approximate community-center orientation marker, not portage location.

Sources: MN016, MN017, MN018, MN040, MN041, MN043, MN060, MN061.

Historic corridors / modern roads



The gray network is a 2026 Census major-road reference. Ochre overlays connect documented historical places: solid lines use modern river geometry; dashed lines are schematic overland or canoe-and-portage corridors.

The comparison makes changes of transport visible without claiming that a highway, local road or current stream bend reproduces an older route. Individual local roads are available in the live map and through MnDOT county and local maps.

Two different Grand Portages appear in this regional history: the Lake Superior Great Carrying Place near the Canadian border, and the St. Louis River portage around the lower rapids near Jay Cooke.

Sources: [MN001](#), [MN060](#), [MN061](#), [MN062](#).

Waterways and portages

Mississippi exchange corridor

Indigenous networks; fur-trade era; nineteenth-century river ports

The Mississippi joined lake-country exchange with confluences and ports downstream. At the Minnesota River confluence, Dakota cultural geography and later Mendota trade intersected. St. Paul developed as a river port.

Modern water-trail geometry is a geographic reference, not a reconstruction of every historical channel or journey. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN002](#), [MN004](#), [MN005](#).

Mille Lacs-Rum-Mississippi corridor

Indigenous use; fur trade; logging

This water connection places Isanti and Cambridge between Mille Lacs and the Mississippi. Fur trading and logging helped transform settlement along an already inhabited cultural landscape.

Do not show MN 65 or another present road as the historic river route. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN006](#).

St. Croix-Bois Brule connection

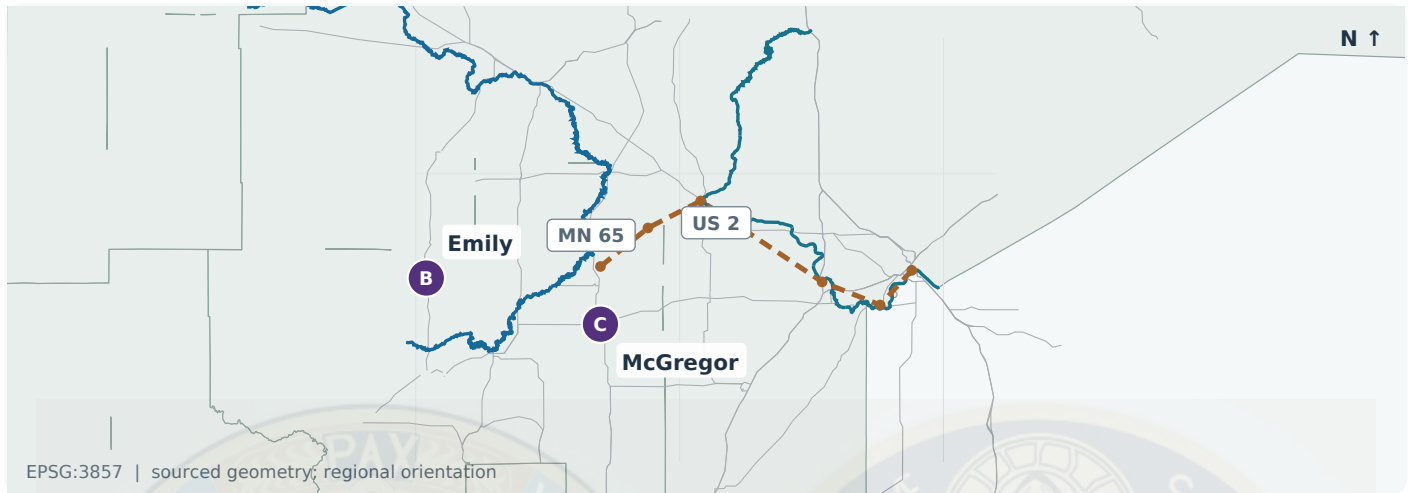
Indigenous travel; seventeenth-nineteenth-century fur trade

The Brule runs north to Lake Superior while the St. Croix runs toward the Mississippi. A portage at their headwaters connected the systems for Native travelers and fur traders.

Connecting lines are schematic. Use mapped St Croix river geometry where available; the remaining dashed segments do not trace stream bends or the physical portage tread. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN007](#), [MN008](#), [MN009](#).

Across the drainage divide



Sandy Lake-Savanna-St. Louis Northwest Trail

Indigenous route; documented European travel in 1679; commercial fur-trade use

Travelers crossed from Sandy Lake and the West Savanna over the six-mile Savanna Portage to the East Savanna and St. Louis. Lower-river rapids required further portages before Lake Superior. McGregor gives readers a modern community entry into this cross-divide history.

Approximate interpretive stops, not the exact trail or historic landing coordinates. The modern St Louis river layer can provide context. No claim that MN 65 or US 2 follows the portage. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN016](#), [MN017](#), [MN011](#).

Grand Portage-Boundary Waters-Voyageurs network

Indigenous networks; eighteenth-nineteenth-century fur trade

Gichi Onigaming, the Great Carrying Place, bypassed the Pigeon River's obstacles. The larger canoe network continued through what is now Voyageurs National Park. Indigenous knowledge, canoe construction and food provisioning sustained commerce across this landscape.

This is a broad regional network, not a navigable route through the Boundary Waters. Grand Portage's exact 8.5-mile trail is shown in linked official park maps. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN019](#), [MN020](#), [MN021](#).

Métis cart corridors

Red River carts: Middle / East Plains corridor

Early 1840s-1870s

The Middle Trail connected the Red River near Breckenridge with St. Cloud, then St. Paul. Métis cart trade moved furs, hides and provisions outward and manufactured goods inward.

Documented places shown: Pembina / Red River border → Breckenridge → St. Cloud → St. Paul

Broad documented endpoints only. Alignment varied by season; this line is not an archaeological trail trace or current road route. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN022](#), [MN023](#).

Red River carts: Woods corridor

From 1844; nineteenth century

The Woods Trail linked Pembina with Detroit Lakes and Crow Wing, then the Mississippi corridor to St. Paul. Crow Wing and St. Cloud became important transfer points in the larger cart-and-water trade system.

Documented places shown: Pembina / Red River border → Detroit Lakes → Crow Wing confluence → St. Paul

Schematic corridor based on documented locations; not a trace of surviving ruts, military-road upgrades or every route variant. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN022](#), [MN023](#).

Red River carts: West Plains-Minnesota Valley corridor

1830s-nineteenth century

Western plains trails entered the Minnesota Valley and connected trading posts to Mendota and St. Paul. At Traverse des Sioux, goods could transfer from carts to boats.

Documented places shown: Pembina → Lake Traverse / Minnesota Valley connection → Lac qui Parle → Traverse des Sioux → Mendota / Minnesota-Mississippi confluence → St. Paul

The North Dakota section and Minnesota crossings are generalized. Do not read straight links as historical roads; show route variants as interpretive context. This is an interpretive corridor, not a historical road survey or a recommended modern route.

Sources: [MN022](#), [MN023](#).

A developing church network

A Catholic lens is one part of Minnesota's wider heritage. Indigenous nations, immigrant communities, other traditions and people of no religious affiliation are not represented by a single church boundary.

1680 · A Catholic traveler in an Indigenous river world

Franciscan Louis Hennepin traveled through Dakota country in 1680. Dakota people controlled the encounter and the journeys connecting the Mississippi, Rum River and Mille Lacs. His writings introduced these places to European readers, but the waterways already carried Indigenous names, spiritual meaning, settlements and well-established travel knowledge.

Sources: [MN027](#), [MN028](#).

1840-1851 · River settlement becomes a diocese

Lucien Galtier arrived in 1840 to serve French Canadians near present-day Saint Paul; a chapel followed in 1841. The Diocese of Saint Paul was established in July 1850 under Joseph Cr  tin. In 1851, Sisters of St. Joseph arrived by steamboat and began educational and charitable work.

Sources: [MN029](#).

