

Clinton High School and Public Library
Name of Property

Clinton, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	Object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Architectural & Historical Resources of Clinton, Iowa

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

EDUCATION: Education Related

EDUCATION: Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian / Romanesque

foundation: Stone / Limestone

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in the City of Clinton in Clinton County, Iowa, the Clinton High School and Public Library hereafter Clinton High School, is a large, two and one-half story building. The building is a massive structure of Romanesque Style design. The school has a limestone foundation and exterior walls of brick with limestone sills, string courses, arches and trim. The Clinton High School building occupies a prominent corner on the western edge of Downtown Clinton. It is situated at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue South and Fourth Street opposite DeWitt Park with commercial areas to the east and residential area to the north and west. It is located within two blocks of several other buildings designed by Josiah L. Rice including the George M. Curtis mansion and carriage house/Women's Club, the Howes building, the Moeszinger-Marquis/Armstrong building, all of which are listed in the National Register and the Lamb block/Jacobsen building which is eligible for listing on the National Register. It has a frontage of 83 feet on Fourth Street, and 93 feet on Sixth Avenue. It is the only building on the site and has had no additions to the exterior since its date of construction. The Clinton High School building is located within Clinton's Cultural and Entertainment District.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Clinton High School building is located in the southwest corner of the intersection of 6th Ave. S. and 4th St. The neighborhood to the east is downtown Clinton, whereas the neighborhood to the north and west is residential. It is built of red brick, with limestone trim and a cross gabled hip roof that was originally slate, but has been asphalt for an undetermined number of years. It is two and one half stories in height with a high basement. The summit of the tower, which is 16 1/2 feet on each side, located at the northeast corner of the building, is 90 feet from the ground. The tower has a hipped roof topped with a metal knobbed pinnacle. Each corner of the tower has a brick turret beginning on the third floor. The brick used are curved to establish the shape of the turret. The upper portion of each turret is clad in metal and capped with a conical metal covering topped by a knobbed pinnacle. The turrets do not appear to have changed in any way since their construction. There are two large entrances to the building in a center section that is recessed two feet nine inches from the façade under the gable of the roof on the south end of the Fourth Street elevation and the west end of the Sixth Avenue elevation. The main entrance is on Fourth Street and a side entrance is on Sixth Avenue, each being composed of large double doors, originally wood with beveled glass and now aluminum. Each entrance has a large limestone arch surmounting the doors and surrounding windows. These arched entrances are 12 feet wide and 14 feet high incorporated directly into the exterior wall surfaces. The main entrance has A.D. and 1888 carved in the stone on either side with a sunflower carved over the inscriptions. The date reflects the fact that construction started in 1888 even though construction was not finished and the building placed into service until 1889. The foundation of the building is rough faced squared stonework. The original exterior doors have been replaced with aluminum-framed glass. The interior wood doors with beveled glass and "tile" windows remain. The second floor on the Fourth Street side has four arched recessed windows with three in the center section and one in the tower while the Sixth Avenue side has four arched recessed windows in the center section and one in the tower. There are also two narrow arched recessed windows on the third level of the tower on the Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue sides of the building. All other windows are rectangular in shape. (See Exhibits #11, 12 & 13) The original windows were replaced with aluminum-framed windows and have their upper portions either partially or completely blocked. The only other significant change to the exterior of the building was the removal of the letters of "HIGH SCHOOL AND LIBRARY" from the terra cotta plaque on the east façade of the building between the first and second story.

Interior

Passing through the Fourth Street doors there is a vestibule. On the right is a small door leading to the Superintendent's office. This reception room is shown in Exhibit #3. The office is on the northeast corner of the building and originally had a fireplace. On the west side of the reception room is a room 15 feet by 31 ½ feet that was originally used as a museum. The room to the left of the Fourth Street entrance is shown in Exhibit #3 and is located in the south-east corner of the

ⁱ Decorative glass pieces 4"x4"

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building. This was originally the Clinton Public library and is now the Finance department. The west half of the first floor has two rooms, also shown in Exhibit #3, that were originally classrooms now used as the print shop (North West Corner) and Information Technology (South West Corner). All of the rooms on the first floor originally had ceiling heights of 13 ½ feet. A dropped ceiling now covers the original ceilings throughout the building. The first floor is connected to the second by a grand staircase with a large, beautifully carved, newel post at the bottom. (See Exhibits #5 & 6) A vestibule is located at the top of the grand staircase. Across the vestibule is an assembly room as shown in the sketch with an 18 foot ceiling. The northwest corner leads to what was originally the mathematics recitation room and is now the Human Resources office. It is shown on Exhibit #4 and has a 13 1/2 foot ceiling. The room in the southeast corner is shown in Exhibit #4 with a 13 ½ foot ceiling. This was originally the German room and is now the Curriculum office. Across the hall to the west is a room that was originally the Science room and is now the After School Preparation and Study Connection office. The woodwork on both floors is of hard pine, finished in its natural color, varnished like furniture although some of the wainscoting has now been painted over.

Integrity

The seven aspects of integrity are sufficiently maintained despite the changes to the windows and addition of the fire escape to the exterior of the building and the subdivision of some of the interior space by partitions.

1. Location. The building is in its original location.
2. Design. The footprint, form, plan of both the structure and spaces are intact. The key change to the interior of the building is the subdivision of some of the rooms. The room subdivisions are reversible.
3. Setting. The character of the neighborhood surrounding the building is substantially intact. Some of the neighboring buildings such as Washington School (also known as DeWitt Park School) to the south and the Baptist Church at the corner of 7th Avenue South and 4th Street and the manual training building to the west have been demolished. An apartment building has been constructed in DeWitt Park east of Clinton High School. The rest of the surroundings have remained close to the original state of the neighborhood. See exhibit #19, 1902 Sanborn map.
4. Materials. With the exception of the windows, terra cotta plaque and exterior fire escape, the exterior of the building is unchanged. The interior materials including the plaster walls and ceilings, the wainscoting, molding and other wood trim, originally a part of the building, remain, although some parts are painted over.
5. Workmanship. The original components of the building are intact and reflect quality workmanship. The wainscoting and some other wood finishing has been painted over, the original ceiling has been obscured by a dropped ceiling and interior space has been subdivided, but the original quality of the building survives.
6. Feeling. Both the exterior and interior of the building continue to reflect the original feeling of the building.
7. Association. The spatial relationship of the building to the park on the east and the residential neighborhood to the north and west remains. The Washington school building to the immediate south and the First Baptist church on the corner to the south have been demolished, but otherwise the association of the building to its surroundings maintains its integrity.

The major exterior changes of the building include; installation of new and smaller windows with infill panels above the window head; boarding up the window openings above the roof cornice line; and, the addition of a steel fire escape on the north wall. The current windows could be replaced with historically similar windows. An installation of a sprinkler system in 1959 allowed the interior of the building to remain much as originally built, including open stairwells and wood wainscot.

In Exhibit #16, the Clinton High School building is located immediately to the north of the parking lot in the center of the photo (formerly the site of Washington middle school) and to the west of DeWitt park. The First Baptist Church (also designed by Josiah Rice and now demolished) was originally to the south of Washington middle school at the corner of Seventh Avenue South and Fourth Street.

