

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96001589

Date Determined Eligible: 1/30/97

Property Name: Saint Irenaeus Church

County: Clinton State: Iowa

none
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Sandra McClelland
Signature of the Keeper

January 30, 1997
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3. Certification: "Locally" is, hereby, indicated as the level at which property is significant.

Section 8. Significance: "European" is, hereby, added to the area of significance, "Ethnic Heritage" to indicate the church's association with the Irish settlement of Clinton, Iowa.

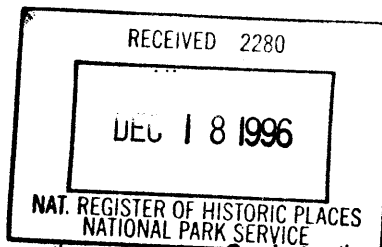
Beth Foster, National Register coordinator, Iowa State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment on January 30, 1997.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



Owner Objection

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name ST. IRENAEUS CHURCH

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2811 NORTH 2ND STREET N/A not for publication

city or town CLINTON, IOWA N/A vicinity

state IOWA code IA county CLINTON code 045 zip code 52732

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patricia Chenking, Director 12-10-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

- determined not eligible for the National Register.

- removed from the National Register.

- other, (explain): _____

Linda McClelland 1/30/97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/ religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/GOTHIC

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE

roof ASPHALT

other GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

ST. TRENAEUS CHURCH
Name of Property

CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

"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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1869

Significant Dates

1869

1889

1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

JEAN, REV. FREDERIC CYRILLE

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

WALDRON, W. W.

SANBORN, W. W.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

ST. IRENAEUS CHURCH
Name of Property

CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 ACRES -- 266' x 400'

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

115	7342710	4639910
Zone	Easting	Northing

3

Zone	Easting	Northing

2

Zone	Easting	Northing

4

Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MARY ELLEN ECKELBERG

organization CATHOLIC HERITAGE ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON date AUGUST 12, 1996

street & number 2430 NORTH 2ND STREET telephone 319-243-9169

city or town CLINTON state IOWA zip code 52732

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Bishop William Franklin, Diocese of Davenport, St. Vincent's Center

street & number 2706 Gaines Street telephone 319-324-1911

city or town Davenport state Iowa zip code 52804

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Sited prominently on a hillside north of downtown Clinton, St. Irenaeus Church is one of the most visible landmarks of the former city of Lyons, now one of Clinton's oldest neighborhoods. Construction of this Gothic Revival edifice, built of locally quarried limestone, commenced in 1864 and except for the tower spires was largely completed by 1869. The exterior of the building, except for the removal of a rather impermanent front entry early in the 20th century, has undergone little major exterior alteration. The primary changes have occurred on the interior where in 1906, the interior arrangement of space for worship space was reversed, and the entry moved from the east to the west facade. other than rearranging space, very little change has occurred to the interior fabric of the building over the years, and it retains a very high level of integrity.

In late spring 1864, Bishop Smyth, of Dubuque, laid the cornerstone for the present Gothic building which was called a Cathedral, modeled after its "mother church" in Lyon, France. this was the region where the pastor, the Rev. Frederic Cyrille Jean came from in 1849 when he was brought over to the New World by the first Bishop of Dubuque, Matthias Loras.

All of the construction work was done by members of the parish. the native limestone, hand cut by masons as far away as Galena, Illinois, was hewn from the bluffs and other quarries north of the city, and hauled to the site of the church in horse and ox drawn carts. Some stones came from as far north as Wisconsin, having been floated down the river on rafts. The pastor, himself, Father Jean, a few times rode down the river on these rafts of stone, personally supervising the direction of the stone loads. The pastor also engaged in physical labor with the parishioners. While the first foundations of the building were laid in 1861, a decade later most of the building was completed at a cost of \$45,000, about half of the funds having been supplied by Father Jean himself (who came from a wealthy rural family in the South of France). While the church was dedicated in the spring of 1869^R by the new Bishop of Dubuque, John Hennessy, the work on the spires was not completed until 1889.[^]

One of the marvels of the building is that not one pillar or brace of any kind is seen to support the huge single-vaulted ceiling. The buttress type of brace is used on the outside of the church to support the massive stone walls. While the strongest kind of limestone was used on the exterior, as required in such a massive structure, the lightest weight materials of wood was used in the vaulting, as explained on the day of dedication by the master designers to the local media. that was the secret of the single-vault ceiling.