1857-1863 · Benedictine women connect regional communities

Benedictine sisters established a convent in St. Cloud in 1857 and moved to St. Joseph in 1863. Their later schools, hospitals and daughter monasteries created relationships extending beyond individual parishes. Saint Benedict's Monastery identifies St. Scholastica Monastery in Duluth, founded in 1892, as one of those daughter communities.

Sources: [MN030](#).

1870s-1970s; continuing consequences · Boarding schools and Indigenous resistance

Catholic and other Christian institutions participated in the boarding-school system that separated Native children from families and suppressed language and culture. Parents resisted through letters, visits and demands for care. Historian Denise Lajimodiere documents lasting trauma alongside that resistance; Minnesota institutions' histories must include both survivors' experiences and institutional responsibility.

Sources: [MN031](#).

1875 · A northern missionary jurisdiction

On February 12, 1875, Saint John's Abbey's abbot Rupert Seidenbusch was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Northern Minnesota. His visits by wagon, buggy and railway linked widely separated missions. The emerging network depended on travel, donations, religious communities and local congregations; its historical extent differed from today's diocesan boundaries.

Sources: [MN032](#).

A developing church network

1888-1889 • New dioceses make regional centers

Saint Paul became an archdiocese on May 4, 1888. Saint Cloud and Winona became diocesan centers in 1889; Duluth was established on October 3 that year from the northern vicariate. These divisions brought church administration closer to growing regional communities and help explain the cathedral cities visible on today's map.

Sources: [MN029](#), [MN033](#), [MN034](#), [MN035](#).

1909 • Crookston becomes a northwestern center

Pope Pius X established the Diocese of Crookston on December 31, 1909, from territory of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul. Its first bishop, Timothy Corbett, organized a growing network of churches and schools. The new diocese joined a region already shaped by Indigenous nations, missions, farming and settlement.

Sources: [MN036](#).

1957-1966 • The modern metropolitan outline

The Diocese of New Ulm was erected on November 18, 1957, while the archdiocese acquired its current metropolitan boundaries. In 1966, its name became the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, and the Basilica of Saint Mary became a co-cathedral, formally recognizing both Twin Cities within its leadership geography.

Sources: [MN037](#), [MN029](#).

2018 • Winona and Rochester share cathedral status

On January 23, 2018, the Diocese of Winona was renamed Winona-Rochester and St. John the Evangelist in Rochester became a co-cathedral. The Cathedral of the Sacred Heart remained in Winona. The paired seats connect an older Mississippi River center with Rochester's substantial contemporary population and institutions.

Sources: [MN035](#).

Present day • Local communities sustain the network

The present church network includes worship, education, social outreach and shared parish ministries. Isanti's St. Elizabeth Ann Seton participates with Cambridge and Braham in the Isanti Area Catholic Community. St. Emily belongs to the Northern Lakes Catholic Mission Field; Holy Family in McGregor participates in Aitkin County Catholic's shared ministries.

Sources: [MN038](#), [MN039](#), [MN040](#).

Movement, belonging and responsibility

Read transport and institutions together

Interpretation: steamboat arrivals, Seidenbusch's journeys and McGregor's parish history show that transport shaped access to ministry. Holy Family's later expansion for vacationers adds another layer: regional heritage grew through seasonal residents as well as permanent settlement. These are documented connections, not proof that a modern road follows an earlier missionary route.

Sources: MN029, MN032, MN041.

Distinguish boundaries from belonging

Interpretation: diocesan boundaries organize Catholic administration; a river basin describes water flow, and a parish cluster organizes local cooperation. They are different geographies. Isanti's links to Cambridge and Braham and Emily's links to other lake-country parishes explain useful community relationships without assigning a religion or diocesan identity to every resident.

Sources: MN038, MN039, MN034.

Tell service and accountability in the same history

Interpretation: schools, hospitals and community ministries are important Catholic contributions, while boarding-school harms also belong in the record. Lajimodiere's account includes parents' resistance and the Sisters of St. Benedict's 2021 apology to White Earth. An inclusive guide should foreground Indigenous voices and living communities, with institutional achievements and responsibility both visible.

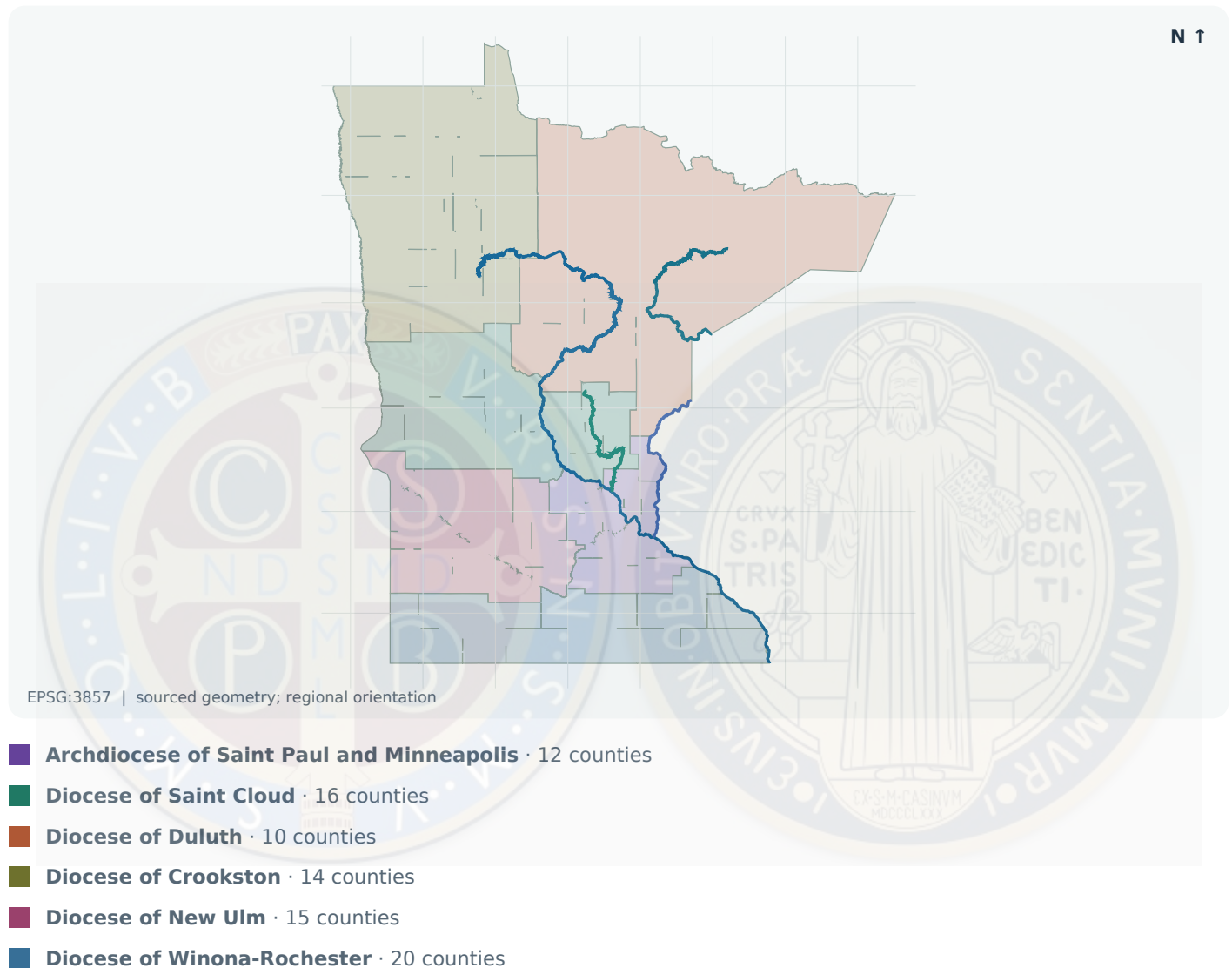
Sources: MN030, MN031.

Keep living communities in view

Indigenous communities are living communities, not merely predecessors of modern towns. Retain Dakota, Ojibwe and Métis agency, displacement and present stewardship alongside trade and church growth.