The seven aspects of integrity are sufficiently maintained despite the changes to the windows and addition of the fire escape to the exterior of the building and the subdivision of some of the interior space by partitions.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1889

Significant Dates

1889

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Rice, Josiah Leonard

Smith, J.W.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of 1889 is significant because that was the period when the building was placed into service for its original purpose as the High School.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Clinton High School achieves significance under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria because it is a notable local example of late Victorian Romanesque architecture. Its groupings of arched windows and entrances, gabled roof, belt courses and tower with turrets are hallmarks of the style so beautifully expressed in this building.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

This building achieves significance under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria because it is a notable local example of late Victorian Romanesque architecture. It is an example of the Rundbogenstil or Round Arch Style popular in the late 19th century. It and the Clinton County courthouse are the two best remaining examples of the style in Clinton, while the Moeszinger-Marquis building and W.J. Young tomb are simplified examples of this style. Other good examples of this style, the former Wartburg College classroom and administration building and First Baptist Church, have been demolished. Wartburg College was originally located in Clinton until it moved to Waverly in the 1930's. The First Baptist Church, also designed by Josiah L. Rice was located at the northwest corner of the intersection of 7th Avenue S and 4th Street. This style was considered to be particularly appropriate for public buildings and churches because it conveyed permanence and stability. The High School is locally significant because it is a well-preserved example of the work of Josiah Rice. It is the oldest school building still owned and used by the Clinton Community School District and has always been used for educational purposes and is believed to be the oldest surviving school building in Clinton County. It was built and served as the Clinton High School until 1922 when the High School moved to the 800 block of 8th Avenue South. The old High School building remained the office of the Superintendent and became an elementary School until 1973-74. Until June 2012 it was used exclusively for the offices of the Superintendent and the Board of Education, Clinton community School District. It was also the Public Library from the time of its construction until the Carnegie Library was opened two and one half blocks away in 1904. The room on the northeast corner of the building (see Exhibit # 5) was the location of the Public Library in the building and was the original and only taxpayer financed library in the City while it was in the building.

Josiah Rice (see Exhibit #14), the architect of the building was an architect of regional importance who has a significant body of work in Clinton. Rice was born in Massachusetts February 15, 1854, married Matilda J. Coyne in Rock Island on February 14, 1878 and died in Chicago on March 8, 1939. At the age of nine, Rice and his family moved to the Midwest. Rice practiced architecture in Davenport, Iowa for eight years before moving to Clinton in 1880 to work as a draftsman for the Curtis Company, a nationally important millwork firm.

In 1893, Rice opened his own firm and became supervising architect for the Clinton County courthouse.

Josiah Rice was an active architect at a time when the City of Clinton was developing as a major industrial and commercial center. In fact, the architectural firm started by Rice is arguably the firm that had the most influence on the architecture of downtown Clinton. Several prominent buildings in Clinton were designed by Rice, including:

Year	Building	Location	Style	Status	Listing
1884	St. Mary's Church	520 9 th Ave. S.	Gothic Revival	Demolished	
1885	George M. Curtis main & carriage house	420 5 th Ave. S.	Queen Anne		NRHP
1885	Charles Curtis main & carriage house	417 5 th Ave. S.	Queen Anne		
1886	Lamb Block/Jacobsen Bldg.	242-246 5 th Ave S	Second Empire/Victorian Gothic		
1886	James Adams house	430 7 th Ave. S.	Queen Anne		
1888	First Baptist Church	620 S. 4 th St.	Romanesque Revival	Demolished	
1888	Leedham/Boardman house	2119 Garfield	Eastlake		
1891	Moeszinger-Marquis Hdwe.	721 S 2 nd St.	Romanesque Revival		NRHP
1892	Shoecraft	101 5 th Ave. S.			
1893	Clinton County Courthouse	612 N. 2 nd St.	Romanesque Revival		NRHP
1895	Justus Lund house	2804 N. 2 nd St.	Queen Anne		
1896	St. John Episcopal Church	240 4 th Ave. S.	Gothic Revival		
1896	St. Mary's Rectory	516 9 th Ave. S.	Queen Anne		
1898	Michael Williams house	2208 Garfield	Stick & Queen Anne		
1898	Peter Petersen house	2214 Roosevelt			

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1899	C.G. McMahon building	59 Main Ave.		Demolished	
1900	Howes Block	419 S. 2 nd St.	Classic Revival		NRHP
1900		443-445 8 th Ave. S.			
	Residence of E.H. Thayer	415 7 th Ave. S.		Demolished	
	Residence of T.M. Gobble	414 7 th Ave. S.			

The builder of the Clinton High School, J.W. Smith, was the builder of the E.H. Thayer residence and the T.M. Gobble residence. Both men were mayors of the City of Clinton. John W. Smith died on February 3, 1900 and was buried in Springdale cemetery on February 5, 1900. There was no obituary for him in any of the local newspapers.

Historic Background of Clinton High School and the schools of Clinton

The first sawmill was built in Clinton (formerly Lyons township) in 1855 by Samuel Cox and G. H. Stumbaugh. Over the course of the next fifty years, lumber mills in Clinton multiplied in order to meet the demands of a growing nation. Lamb and Sons, Union Grist Mill, Lyons Lumber Company, Joyce Lumber Company, W. J. Young and Co., Gardner, Batchelder and Wells and The Clinton Lumber Company operated mills which were willing to employ any man (or boy) willing to work the 10-12 hour day. As the lumber trade began to flourish in Clinton, so did the city itself. Records from the Iowa Census Services indicate that in 1870, Clinton's population was 6,129, in 1880, that number increased to 9,052. Following its merger with Lyons in 1895, the population of Clinton had swelled to 22,698.

The increased population in Clinton was partnered with significant industrial, retail and commercial growth. The site of the Clinton High School building on the corner of Sixth Avenue South and Fourth Street was a very important location for a school in Clinton across from DeWitt Park and centrally located for students.

The first school in Clinton was located on the riverbank at 4th Ave. and the Mississippi in 1835 in a log hut. In 1837, the school was held in the home of Noble Perrin on 1st St. between 8th and 9th Ave. S. Noble Perrin established the oldest family in what later became Clinton. In 1855 the next school was built on the corner of 5th Ave. S and 2nd St. In 1860, the "new school" was built on 3rd St. between 6th and 7th Ave. S. In 1863, a bond issue was authorized to erect Washington School (sometimes called DeWitt Park school) on 4th St. between 6th and 7th Ave. This was the school that used to be located immediately to the south of Clinton High School and was the high school from 1873 until 1888. In 1869 a school, later called Irving, was built in south Clinton. A year later Jefferson school was built on 4th St. between 3rd and 4th Ave. S. In 1882 Kirkwood school was built in the north part of town and Lincoln school was built on 11th Ave. S. As the population grew and Clinton became more prosperous, more attention was turned to education. In reference to the time Clinton High School opened, the 1900 school yearbook, the "Clintonian" said, "At this time this was the best High School in the State of Iowa. It was one of the first High Schools in the state equipped with science laboratory and a school library, offering facilities for laboratory work to the student of science". By the turn of the century between the 19th and 20th century, Latin, Greek, German and French instruction was offered in this building. The location of Clinton High School was originally occupied by St. Mary's Catholic Church. That church moved to Ninth Avenue South and Fifth Street into a new Church and Rectory building also designed by Josiah Rice.

Future of the building

The School Board decided to move the Administrative Office out of the building in June 2012, leaving it without a defined use. This nomination is motivated by the desire to educate the public in an official way about the significance of the building and to stimulate interest in alternative uses of the building and to provide economic incentives to do so.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Newspapers

The Clinton Herald Thursday September 27, 1888 p. 7 (Construction of the building)

The Clinton Herald Thursday October 30, 1888 p. 3 (Construction of the building)

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The Clinton Herald Thursday November 15, 1888 p. 11 (Construction of the building)
The Clinton Herald Thursday June 20, 1889 p. 7 & 12 (First graduation)
The Clinton Herald Saturday August 31, 1889 p. 3 (Opening of the building)
The Clinton Herald Saturday March 23, 1918 (Henry Sabin Obituary)

Schmitt, Ronald E. *Clinton, Iowa An Architectural Heritage* 1980 Department of Community Development
Naumann, Molly Myers *Architectural & Historical Resources of Clinton, Iowa* Iowa Site Inventory 23-014-140
Poppeliers, John C. & Chambers, S. Allen Jr. *What Style is It, A Guide to American Architecture*
Allen, Lucius P. *The History of Clinton County, Iowa* Chicago: Western Historical Company 1879
Biographical Record of Clinton County, Iowa, S.J. Clark Publishing Co. Chicago, IL, 1901
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1885, 1890, 1897, 1902, 1909, 1917, 1925.
Letters from Henry Sabin to W.J. Young regarding the academic standing of Courtland Young February 8 & 10, 1886.
Clinton High School Yearbook "Clintonian" 1900, 1903, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922
Application of Ralph Holden Agate, Jr., Josiah Leonard Rice's grandson, for Membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Clinton County Historical Society
Clinton Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 23-014-140