The building is 130 by 60 feet, only slightly smaller than the cathedral in Dubuque. the basement was at the time of 1869 12 feet high, 50 feet deep, and 60 feet wide, with a furnace room at the rear. The inner ceiling at the top curve remains about 53 feet high and the walls over the water-table 30 feet. The principal entrance was (until 1906) facing east over the river, with a high arching doorway of 24 feet and 12 feet wide. Moulded jambs formed the clustered columns on each side of the doorway. there were also two side entrances 7 feet wide. When the change-around of the church was completed in 1907, the three east entrances were stoned in, with a new entrance made on the west side of the church.

The side windows are 14 in number, 23 feet high and 4 and 1/2 feet wide. Two end windows on the west are stained rather than painted. Each shows a separate design of the figures of the most celebrated saints of the Church. These were donated by societies or individuals of the parish during the actual

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

construction of the late 1860s. A few of the larger statues were donated for the sanctuary in later decades. The large set of triple windows over the west sanctuary are of the Crucifixion scene, while over the former east entrance is a rounded window of the Holy Family. The windows were painted by Mr. P. F. McMahan of Chicago. They were called by the media "finely executed, the figures life-like, and the combination of colors in the filling up artistically done."

The three-foot thick stone walls (in the lower portions) were plastered over on the inside, then frescoed in white, with gilt block lines during Father Jean's era. The wooden portions of the church was finished then in walnut and oak, and while simple in design, was rich in its original finish, making the whole edifice "massive, beautiful, and impressive." The finish endured until the mid-1940s when the new pastor, Msgr. Jackson, overlaid the interior with perma-stone in order to overcome the dampness of the walls which caused the paint to peel.

The crowning of this cathedral-edifice was when Father Jean returned from France in 1870 with a beautiful golden replica of the crown of France. It was in the form of a crystal sanctuary lamp, which was hung from the ceiling over the sanctuary area. It fit in with what was called the "sacred geometry" of the overall lines of the interior of the church. It remains a special prize in the parish in that it was a gift of the Bonaparte family, whom Father Jean knew. This relic still hangs in the church, though unlit now. The present pastor has made attempts to get rid of it, but the sexton refused to take it down.

The landmark feature of St. Irenaeus Church is in its twin uneven towers of French design. The north spire is 136 feet high; the south spire, 166 feet high. They were put on the church over the east entrance in 1889, according to the original blueprints of Father Jean and his architects. These men were W. W. Sanborn and W. W. Waldron, both English and Protestant. A local Catholic and original member of the first pioneer church of 1848, Michael Daly, served as an advisor, having become a local architect on smaller projects. Because of the 1872 controversy which split the parish -- regarding Father Jean's dismissal by the Bishop of Dubuque -- the money was not forthcoming in the parish building fund to complete the church until the late 1880s, when the Bishop finally sent a priest who could work with the factions and complete the work. The funds were then sufficient by 1889 that the wooden shingles placed on the towers were gold-leafed and endured until the early 1950s when replaced for an asphalt roof. A few of these old wooden shingles with gold-leaf are in the archives of the Clinton County Historical Society.

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

In 1906 the interior of the church went through its first major renovation. The great high altars which were installed about 1888 completed the original plans of Father Jean for the church. But in the first decade of the 20th century, the new pastor, Father James Comerford, wanted to reverse the interior. There were complaints that the parishioners of the pioneer era were aging and with many deaths occurring, it was too much to carry the coffins up the 20 wooden steps leading to the great entrance on the east facade. The priest, over numerous protests, felt that the west end of the building was more suited for the main entrance, especially since the street to the west was now running trolley lines along it. Therefore, the high altars with side altars were moved from the west end to the east end of the church. The old choir loft with its beautiful woodwork was also moved, transferred to the west end along with a new staircase. The original entrance staircase, however, remains in the lower transept of the south tower, along with the wainscoating. With this transformation, a key ingredient was lost inside the building. Father Jean had the church constructed with very delicate acoustics, so that a pin could be dropped at one end of the church and its sound could be heard on the opposite end. While the acoustics remain fine in the building, the mystic of the original pastor in sounds left from his era is gone -- as noted frequently by the old parishioners. As for the statues in the church, these too were moved around with all of the original pews. When the work was completed within a year's time, there were only a few steps at the west entrance for the people to climb.