Historic maps show a recorded geography from a particular time and perspective. Present diocesan polygons organize church administration; they do not reconstruct older ecclesiastical territories, Indigenous homelands or the beliefs of all residents.

Six dioceses, nine landmark churches



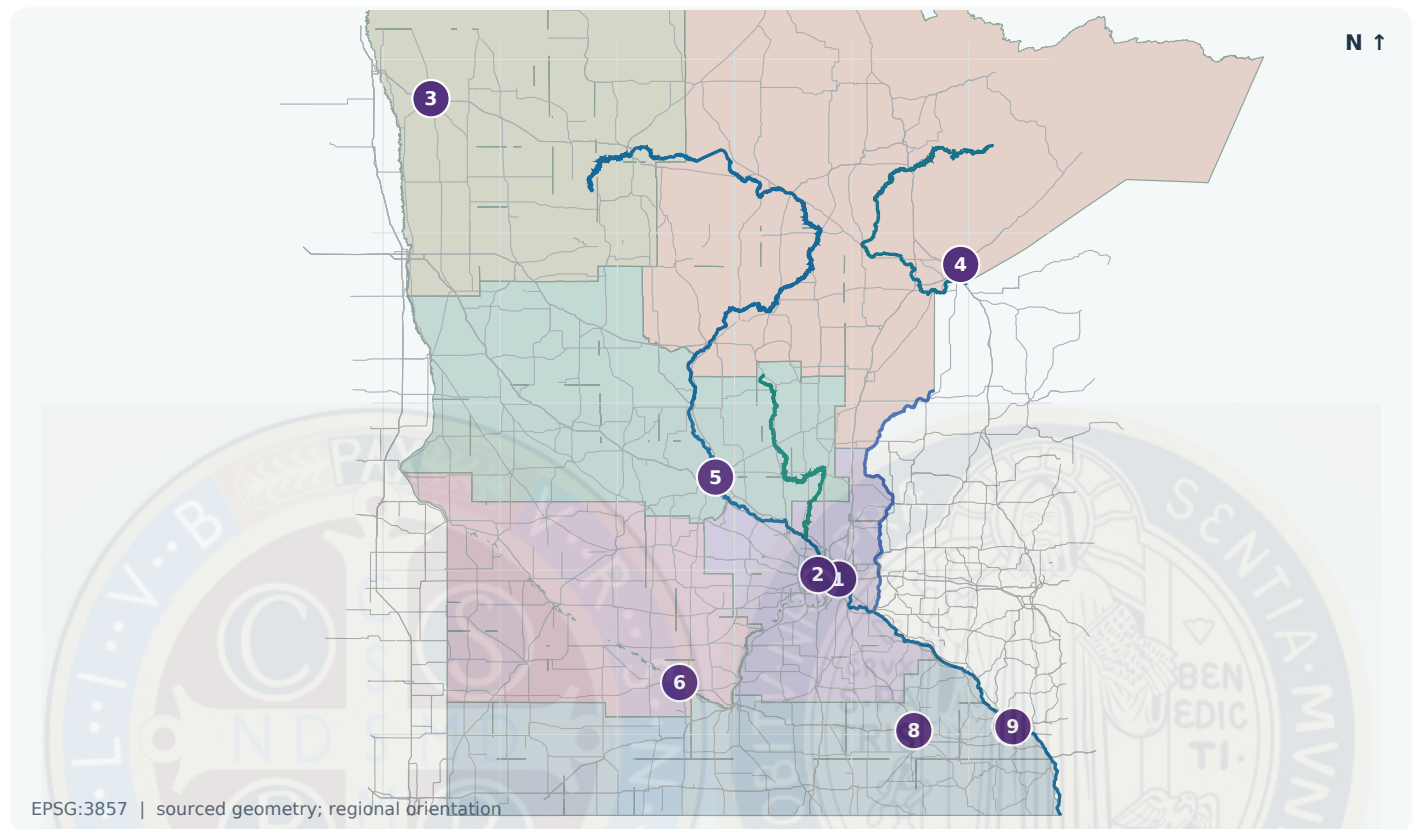
The Basilica of Saint Mary is both a co-cathedral and minor basilica, so categories overlap. Saint Stanislaus Kostka is a basilica, not a cathedral. Former cathedral buildings are not counted as active cathedral sites.

Eastern Catholic parishes in Minnesota belong to overlapping eparchies whose sees are outside Minnesota. They must not be assigned ecclesiastically to one of these six Latin dioceses merely because they lie within its geographic footprint. This dataset does not claim complete Eastern eparchy territorial coverage.

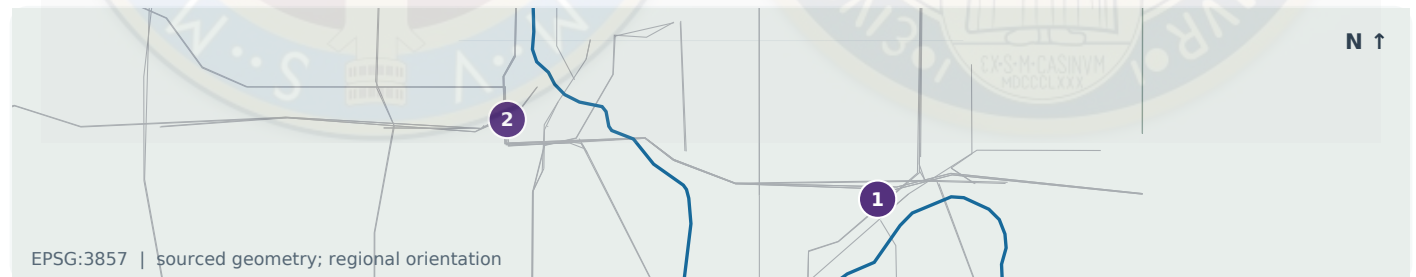
No Eastern Catholic cathedral physically in Minnesota identified in this research; the plotted cathedral inventory is Latin Catholic.

County-based reconstructions are regional references, not official canonical or parish-boundary surveys. Sources MN060 and each diocesan profile.

Locate the cathedral cities



Numbers match the church profiles that follow. Nearby Twin Cities and Winona sites overlap at statewide scale; the locality insets below distinguish them.



Twin Cities inset: 01 Cathedral of Saint Paul; 02 Basilica of Saint Mary.



Winona inset: 07 Cathedral of the Sacred Heart; 09 Basilica of Saint Stanislaus Kostka. Approximate address points, not entrances.

Bishops and their communities

Profiles identify the six bishops who lead Minnesota's Latin territorial dioceses as of 2026-09-14. Portraits are reproduced for editorial identification, with their source and rights information retained in the image register.

Bishops Michael J. Izen and Kevin T. Kenney assist Archbishop Hebda as auxiliaries. They do not lead separate Minnesota territorial dioceses.

Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis

Archbishop Bernard A. Hebda

<https://www.archspm.org/>

Diocese of Saint Cloud

Bishop Patrick M. Neary, C.S.C.

<https://stcdio.org/>

Diocese of Duluth

Bishop Daniel J. Felton

<https://dioceseduluth.org/>

Diocese of Crookston

Bishop Andrew H. Cozzens

<https://www.crookston.org/>

Diocese of New Ulm

Bishop Chad W. Zielinski

<https://www.dnu.org/>

Diocese of Winona-Rochester

Bishop Robert E. Barron

<https://dowr.org/>

Dates matter

The bishop holding office, parish arrangements and visitor information can change. Use the linked diocesan and church websites for current announcements. Historical events and the present-day leadership snapshot are identified separately.

Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis



Archbishop Bernard A. Hebda. Official portrait, May 2016.

Archbishop Bernard A. Hebda

Bernard Hebda became Archbishop of Saint Paul and Minneapolis in 2016 after serving as its apostolic administrator. Born in Pittsburgh in 1959, he studied at Harvard and Columbia Law School and practiced law before entering seminary. Ordained a priest in 1989, he later earned a canon-law licentiate in Rome and worked for the Pontifical Council for Legislative Texts. He became Bishop of Gaylord in 2009 and coadjutor archbishop of Newark in 2013.