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>733030</u>	<u>4635812</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Clinton Block 31 Lot I (see exhibit #16 & 17)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected include the land historically associated with the school.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael J. Kearney

Clinton High School and Public Library

Clinton, Iowa

Name of Property

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Organization _____ date February 10, 2012
street & number 200 5th Avenue South #304 Telephone 563-242-0414
city or town Clinton State Iowa zip code 52732
e-mail Kearney@alum.wustl.edu

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Clinton High School and Public Library
City or Vicinity: Clinton
County: Clinton State: Iowa
Photographer: Michael J. Kearney
Date Photographed: July 20, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 10. Looking south west
- 2 of 10 Looking west
- 3 of 10 4th Street entrance
- 4 of 10 Close up of date at 4th Street entrance
- 5 of 10 Looking north
- 6 of 10 Looking east
- 7 of 10 Original Superintendent's door
- 8 of 10 Newel post at foot of grand staircase
- 9 of 10 Assembly room on 2nd Floor
- 10 of 10 Inner doors at 6th Avenue entrance

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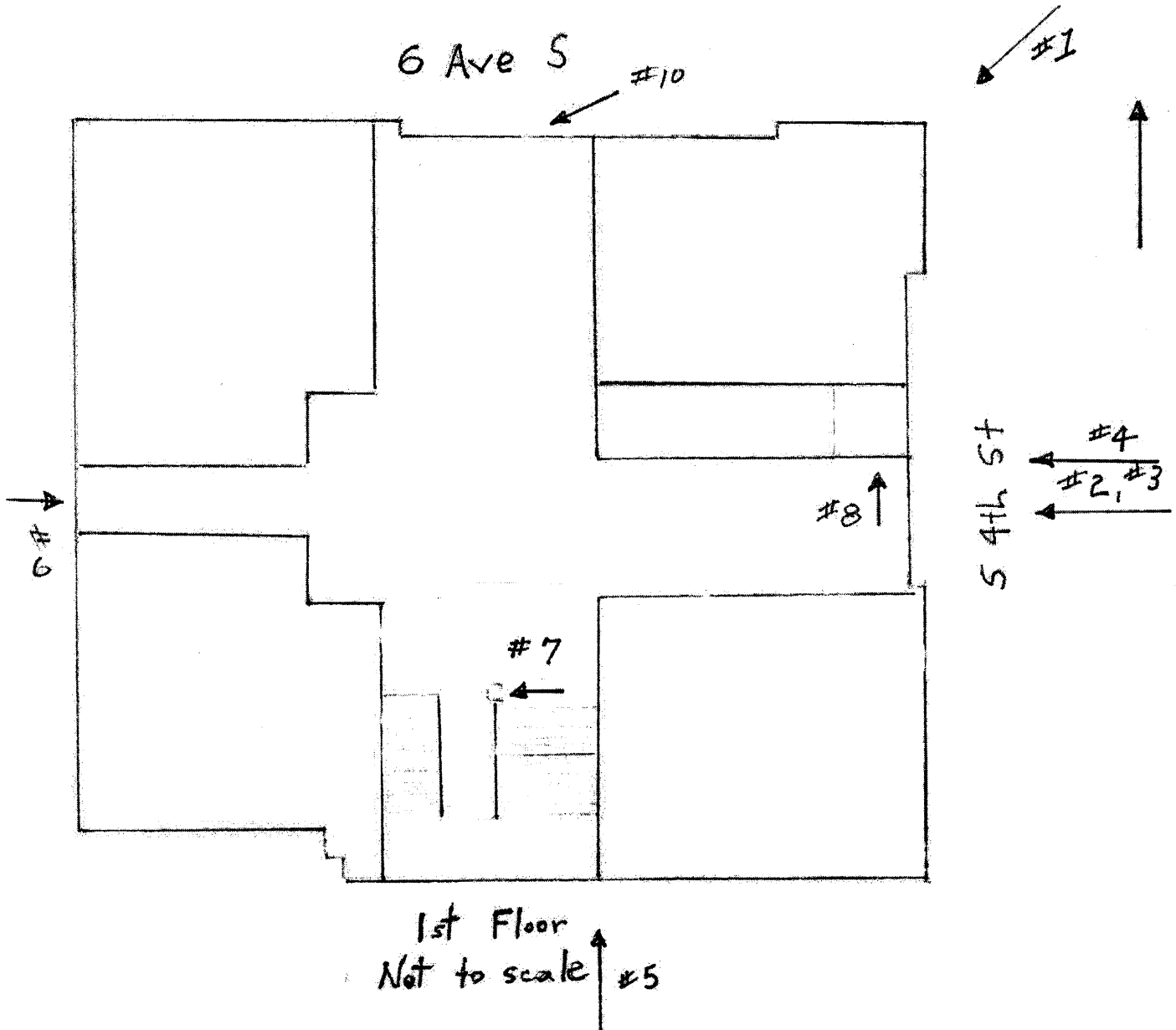
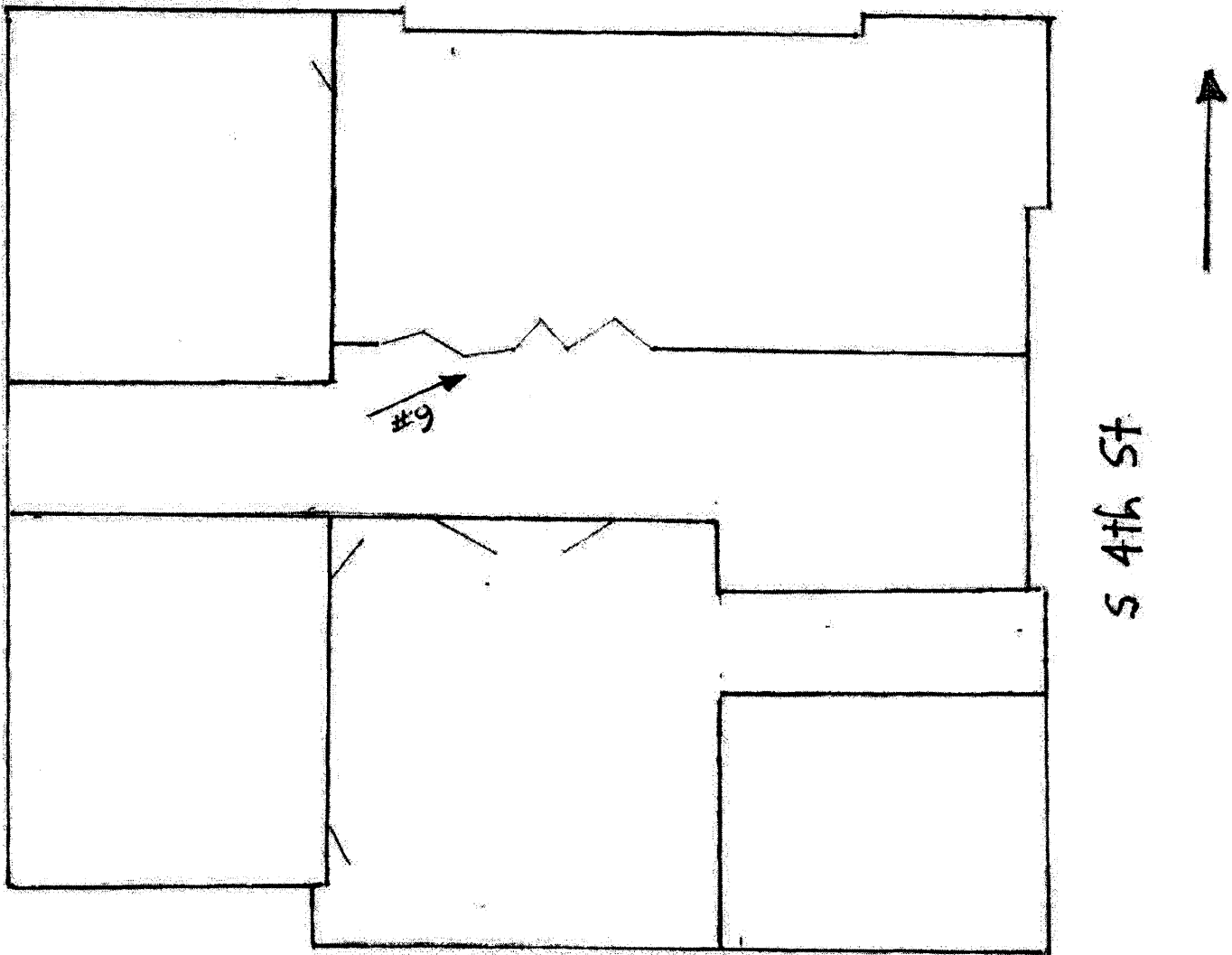