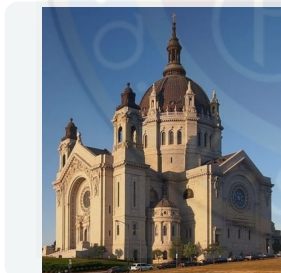
[Official bishop biography](#)

Sources: MN044.

Counties: Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Goodhue, Hennepin, Le Sueur, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Washington, Wright.

Generalized county-based reconstruction of present Latin diocesan territory. Not an official canonical or parish-boundary survey. [Diocesan website](#)

Sources: MN063, MN060.



Cathedral of Saint Paul exterior, photographed in 2012.

01 Cathedral of Saint Paul

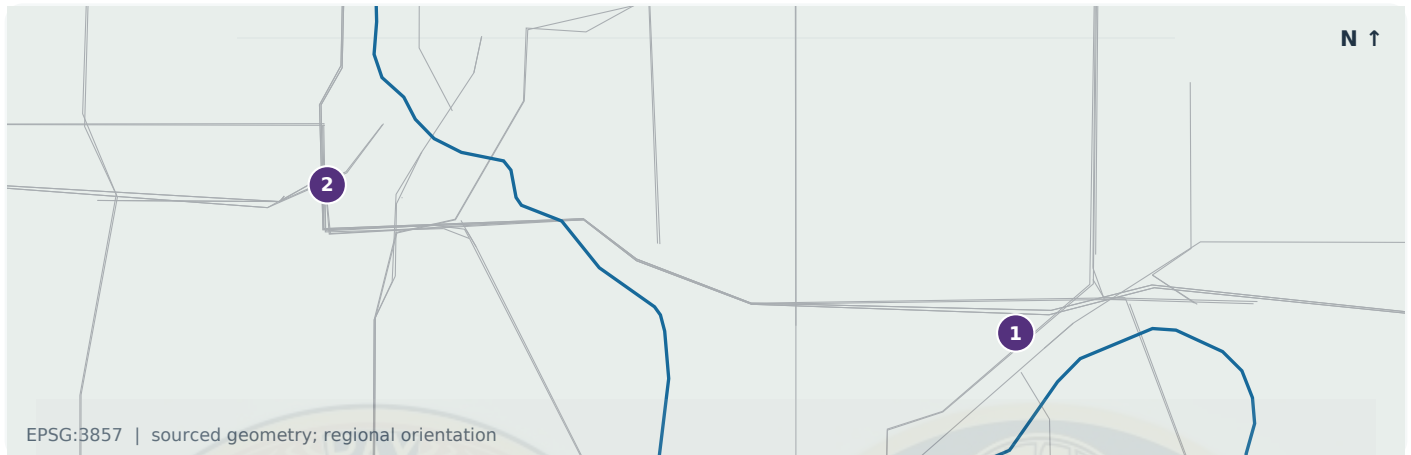
Saint Paul · cathedral, national shrine
239 Selby Avenue, Saint Paul, MN 55102

The cathedral traces its roots to an 1841 log chapel on the Mississippi bluff, whose dedication helped give Saint Paul its name. The present building, the fourth cathedral, was designed by Emmanuel Louis Masqueray and first hosted Mass in 1915. Its scale connects the river settlement's beginnings with metropolitan Catholic growth and the prominent civic architecture of Archbishop John Ireland's era.

<https://cathedralsaintpaul.org/>

Sources: MN073, MN074.

Minneapolis and Saint Paul



01 Cathedral of Saint Paul · 02 Basilica of Saint Mary. Shared diocesan leadership joins two distinct city churches. Points are approximate addresses, not visitor entrances.



Historical photograph:
southeast view of the Basilica
of Saint Mary and school,
Minneapolis, circa 1928.

02 The Basilica of Saint Mary

Minneapolis · co-cathedral, minor basilica
88 North 17th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55403

The Basilica of Saint Mary became the first basilica in the United States in 1926 and also serves as the archdiocese's Minneapolis co-cathedral. Designed by Emmanuel Louis Masqueray, it belongs to the same ambitious building program as Saint Paul's cathedral. Its architectural heritage offers a gateway to the Twin Cities' immigrant Catholic history, sacred music, visual arts, and continuing parish life.

<https://mary.org/>

The official website reported the main upstairs nave closed for restoration at the September 14, 2026 check, with Mass in the lower level. Check mary.org for current access.

Sources: MN075, MN076, MN077.

Diocese of Saint Cloud

Bishop Patrick M. Neary, C.S.C.



Patrick Neary, a priest of the Congregation of Holy Cross, became Saint Cloud's tenth bishop in February 2023. Born in La Porte, Indiana, in 1963, he graduated from Notre Dame with a history degree and completed theology studies in Berkeley. Ordained in 1991, he served in campus ministry, including ministry to Latino students, and later led Moreau Seminary. His Holy Cross assignments took him to Kenya and Uganda, where he served as district superior.

[Official bishop biography](#)

Bishop Patrick M. Neary, C.S.C.; official diocesan portrait.

Sources: [MN045](#), [MN046](#).

Counties: Benton, Douglas, Grant, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Pope, Sherburne, Stearns, Stevens, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, Wilkin.

Generalized county-based reconstruction of present Latin diocesan territory. Not an official canonical or parish-boundary survey. [Diocesan website](#)

Sources: [MN064](#), [MN065](#), [MN060](#).



Interior of the Cathedral of Saint Mary in Saint Cloud.

05 Cathedral of Saint Mary

Saint Cloud · cathedral
25 8th Avenue South, Saint Cloud, MN 56301

Saint Mary's grew from a parish served by Benedictines from Saint John's Abbey. After the earlier church burned in 1920, the community rebuilt; the upper church was completed in 1931. A second fire destroyed Holy Angels Pro-Cathedral in 1933, and Saint Mary's became the cathedral in 1937. Its story connects community rebuilding with the Benedictine institutions that shaped central Minnesota's religious and educational networks.

<https://www.stmarystcloud.org/>

Sources: [MN081](#), [MN082](#), [MN083](#).

Diocese of Duluth



Bishop Daniel J. Felton

Daniel Felton became Duluth's tenth bishop in May 2021. He studied religious studies and psychology at St. Norbert College, earned a theology master's degree at Saint John's University in Collegeville, and pursued further theology and communications studies in Rome. Ordained for Green Bay in 1981, he served Wisconsin parishes and worked for the Catholic Telecommunications Network of America. Before his appointment to Duluth, he had served as Green Bay's vicar general and moderator of the curia since 2014.

[Official bishop biography](#)

Bishop Daniel J. Felton.

Sources: [MN049](#), [MN050](#).

Counties: Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, St. Louis.

Generalized county-based reconstruction of present Latin diocesan territory. Not an official canonical or parish-boundary survey. [Diocesan website](#)

Sources: [MN066](#), [MN067](#), [MN060](#).



Cathedral of Our Lady of the Rosary exterior in Duluth, MPR News file photograph.

04 Cathedral of Our Lady of the Rosary

Duluth · cathedral
2801 East 4th Street, Duluth, MN 55812

Duluth's cathedral is the mother church of a diocese extending across ten northeastern Minnesota counties. Its current shrine to missionary priest Monsignor Joseph Buh connects the building with the region's Catholic missionary history. The parish's music, education, and community ministries provide a contemporary counterpart to that history, linking Lake Superior's urban center with Catholic communities across the Northland.

<https://duluthcathedral.com/>

Sources: [MN079](#), [MN080](#), [MN066](#).

Diocese of Crookston

Bishop Andrew H. Cozzens



Andrew Cozzens was installed as Crookston's eighth bishop in December 2021. A Benedictine College graduate, he worked with NET Ministries and Saint Paul's Outreach before entering seminary. Ordained for Saint Paul and Minneapolis in 1997, he served in parishes, pursued doctoral studies in Rome, and worked in seminary formation. He became an auxiliary bishop of Saint Paul and Minneapolis in 2013.

[Official bishop biography](#)

Bishop Andrew H. Cozzens, pictured for the Revive Eucharist course.