Photo Key 1st Floor Plan
Exhibit # 1 Source: Michael J. Kearney Date: July 2011

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6th Ave S



2nd Floor
Not to scale

Photo Key 2nd Floor Plan
Exhibit #2 Source: Michael J. Kearney Date: July 2011

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Clinton Community School District
street & number 600 South Fourth Street telephone 563-243-9600
city or town Clinton state Iowa zip code 52732

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

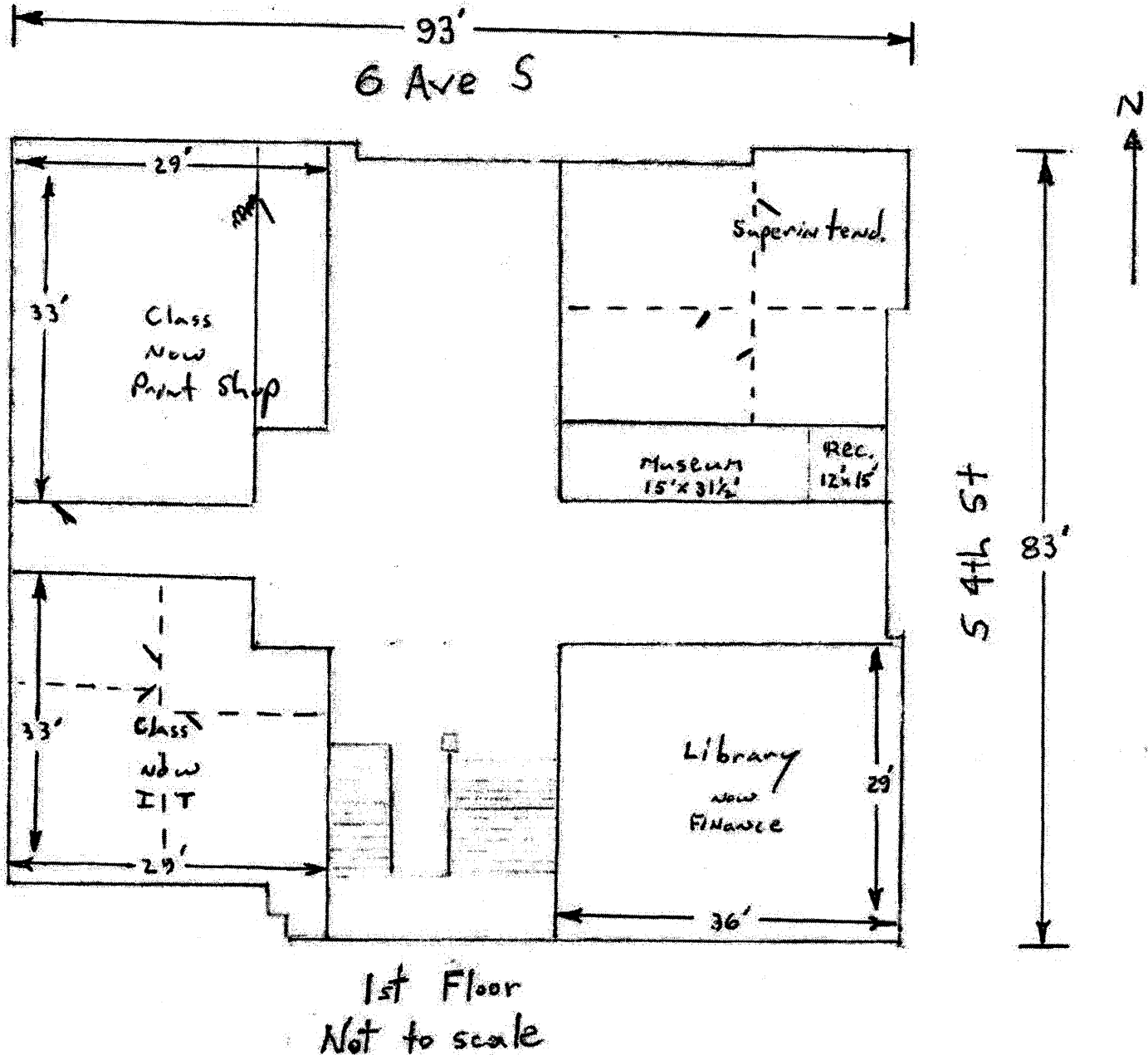


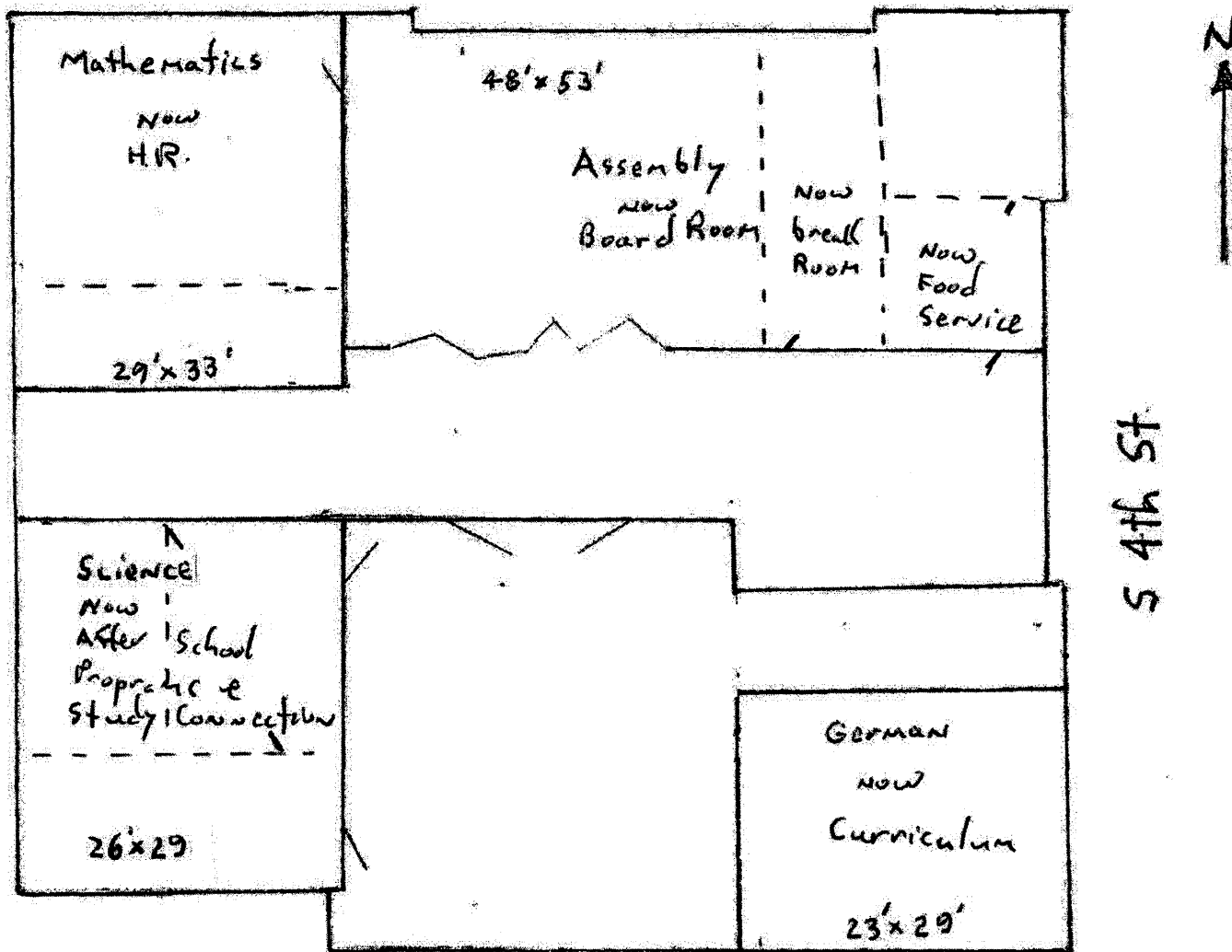
Exhibit # 3 Source: Michael J. Kearney Date: July 2011

Exterior building and room dimensions as well as the original and current use of the various rooms are indicated. The partitions installed in later years are seen by the dotted lines.

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6th Ave S



2nd Floor
Not to scale

Exhibit #4 Room dimensions as well as the original and current use of the various rooms are indicated. The partitions installed in later years are seen by the dotted lines.

Source: Michael J. Kearney Date: July 2011

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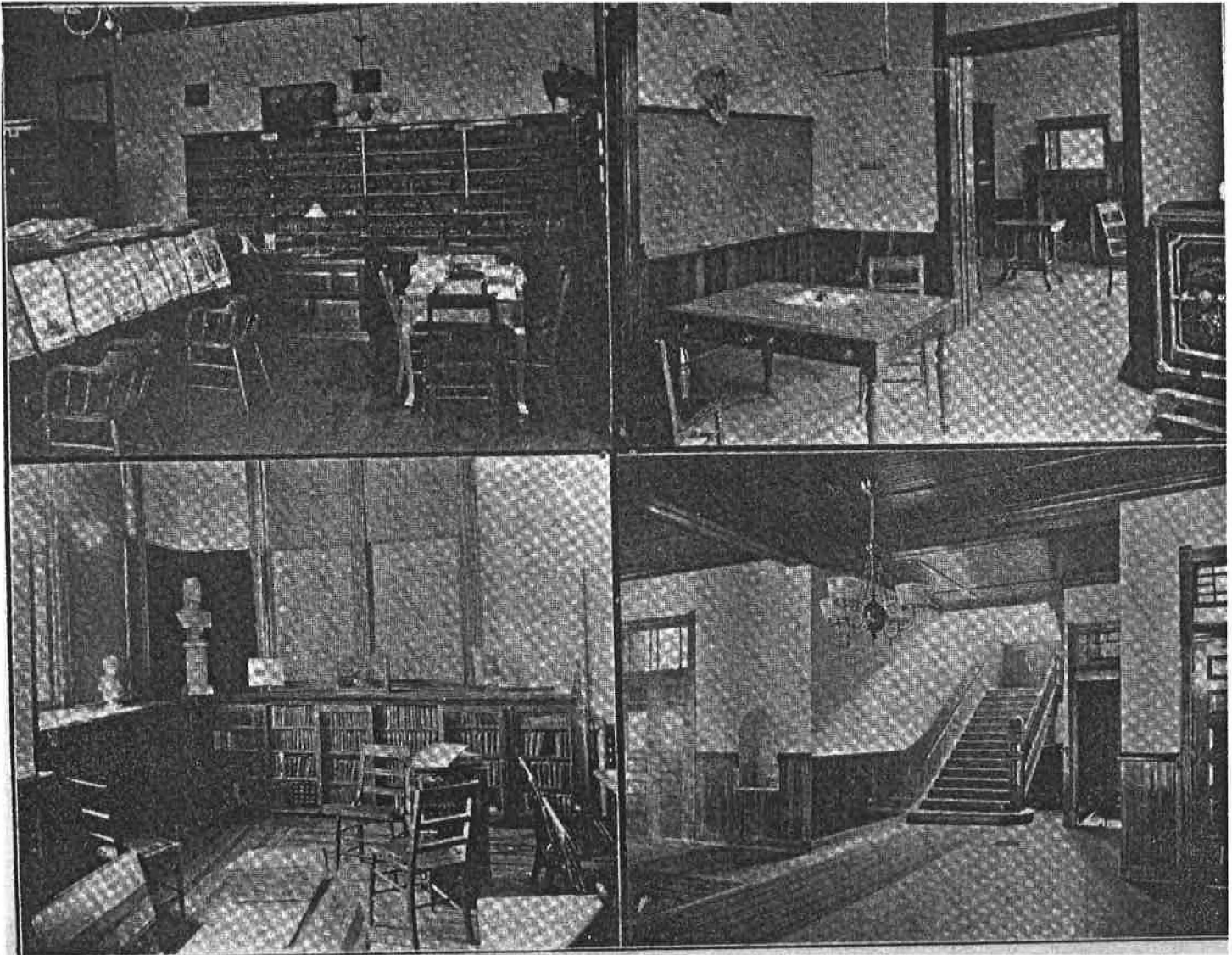


Exhibit # 5 Interior views of Clinton High School from "Views of Clinton" issued by the "Clinton Daily Herald" ca. 1900.
Upper left - Library, Upper right - Office, Lower left - Study Hall, lower right - Main Hall.

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MAIN HALL, HIGH SCHOOL.

BY PERMISSION JOSIAH L. RICE, ARCHITECT, CLINTON, IOWA.

Exhibit #6 A photo of the main hall of the high school at the turn of the century from "Views of Clinton" issued by the "*Clinton Daily Herald*" ca. 1900. The only significant changes from that time to the present were the installation of a dropped ceiling, replacement of the alcove to the left of the staircase which appears to have had a drinking fountain, with a window to the finance department, which now uses this space. The varnish of the wainscoting has been painted over.

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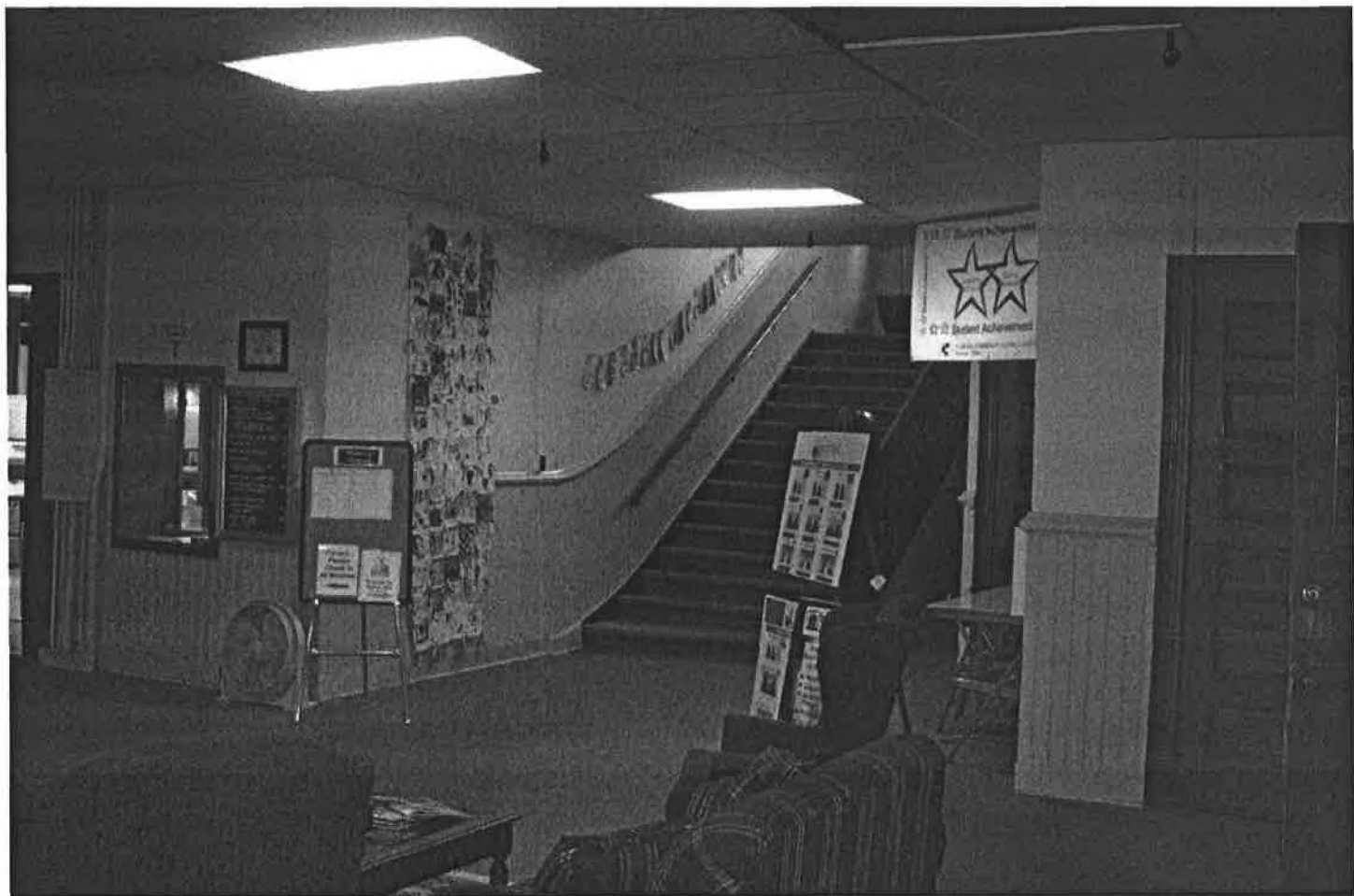