Sources: [MN047](#), [MN048](#).

Counties: Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Clearwater, Hubbard, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau.

Generalized county-based reconstruction of present Latin diocesan territory. Not an official canonical or parish-boundary survey. [Diocesan website](#)

Sources: [MN068](#), [MN069](#), [MN070](#), [MN071](#), [MN060](#).

03 Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception

Crookston · cathedral
702 Summit Avenue, Crookston, MN 56716

The active Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was dedicated in 1990, continuing the episcopal role of an earlier Crookston cathedral dedicated in 1913. It serves a diocese spanning fourteen counties in northwestern Minnesota. Reading the two buildings together helps visitors distinguish a historic urban landmark from the present place where regional Catholic communities gather with their bishop for major diocesan celebrations.

<https://www.crookstoncathedral.com/>

Sources: [MN036](#), [MN068](#), [MN078](#).

Diocese of New Ulm



Bishop Chad W. Zielinski

Chad Zielinski became New Ulm's fifth bishop in September 2022, following service as Bishop of Fairbanks. Born in Detroit in 1964 and raised on a Michigan farm, he enlisted in the Air Force after high school before entering seminary. Ordained for Gaylord in 1996, he served parishes and Hispanic ministry before becoming an Air Force chaplain in 2002. His military service included assignments in Europe, Alaska and combat zones.

[Official bishop biography](#)

Bishop Chad W. Zielinski; official portrait offered by the Diocese of New Ulm.

Sources: [MN051](#), [MN052](#), [MN053](#).

Counties: Big Stone, Brown, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Meeker, Nicollet, Redwood, Renville, Sibley, Swift, Yellow Medicine.

Generalized county-based reconstruction of present Latin diocesan territory. Not an official canonical or parish-boundary survey. [Diocesan website](#)

Sources: [MN051](#), [MN060](#).



06 Cathedral of the Holy Trinity

New Ulm · cathedral
605 North State Street, New Ulm, MN 56073

Holy Trinity's present church followed the loss of an earlier building in the 1881 tornado. Its cornerstone was laid in 1890, with the steeple added in 1893 and interior decoration completed in 1903. German baroque influences and paintings by Alexander Schwendinger and his collaborators preserve the community's artistic heritage. The church became the cathedral when the Diocese of New Ulm was established in 1957.

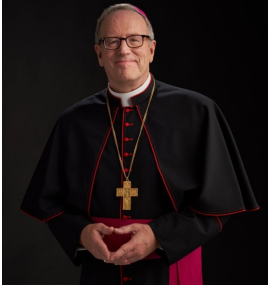
<https://holycrossafc.org/cathedral-of-the-holy-trinity>

Interior of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, New Ulm.

Sources: [MN084](#), [MN037](#).

Diocese of Winona-Rochester

Bishop Robert E. Barron



Robert Barron became Winona-Rochester's ninth bishop in July 2022 after serving as an auxiliary bishop of Los Angeles. Ordained a Chicago priest in 1986, he earned advanced degrees in philosophy and theology and taught at Mundelein Seminary, later serving as its rector and president. He founded Word on Fire, a media ministry producing books, films and teaching programs, including the CATHOLICISM documentary series.

[Official bishop biography](#)

Bishop Robert E. Barron.

Sources: [MN054](#), [MN035](#).

Counties: Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Jackson, Martin, Mower, Murray, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Rock, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona.

Generalized county-based reconstruction of present Latin diocesan territory. Not an official canonical or parish-boundary survey. [Diocesan website](#)

Sources: [MN072](#), [MN035](#), [MN060](#).

07 Cathedral of the Sacred Heart

Winona · cathedral
360 Main Street, Winona, MN 55987

Sacred Heart Cathedral brought together the Saint Thomas and Saint Joseph parishes in 1952, joining communities with Irish and German roots. Saint Thomas had served as the diocese's pro-cathedral after the diocese was created in 1889. This transition offers a local lens on how immigrant parishes in a Mississippi River city developed a shared diocesan center while retaining memories of their distinct communities.

<https://cathedralwinona.org/>

Sources: [MN085](#), [MN086](#), [MN087](#).

Bishops and landmark churches / continued



Historical photograph: Saint John the Evangelist church exterior in Rochester, 1957; the present building later became a co-cathedral in 2018.

Sources: MN088, MN035, MN089.

08 Co-Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist

Rochester · co-cathedral

11 4th Avenue Southwest, Rochester, MN 55902

Founded in 1863 as Rochester's first Catholic church, Saint John's has occupied the same downtown block throughout its history. The present church first hosted Mass in 1957 and became a co-cathedral in 2018. Its connection to Rochester's pedestrian subway system gives patients, caregivers, residents, and visitors access from the medical district, linking parish heritage with the city's continuing identity as a place of care.

<https://www.sj.org/>



Basilica of Saint Stanislaus Kostka, Winona, exterior viewed from the northwest.

09 Basilica of Saint Stanislaus Kostka

Winona · minor basilica

625 East 4th Street, Winona, MN 55987

Kashubian Polish immigrants in Winona's East End organized Saint Stanislaus Kostka parish in 1871. Many parishioners worked in nearby lumber mills and helped finance the large domed church dedicated in 1895. Elevated to a minor basilica in 2011, it preserves a powerful connection between riverfront labor, immigrant language, schooling, and religious community. Its "Polish Cathedral" architectural style does not make it a diocesan cathedral.

<https://www.basilicawinona.org/>

Sources: MN090, MN091, MN092.

Auxiliary bishops

Auxiliary bishops assist the archbishop; they do not lead additional Minnesota territorial dioceses. Profiles checked 2026-09-14.

Bishop Michael J. Izen

Auxiliary Bishop of Saint Paul and Minneapolis

Michael Izen assists Archbishop Hebda as an auxiliary bishop. A Fairmont native and Saint John's University graduate, he worked as a 3M systems analyst before entering Saint Paul Seminary. Ordained a priest in 2005 and bishop in 2023, he has served communities including Stillwater, Bayport and Lake St. Croix Beach.

[Official biography](#)

[View the official portrait on the archdiocesan website.](#)

Sources: MN055, MN093.

Bishop Kevin T. Kenney

Auxiliary Bishop of Saint Paul and Minneapolis



Kevin Kenney assists Archbishop Hebda as an auxiliary bishop. A Minneapolis native, he studied business administration and Spanish at the College of St. Thomas. Ordained a priest in 1994, he served Twin Cities and southern Minnesota parishes and led Latino ministry. Appointed an auxiliary bishop in July 2024, he was ordained that October.

[Official biography](#)

Bishop Kevin T. Kenney, pictured in Saint Olaf's episcopal appointment announcement.

Sources: MN056, MN094.

Image source and rights register

Portraits and church images remain credited to their creators and source institutions. A link or official publication is not an unrestricted image license. Historical photographs are dated in their visible captions and should be read alongside the present-day church profiles.

Archbishop Bernard A. Hebda

Dave Hrbacek / The Catholic Spirit; official portrait published by USCCB.

No unrestricted license verified. The Archdiocese identifies Dave Hrbacek/The Catholic Spirit and offers its official JPG for free download/printing by parishes, schools and Catholic organizations, with no sale. That specific permission is not an unrestricted general web license. Preserve this credit for editorial identification.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display; transparent background placed on a light field.

<https://www.usccb.org/about/bernard-hebda>

Bishop Patrick M. Neary, C.S.C.

Source: Diocese of Saint Cloud; photographer not identified on the inspected portrait page.

Published on the official bishop page. No explicit open license or general republication grant was identified; retain attribution and source link. Do not label as public domain or permission granted.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display; transparent background placed on a light field.

<https://stcdio.org/our-bishops/bishop-patrick-m-neary-c-s-c/>

Bishop Andrew H. Cozzens

Formed / Augustine Institute, Revive course promotional image.

The public Formed source page states Copyright 2024 Augustine Institute. All Rights Reserved. No open license or explicit general reuse grant verified. Preserve publisher credit and source for editorial identification; do not label this photo CC-licensed.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display; transparent background placed on a light field.