Exhibit # 7 Main hall as it appears today. Principal changes include: Painting the wainscoting and some of the woodwork, opening a window where the alcove used to be, carpeting the floor and installation of a dropped ceiling.
Source: Michael J. Kearney Date: July 20, 2011

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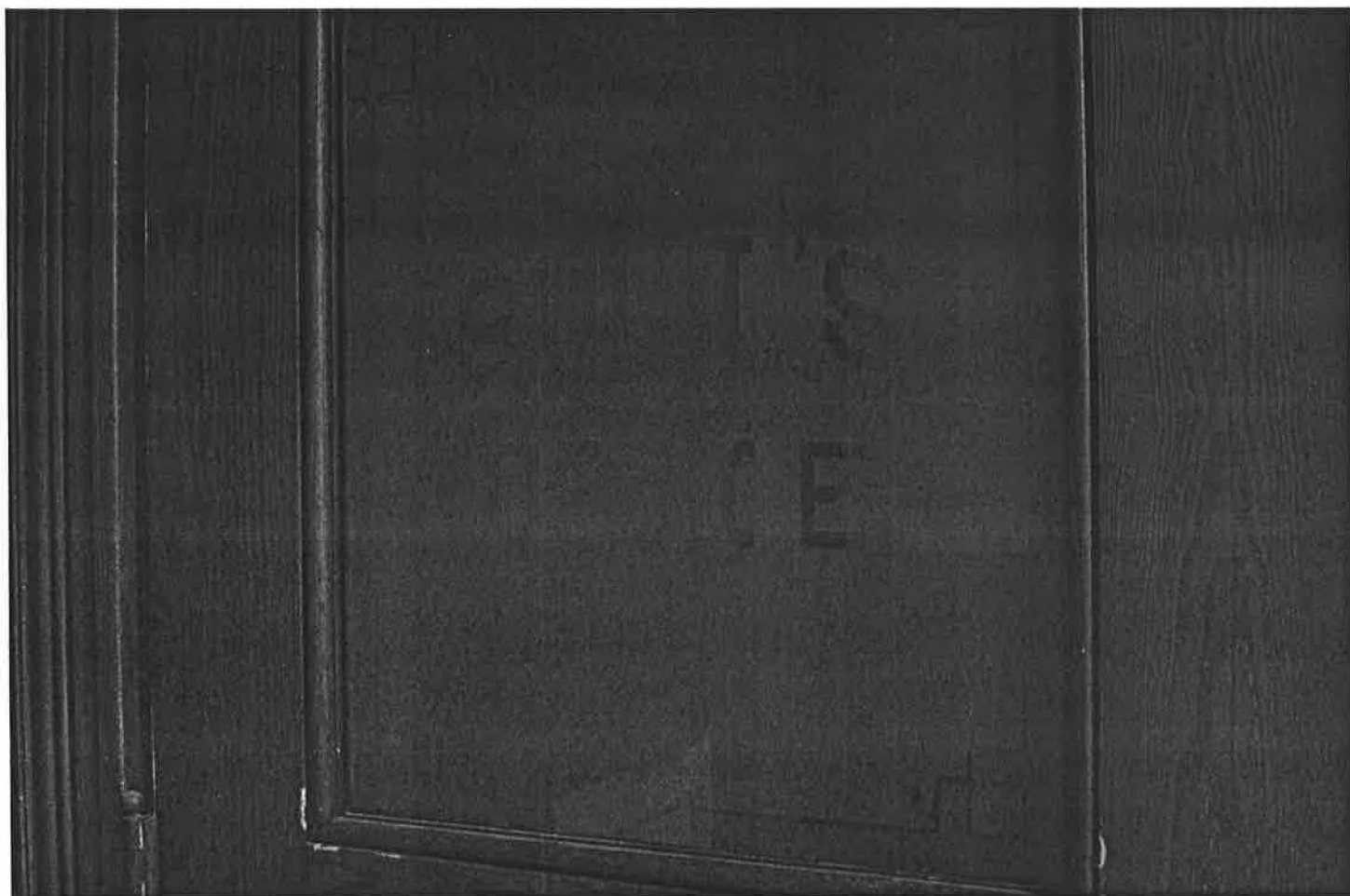


Exhibit # 8 Original door to the Superintendent's office.
Source: Michael J. Kearney Date: July 20, 2011

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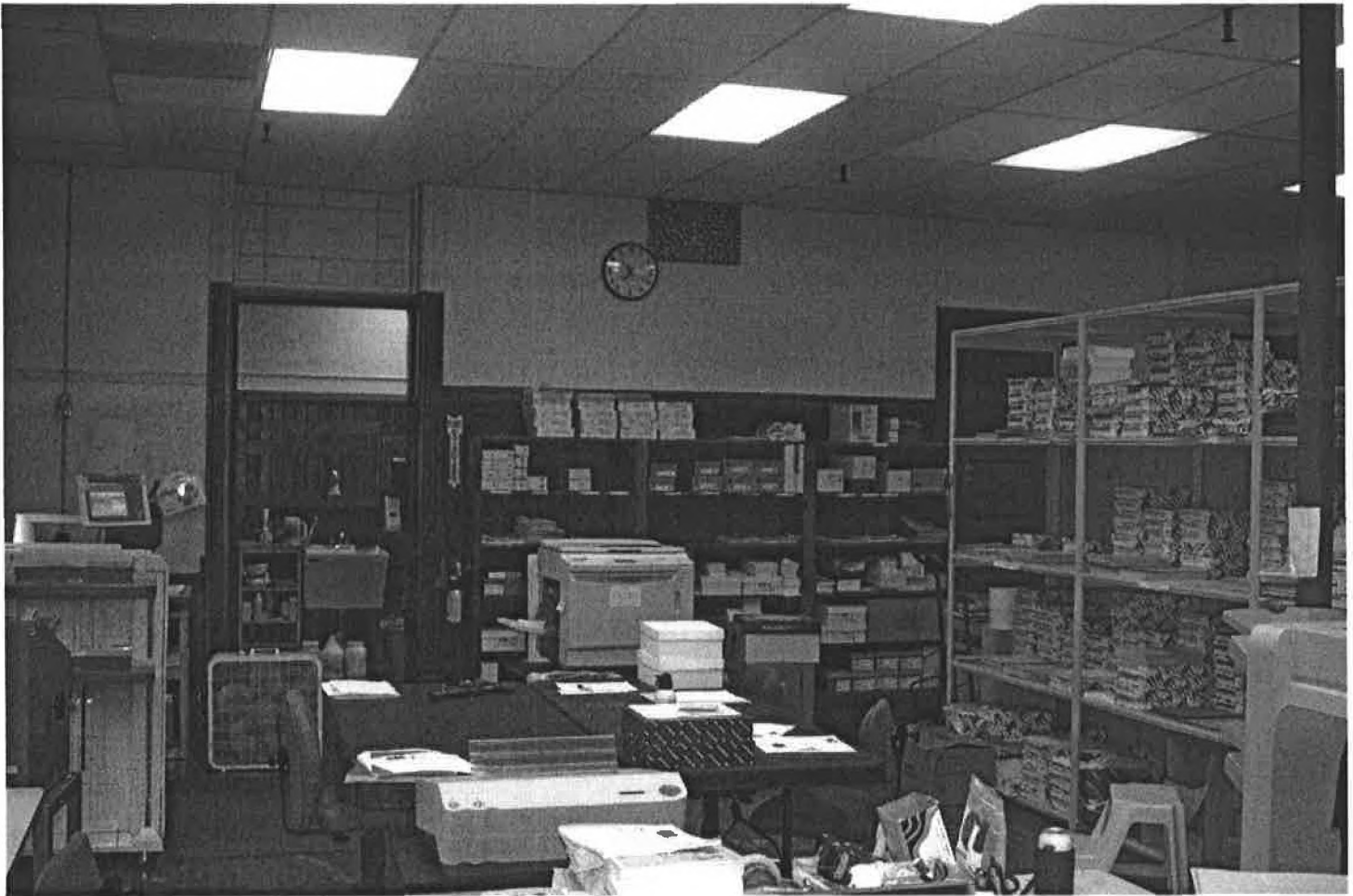


Exhibit # 9 Print shop, originally a classroom in the north west corner of the first floor looking north west.
Source: Michael J. Kearney Date: July 20, 2011

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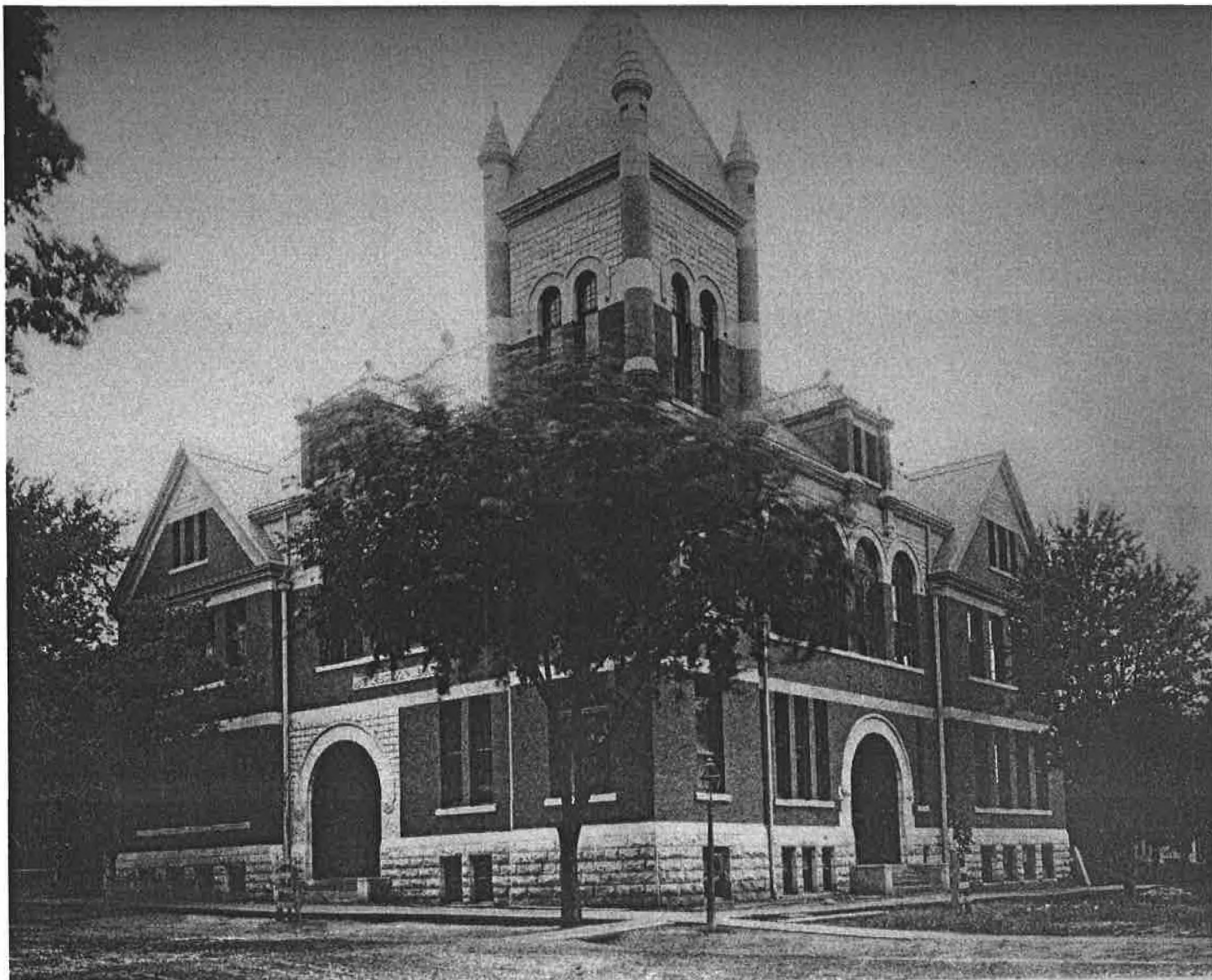


Das Hochschul-Gebäude zu Clinton, Iowa.

Exhibit # 10 A photo of the High School that appeared in a Clinton German language newspaper "Der Clinton Anzeiger" in 1904. A very high percentage of the population of Clinton at that time was born in Germany.

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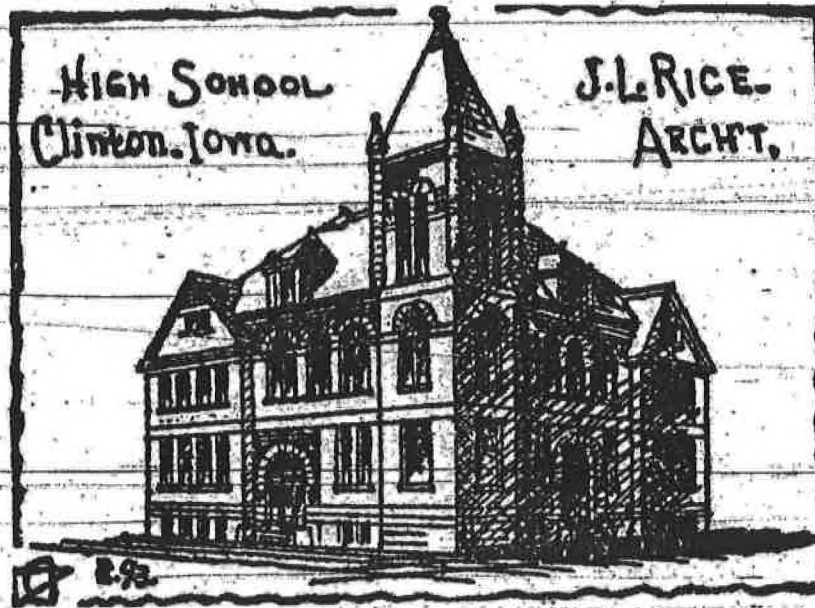
NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Exhibit # 11 Historic photo of Clinton High School shortly after its construction was finished. Taken from a postcard of the time. Evidence of the high degree of integrity the building has maintained to the present.
Source: Unknown Date: ca. 1900

Clinton High School and Public Library
Name of Property

Clinton, Iowa
County and State

JOSIAH L. RICE, ARCHITECT.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

213 Fifth Avenue,

CLINTON, IOWA.

Exhibit #12 Advertising for the practice of architect Josiah L. Rice that appeared frequently during the 1890's.

Clinton High School and Public Library
Name of Property

Clinton, Iowa
County and State



Exhibit #13 Only known portrait of Josiah L. Rice Source: Unknown Date: Unknown

Clinton High School and Public Library
Name of Property

Clinton, Iowa
County and State



Exhibit # 14 Typical group photo. An example of the many that were taken of various groups on the entry steps with the sunflowers on either side of the entrance as well as the A.D. and 1888 carved on either side of the entrance.