<https://leaders.formed.org/article/bishop-andrew-cozzens-on-the-eucharist>

Bishop Daniel J. Felton

Portrait published by Brainerd Dispatch / Forum Communications; photographer not identified in the retrieved record.

No open license or explicit reuse grant verified. This is a publicly published portrait identified in an article by/about Bishop Felton, not a generated illustration. Preserve the publisher/source citation for editorial identification; do not mark it CC-licensed or public domain.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display; transparent background placed on a light field.

<https://www.brainerddispatch.com/opinion/columns/guest-opinion-jesus-want-to-meet-us-with-his-abundant-healing-hope-and-joy>

Photographs and credits / continued

Bishop Chad W. Zielinski

Source: Diocese of New Ulm; photographer not identified on the inspected download page.

The bishop announcement page offers a High Resolution Photo download with its media materials. No explicit open license was found. Preserve provenance and attribution; no public-domain or unrestricted-reuse claim.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display; transparent background placed on a light field.

<https://www.dnu.org/bishop-zielinski>

Bishop Robert E. Barron

Portrait published by Ballycastle Catholic Parish; photographer not credited on the source page.

No open license or explicit reuse grant verified. A public Catholic parish page identifies the image as Bishop Barron and links his Word on Fire ministry. The separate Word on Fire press kit offers photographs but its permissions must not be assumed to apply to this specific file. Preserve source credit for editorial identification.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display; transparent background placed on a light field.

<https://www.ballycastleparish.com/learn>

Bishop Kevin T. Kenney

The Catholic Spirit / Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, published by Saint Olaf Catholic Church.

Source explicitly supplies Catholic Spirit / Archdiocese photo credit. No unrestricted reuse license verified; parish page reserves rights. Preserve credit for editorial identification.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://www.saintolaf.org/BishopKenney>

Cathedral of Saint Paul

McGhievers / Wikimedia Commons, republished by Minnesota Historical Society

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License: CC BY-SA 3.0

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://www.mnhs.org/mnopedia/search/index/structure/cathedral-st-paul>

The Basilica of Saint Mary

Basilica of Saint Mary archives / Minnesota Digital Library, item bsm:105

Item rights could not be retrieved; no open reuse license established This manifest records a public published image and its source. Download success does not establish an open license or permission for republication.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://mndigital.org/projects/primary-source-sets/basilica-saint-mary>

Photographs and credits / continued

Cathedral of Our Lady of the Rosary

Dan Kraker / MPR News

No open reuse license found This manifest records a public published image and its source. Download success does not establish an open license or permission for republication.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://www.mprnews.org/story/2019/10/21/duluth-diocese-concludes-bankruptcy>

Cathedral of Saint Mary

Saint Mary's Cathedral official parish website; photographer uncredited

No open reuse license found This manifest records a public published image and its source. Download success does not establish an open license or permission for republication.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://www.stmarystcloud.org/>

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity

Visit New Ulm / New Ulm Convention and Visitors Bureau; photographer uncredited

No open reuse license found This manifest records a public published image and its source. Download success does not establish an open license or permission for republication.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://www.newulm.com/things-to-do/attractions/cathedral-of-the-holy-trinity/>

Co-Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist

Co-Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist parish history collection

No open reuse license found This manifest records a public published image and its source. Download success does not establish an open license or permission for republication.

Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://www.sj.org/history>

Basilica of Saint Stanislaus Kostka

McGhievers / Wikimedia Commons, republished by Minnesota Historical Society

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Preparation: Scaled for editorial display.

<https://www.mnhs.org/mnopedia/search/index/structure/basilica-st-stanislaus-kostka>

Branding and page mark

SPARK.jpg is the existing supplied Spark House brand asset. The centered St. Benedict Medallion reproduces the supplied two-face reference unchanged at nine percent opacity on every page.

Source register

Source IDs match the story-map dataset. Checked 2026-09-14. The register retains the evidence scope and rights notes attached to the canonical records. Website links are clickable; abbreviated citations in the guide jump to their entries.

Map construction: EPSG:3857 coordinates; equal x/y map scale after projection. All line and polygon geometry is supplied GeoJSON. Major roads are the 2026 Census reference (MN061), with current official state, county and local map access through MnDOT (MN062). No road, river bend or historical trail alignment was invented.

MN001 · Minnesota Water Trails - Minnesota DNR / Minnesota Geospatial Commons

<https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=e33f8c1bd2854b25957a88c64197f500>

Modern approximate water-trail geometry and reuse terms

MN002 · Mississippi River State Water Trail - Minnesota DNR

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/mississippi-river/index.html>

Recognized Lake Itasca source; downstream segments

MN003 · Creation of Itasca State Park - Steven Penick, MNopedia

<https://www.mnhs.org/mnopedia/search/index/event/creation-itasca-state-park>

Ozaawindib and Schoolcraft 1832; park creation and logging tensions; short paraphrases only

MN004 · History & Culture - Mississippi National River & Recreation Area

<https://www.nps.gov/miss/learn/historyculture/index.htm>

Bdote; St Paul port heritage

MN005 · About: The Place - Owámniyomni Okhódayapi

<https://owamniyomni.org/about/>

Dakota-led account of sacred river landscape, industrial transformation and restoration

MN006 · Rum River State Water Trail - Minnesota DNR

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/rum-river/index.html>

Mille Lacs source, Isanti route segments, Indigenous history, fur trade and logging

MN007 · St. Croix River State Water Trail - Minnesota DNR

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/st-croix-river/index.html>

Upper St Croix Lake in Wisconsin; confluence; river and logging context

MN008 · History & Culture - Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

<https://www.nps.gov/sacn/learn/historyculture/index.htm>

Dakota/Ojibwe relationships; Brule corridor; logging

MN009 · Fur Trade - Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

<https://www.nps.gov/sacn/learn/historyculture/fur-trade.htm>

Brule northward flow and headwater portage

Sources and methods / continued

MN010 · Time and the River - Eileen McMahon and Theodore Karamanski, NPS 2002

<https://npshistory.com/publications/sacn/hrs/chap2.htm>

Logs had to travel south with gravity, unlike portageable fur-trade goods

MN011 · St. Louis River State Water Trail - Minnesota DNR

<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state-water-trails/st-louis-river/index.html>

Course; trading links; logging, rail and mining-era settlement

MN012 · St. Louis River - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/watershed-information/st-louis-river>

Recognized Seven Beaver source, hydroelectric landscape and estuary restoration context

MN013 · Food that grows on water - St. Louis River Estuary: The Stories and the Science

<https://stlouisriverestuary.org/wildrice.php>

Historical and living cultural significance of manoomin; no current staff title or current acreage claims

MN014 · City of Emily: A Brief History of Emily

<https://www.cityofemily.com/>

Crow Wing County, Indigenous dwellings, logging and ricing

MN015 · Pine River - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/watershed-information/pine-river>

Lake-rich landscape in portions of Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing and Hubbard counties; do not imply entire Emily municipality verified within watershed without overlay

MN016 · Northwest Trail - Jon Lurie, MNopedia

<https://www.mnhs.org/mnopedia/search/index/place/northwest-trail>

Sandy Lake-West Savanna-Savanna Portage-East Savanna-St Louis route, lower portages; keep total public paraphrase short

MN017 · Savanna Portage State Park - Minnesota DNR

https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/state_parks/virtual_tour/savanna_portage/dialup.html

Public park and local guide entry

MN018 · Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial - GLIFWC, July 29, 2026

<https://glifwc.org/about-us/calendar/mikwendaagoziwag-memorial>

Tribal commission account of 1850-1851 tragedy and living commemoration; no gated download or terms accepted