Clinton High School and Public Library
Name of Property

Clinton, Iowa
County and State



Exhibit # 15 Aerial photo of Clinton High School/Roosevelt Administration building at the south west corner of the intersection of 6th Avenue South and 4th Street flown in April 2007 by The Sidwell Company for the City of Clinton.

Clinton High School and Public Library
 Name of Property

Clinton, Iowa
 County and State

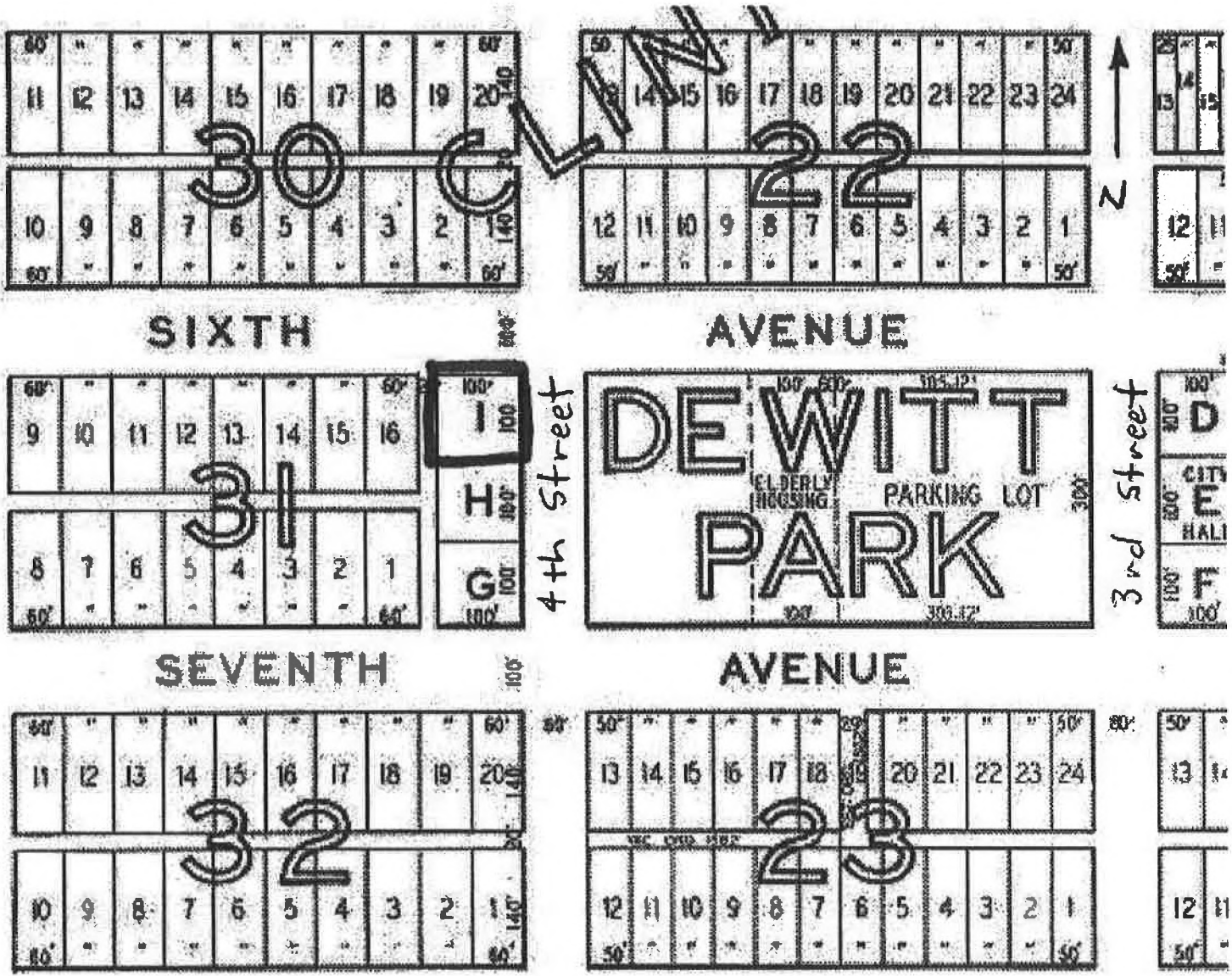


Exhibit #16
 Plat Map Public Works Department City of Clinton, Iowa 1994

Clinton High School and Public Library
Name of Property

Clinton, Iowa
County and State

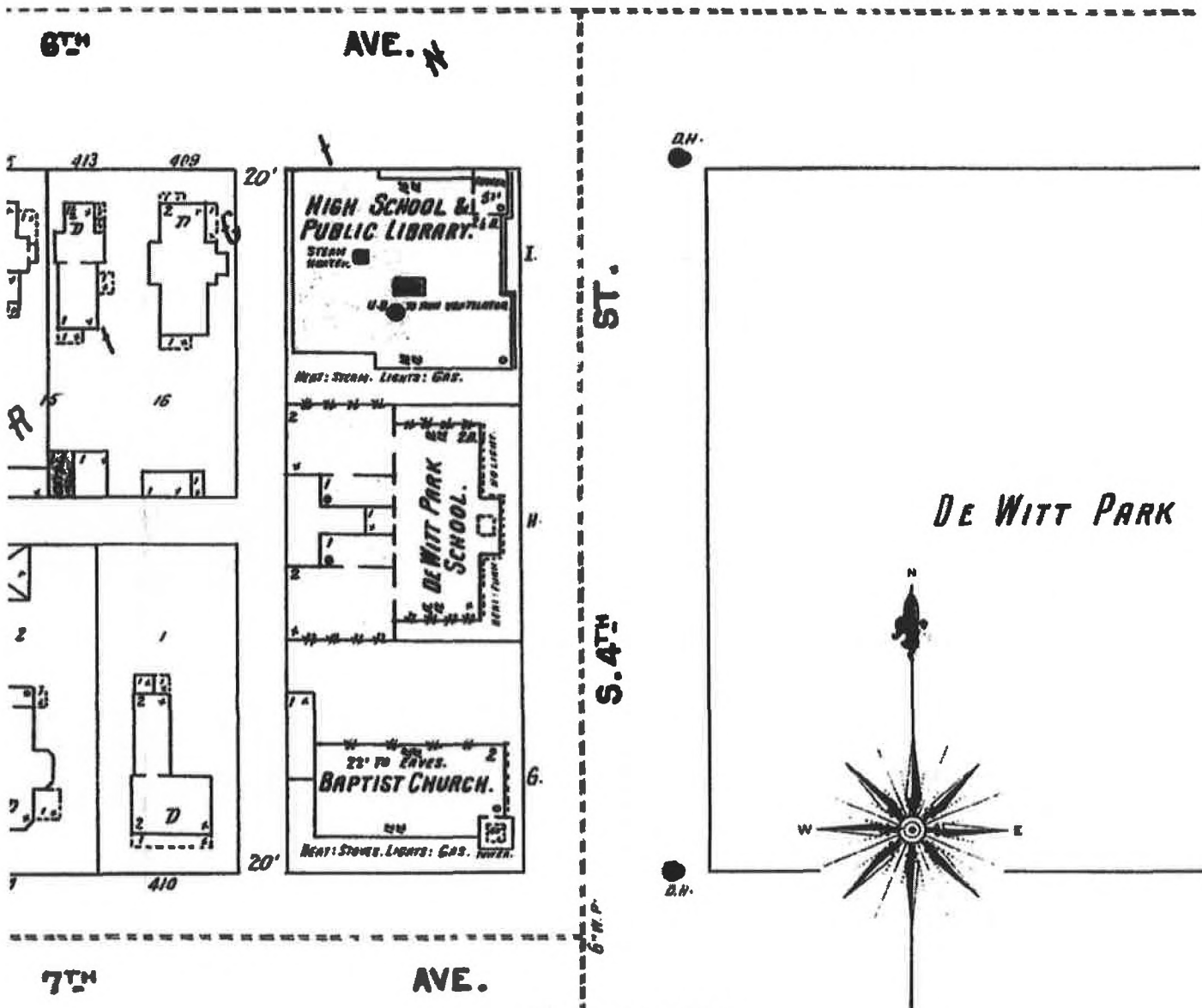


Exhibit # 17

Sanborn Map 1902