MN019 · History & Culture - Grand Portage National Monument

<https://www.nps.gov/grpo/learn/historyculture/index.htm>

Gichi Onigaming, 8.5-mile bypass, continental network and North West Company

Sources and methods / continued

MN020 · Voyageurs - Voyageurs National Park

<https://www.nps.gov/voya/learn/historyculture/the-fur-trade.htm>

Grand Portage network through present park; Ojibwe canoe-building and provisions

MN021 · Maps - Grand Portage National Monument

<https://www.nps.gov/grpo/planyourvisit/maps.htm>

Official detailed maps; no GIS tread downloaded

MN022 · Minnesota Red River Trails, 1835-1871 - National Register Multiple Property Documentation

<https://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/64500284.pdf>

Documented route endpoints, variants, transfers and changing alignments; schematic only

MN023 · Red River Carts - Megan Lynn Even, MNopedia

<https://www.mnhs.org/mnopedia/search/index/thing/red-river-carts>

Métis agency, trade goods and cart network

MN024 · Hydrographical basin of the upper Mississippi River - Nicollet, Library of Congress

<https://www.loc.gov/item/78692260/>

Relevant historical map lead, not viewed or traced, no map image claim

MN025 · Locating the Mississippi: Landscape, Nature, and National Territoriality at the Mississippi Headwaters - Rich Heyman, American Quarterly, June 2010

<https://doi.org/10.1353/aq.0.0137>

Scholarly discovery for later reading; no full-text claims

MN026 · Wild Rice Restoration - St. Louis River Estuary project

https://stlouisriverestuary.org/restoration_wildrice.php

Industrial causes of habitat reduction; tribal and multi-agency restoration. Older project timeline ends 2025; do not imply latest 2026 acreage status.

MN027 · River of History, Chapter 3

<https://www.nps.gov/miss/learn/historyculture/river-of-history-chapter-3.htm>

1680 journeys, Dakota control of encounter, Mississippi-Rum-Mille Lacs connections.

MN028 · River of History, Chapter 6

<https://www.nps.gov/miss/learn/historyculture/river-of-history-chapter-6.htm>

Indigenous names, spiritual meanings and river uses; notes limitations of Hennepin's account.

MN029 · Our History

<https://www.archspm.org/our-history/>

Galtier in 1840-1841; Diocese of Saint Paul in July 1850; Sisters of St. Joseph in 1851; archdiocese on May 4, 1888; boundaries in 1957; name and co-cathedral status in 1966.

Sources and methods / continued

MN030 • Our History

<https://sbm.osb.org/community/our-history/>

St. Cloud foundation in 1857; move to St. Joseph in 1863; Duluth daughter monastery in 1892; schools, hospitals and continuing ministries; distinct institutional incorporation.

MN031 • Native American Boarding Schools

<https://www.mnhs.org/mnopedia/search/index/native-american-boarding-schools>

Family separation, language and cultural suppression, parental resistance and lasting trauma; the 2021 Saint Benedict apology. Historical article last modified April 16, 2025. Its school counts and statements about federal recognition are time-sensitive and are not used as current facts.

MN032 • Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, O.S.B.

<https://stcdio.org/bishop-rupert-seidenbusch-o-s-b/>

Appointment on February 12, 1875; Collegeville abbacy; travel by wagon, buggy and railway; subsequent division of the vicariate.

MN033 • Past Bishops

<https://stcdio.org/our-bishops/past-bishops/>

Diocese of Saint Cloud established in 1889. The inspected official history supplies the year; the guide does not assert a month and day.

MN034 • A Brief History of the Diocese of Duluth

<https://www.dioceseduluth.org/about-us>

Northern vicariate in 1875; Diocese of Duluth on October 3, 1889; ten northeastern counties and present ministries. The page's separate 1835 Baraga incident date is not used without additional verification.

MN035 • Our History

<https://dowr.org/our-history>

Cotter in 1889; diocesan name and Rochester co-cathedral designation on January 23, 2018; existing Winona cathedral. Unused passages contain apparent errors concerning the 1680 missionary identification, tornado date and the 1889 hospital's name.

MN036 • History of the Diocese of Crookston

<https://www.crookston.org/our-history>

Diocese erected from Saint Paul on December 31, 1909; first bishop Timothy Corbett and institutional growth. The page's separate 1875 archdiocese date and first-priest claim are not used.

MN037 • History

<https://www.dnu.org/history>

Diocese erected on November 18, 1957; first bishop named on November 28.

MN038 • History: Isanti Area Catholic Community

<https://www.isantiacc.org/about-1>

Three parishes and Isanti address; Cambridge-Braham shared ministry in 2013 and Isanti participation in 2014.

Sources and methods / continued

MN039 · St. Emily's Catholic Church

<https://www.emilycatholic.com/>

St. Emily's Minnesota foundation in 1951; Diocese of Duluth affiliation; Northern Lakes Catholic Mission Field; parish address.

MN040 · Aitkin County Catholic

<https://mcgregorcatholicchurch.org/>

Holy Family in McGregor, St. James in Aitkin and Our Lady of Fatima in McGrath; local ministry links. McGregor's address differs between official sources.

MN041 · History of Holy Family

<https://mcgregorcatholicchurch.org/history>

Holy Family's 1915 building, 1938 incorporation, Crosier ministry from 1948 and 1961-1962 summer church. Unverified railway-company titles and other early biographical claims are not repeated.

MN042 · Parishes

<https://stcdio.org/parishes/>

Official diocesan listing for St. Elizabeth Ann Seton in Isanti.

MN043 · Parish Finder

<https://www.dioceseduluth.org/parishfinder>

Confirmation of St. Emily in Emily and Holy Family in McGregor; parish websites; McGregor address discrepancy.

MN044 · Archbishop Bernard Hebda - official biography and portrait terms

<https://www.archspm.org/offices/office-of-the-archbishop/>

Current role; 2016 appointment and installation; concise biography; specific portrait credit and limited download/printing terms.

MN045 · About Bishop Patrick M. Neary, C.S.C.

<https://stcdio.org/our-bishops/bishop-patrick-m-neary-c-s-c/about-bishop-patrick-m-neary-c-s-c/>

Biography; appointment December 15, 2022; installation February 14, 2023.

MN046 · Bishop Patrick M. Neary, C.S.C. - current bishop page

<https://stcdio.org/our-bishops/bishop-patrick-m-neary-c-s-c/>

Current office; official photographic portrait.

MN047 · Office of the Bishop - Andrew Cozzens

<https://crookston.org/bishop>

Current role; December 6, 2021 installation; ministry and National Eucharistic Revival; official photo download.

MN048 · Rinunce e nomine, October 18, 2021

<https://press.vatican.va/content/salastampa/it/bollettino/pubblico/2021/10/18/0673.pdf>

Cozzens appointment to Crookston; ordination and prior auxiliary service.

Sources and methods / continued

MN049 • Bishop Daniel J. Felton

<https://dioceseduluth.org/bishop-daniel-j-felton>

Current role; concise biography; May 20, 2021 episcopal ordination; official image; heraldic water theme.

MN050 • Renuncias y nombramientos, April 7, 2021

<https://press.vatican.va/content/salastampa/es/bollettino/pubblico/2021/04/07/rem.pdf>

Felton's appointment to Duluth and Collegeville education.

MN051 • About the Diocese of New Ulm

<https://www.dnu.org/about>

Current bishop Zielinski; July 12, 2022 appointment and September 27, 2022 installation.

MN052 • Most Reverend Chad W. Zielinski Biography

<https://www.dnu.org/biography-1>

Earlier life, Air Force and parish ministry; Fairbanks consecration. Retains former Fairbanks wording so not used alone for current office.

MN053 • Bishop Chad W. Zielinski - announcement and media materials

<https://www.dnu.org/bishop-zielinski>

Official high-resolution portrait offered for download.

MN054 • Meet the Bishop - Robert Barron

<https://dowr.org/bishop>

Current role; June 2, 2022 appointment; concise biography; three official portrait downloads and media kit.

MN055 • Bishop Michael Izen

<https://www.archspm.org/offices/bishop-michael-izen/>

Current auxiliary office; appointment and ordination; Collegeville/3M background; former St. Croix area parish service; official portrait link.

MN056 • Bishop Kevin Kenney

<https://www.archspm.org/offices/bishop-kevin-kenney/>

Current auxiliary office; 2024 appointment and ordination; concise biography and Latino ministry; official portrait link.

MN057 • Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon of Los Angeles

<https://www.eparchy.org/>

Current eparch A. Elias Zaidan; multi-state jurisdiction; Archbishop-elect Sharbel Maroun announcement.

MN058 • Clergy directory - Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon

<https://www.eparchy.org/clergy>

Saint Maron Minneapolis and Holy Family Mendota Heights within this Maronite eparchy.

Sources and methods / continued

MN059 • Statement Regarding Bishop-elect Sharbel Maroun

<https://www.archspm.org/statement-regarding-bishop-elect-sharbel-maroun/>

Announcement title, Archbishop Hebda attribution and August 28, 2026 date; full body not exposed in retrieved text.

MN060 • U.S. Census Bureau: 2026 county boundaries

https://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/arcgis/rest/services/TIGERweb/State_County/MapServer/1

January 1, 2026 geography; all 87 Minnesota counties queried in WGS84, generalized at 0.0005 degrees. Diocesan assignments come from separate territorial descriptions.

Rights: Public U.S. government geography

MN061 • U.S. Census Bureau: 2026 transportation geography

<https://tigerweb.geo.census.gov/arcgis/rest/services/TIGERweb/Transportation/MapServer>

Primary and secondary interstate, US and state roads in the Minnesota bounding box, generalized at 0.003 degrees. Used as geographic context in guide maps.

Rights: Public U.S. government geography

MN062 • MnDOT: official state, county and local road maps

<https://www.dot.state.mn.us/maps/>

Current public map index and links; not a statement about current closures or route safety.

MN063 • Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis territorial reference

<https://www.archspm.org/genealogical-research/dual-citizenship/>

Official current archival service explicitly lists the archdiocese's 12 counties.

MN064 • Diocese of Saint Cloud territorial reference

<https://stcdio.org/2024/11/07/2023-2024-annual-report-for-the-diocese-of-st-cloud-curia-offices/>

Official diocesan annual report explicitly lists all 16 counties. Normalize printed Ottertail to Census Otter Tail.

MN065 • Diocese of Saint Cloud territorial reference

https://stcdio.org/about/facts_about_the_diocese/

Official diocesan annual report explicitly lists all 16 counties. Normalize printed Ottertail to Census Otter Tail.

MN066 • Diocese of Duluth territorial reference

<https://dioceseduluth.org/news/decreree-establishment-of-the-parish-boundaries-in-the-diocese-of-duluth>

Official 2024 decree explicitly lists all ten counties; 2025 mission field map supports extent.

MN067 • Diocese of Duluth territorial reference

<https://dioceseduluth.org/documents/2025/4/Mission%20Field%20Map%20-%20April%202025.pdf>

Official 2024 decree explicitly lists all ten counties; 2025 mission field map supports extent.

Sources and methods / continued

MN068 · Diocese of Crookston territorial reference

<https://www.crookston.org/about-us>

Official site confirms 14 counties and links diocesan map. Named list cross-check from secondary encyclopedia; remaining 14 counties in complete mutually exclusive 87-county partition. No explicit official named list found in accessible text. Label county-union reconstruction; do not call downloaded official GIS.

MN069 · Diocese of Crookston territorial reference

<https://www.crookston.org/deaneries>

Official site confirms 14 counties and links diocesan map. Named list cross-check from secondary encyclopedia; remaining 14 counties in complete mutually exclusive 87-county partition. No explicit official named list found in accessible text. Label county-union reconstruction; do not call downloaded official GIS.

MN070 · Diocese of Crookston territorial reference

<https://files.ecatholic.com/37398/documents/2025/5/Deaneries%20of%20the%20Diocese%20of%20Crookston.pdf?t=1746122278000>

Official site confirms 14 counties and links diocesan map. Named list cross-check from secondary encyclopedia; remaining 14 counties in complete mutually exclusive 87-county partition. No explicit official named list found in accessible text. Label county-union reconstruction; do not call downloaded official GIS.

MN071 · Diocese of Crookston territorial reference

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diocese_of_Crookston

Official site confirms 14 counties and links diocesan map. Named list cross-check from secondary encyclopedia; remaining 14 counties in complete mutually exclusive 87-county partition. No explicit official named list found in accessible text. Label county-union reconstruction; do not call downloaded official GIS.

MN072 · Diocese of Winona-Rochester territorial reference

<https://dowr.org/>

Official homepage explicitly lists all 20 counties.

MN073 · Cathedral: official history

<https://cathedralsaintpaul.org/history>

1841 chapel, city name, river setting, fourth building, architect, 1915 first Mass

MN074 · Cathedral official site

<https://cathedralsaintpaul.org/>

Present designation, visitor information and address

MN075 · Archdiocese: Basilica of Saint Mary

<https://www.archspm.org/location/basilica-of-saint-mary-catholic-church/>

First US basilica and co-cathedral status

MN076 · Minnesota Digital Library: Basilica primary source set

<https://mndigital.org/projects/primary-source-sets/basilica-saint-mary>

1926 designation, architect, Ireland building program and historical collections

Sources and methods / continued

MN077 • Basilica official website

<https://mary.org/>

Current visitor information and restoration access

MN078 • Cathedral official website

<https://www.crookstoncathedral.com/>

Current church name and address

MN079 • Cathedral official site

<https://duluthcathedral.com/>

Mother church status, Buh shrine and present ministries

MN080 • Cathedral official contact page

<https://duluthcathedral.com/contact-cathedral>

Physical address

MN081 • Diocesan newspaper: Saint Mary's fire and rebuilding history

<https://thecentralminnesotacatholic.org/a-century-ago-flames-destroyed-st-marys-church-in-st-cloud/>

Benedictine origins, 1920 fire, 1931 completion, Holy Angels fire, 1937 cathedral status

MN082 • Saint Mary's Cathedral official site

<https://www.stmarystcloud.org/>

Current site and parish

MN083 • Diocese of Saint Cloud venue listing

<https://stcdio.org/venue/cathedral-of-st-mary/>

Address

MN084 • Holy Trinity: official history and address

<https://holycrossafc.org/cathedral-of-the-holy-trinity>

1881 tornado, 1890 cornerstone, 1893 steeple, 1903 decoration, artistic influences

MN085 • Cathedral official history

<https://cathedralwinona.org/history>

1952 merger, Irish and German parish roots, Saint Thomas pro-cathedral history

MN086 • Diocese of Winona-Rochester: our cathedrals

<https://dowr.org/our-cathedrals>

Current cathedral status

Sources and methods / continued

MN087 • Current Cathedral official site

<https://cathedralwinona.org/>

Current contact information

MN088 • Saint John's official history

<https://www.sj.org/history>

1863 foundation, same block, 1957 first Mass, medical district pedestrian access

MN089 • Co-cathedral official contact page

<https://www.sj.org/contact>

Address

MN090 • Minnesota Historical Society: Saint Stanislaus Kostka

<https://www.mnhs.org/mnopedia/search/index/structure/basilica-st-stanislaus-kostka>

Kashubian and lumber-mill community, 1871 parish, 1895 dedication, 2011 basilica designation, official parish URL

MN091 • Visit Winona: basilica visitor listing

<https://visitwinona.com/directory/basilica-of-st-stanislaus-kostka/>

Address, 2011 designation, only two Minnesota basilicas

MN092 • Current official Basilica of Saint Stanislaus Kostka website

<https://www.basilicawinona.org/>

Current parish, address and visitor information

MN093 • Bishop Izen recognizes sadness, deeper friendship with Christ in priest reassignments

<https://www.thecatholicspirit.com/practicing-catholic/bishop-izen-recognizes-sadness-deeper-friendship-with-christ-in-priest-reassignments/>

Current 2026 auxiliary-bishop coverage and identified portrait. Biographical dates/places use B13 because the article contains apparent errors.

MN094 • Bishop Kenney

<https://www.saintolaf.org/BishopKenney>

Appointment and episcopal ordination; publicly published real portrait explicitly credited to The Catholic Spirit / Archdiocese.