The second renovation of the building came just after World War II when the new pastor, a greatly loved priest, Msgr. Edward Jackson, remodeled the interior, coating the walls with simulated stone to match the beautiful exterior. Plaque-like lighted stations of the cross were installed in the walls with neutral colors. These replaced the old paintings in their wooden frames from the 1888 installations. The old stations are still preserved in the lower room of the south tower. The entire lighting system was also replaced by five-foot Gothic chandeliers of copper and bronze. These fixtures contained amplifiers for the public address system. All of the statues from Father Jean's era were redecorated, with next a special cork floor laid, and the kneelers padded with foam rubber. A mother's room, for the convenience of mothers with infants, was furnished at the rear of the church. The ceiling was then decorated with simulated wooden beams, and eight plaques of bronze were placed on the walls of the sanctuary.

The present interior of the church remains about the same. The old high altars from 1888 are largely intact, although Msgr. Jackson had them reduced in height a few feet. The crystal sanctuary lamp remains though with a new hanging cord

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

from the ceiling, which was added about 1980. At that time, too, the sanctuary lamp was taken down and regilded with gold. The Second Vatican Council of the early 1960s mandated certain sanctuary changes but only the communion railing was taken out. A small but beautiful Novus Ordo altar was placed in front of the high altar. About 1982, the old confessionals in the rear were replaced by a new "reconciliation" room and a "cry room" for babies. The original doors however were kept for these two small remodeled rooms.

Over the years since 1966, few modifications have taken place in St. Irenaeus Church. During that decade the building was tuck-pointed and a new roof put on. In 1969 new west wooden entrance doors were installed, while the original north and south side doors of original wood remains. New wooden doors were also installed for the east basement entrances. In 1970, it was discovered that the wooden floor beams were rotting on the southwest corner of the building. Iron beams were installed throughout the entire basement area to hold up the church floor. This also meant remodeling the entire basement area, plus enlarging it for parish offices with also a game room on the west side. A north basement entrance with enclosure, with minimal effect upon the building, was also added during this tenure of Fr. William O'Connor, who also respected the integrity of the building. This pastor before he left the parish also added an interior basement entrance from the south vestibule.

In 1973 a small tornado struck the church, knocking off the north spire cross. A year later, with new and stronger welds, the cross was replaced with an interior steel beam for the implacement. Further north steeple work was done with that cross the following year to secure it better.

Another storm hit the church a decade later, ripping off old glass coverings of a few west church windows, especially of the former sanctuary window. Later, a plexiglass was installed over these windows. There was some roofing damage over the west facade which was fixed a year later with steel sheeting, replacing the original woodwork. There had to also be replacement strips on the roof of the south spire. To further protect the bell towers, vinyl siding was added to them about 1982 by Father James Lawrence, the last real pastor of the church. The wood, he explained, was also rotting about the spires and this siding was the only way to protect the belfries from further weathering. Because the last roofing job was done in a sloppy manner, further roofing work needs to be done. Any strong storm from the south continues to lift off loosely-nailed shingles.

In 1982, a larger natural gas line was installed to the church to run the steam heat units. The pastor at time also indicated to the author that the outer walls needed to be water-proofed because of erosion damage being done to the stones which were starting to flake off. No work has been done on the church since 1983.

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Irenaeus Catholic Church is locally significant under Criterion A as a significant reminder of Irish settlement in Lyons, an early town that became part of the City of Clinton in 1895. Under Criterion B, the church is significantly associated with the life and trials of the area's pioneer priest, Father Frederic Cyrille Jean. His remarkable presence prompted the building of St. Irenaeus in this Irish workingman's parish and whose activities left an enduring story of controversy as he struggled for vindication against the bishop who deposed him. Neither the history of early Catholicism in the city nor the story of St. Irenaeus Parish can be appreciated without reference to these people and events. The church is locally significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of Gothic revival influenced design and is one of the best examples of stone construction in the city.

Irish immigrants figured importantly in the settlement in Lyons and surrounding rural areas. In 1856, people living in Irish-headed households made up the largest single ethnic group in Clinton County with 17 percent of the rural population. German-born emigrants gradually surpassed the Irish settlers in numbers, but the Irish still comprised over one-third of Lyons' total foreign-born population in 1885, this in a city where two-thirds of her residents were of foreign birth or parentage. Ethnic dissension, rivalry, and desires to have church services conducted in one's native language in familiar ways had their effect. By 1861, the Germans in town were getting ready to move into what would become St. Boniface Church with their own German priest. The Irish, numerically strong but financially weak, also needed a church beyond what their temporary frame building offered. It was to the needs of the Irish that Father F. C. Jean turned his attention.

He had come to Iowa in 1849, accompanying Bishop Loras from France to the Diocese of Dubuque. Loras had recruited assistant priests for his extensive wilderness Diocese and Father Jean established the mission of St. Irenaeus in 1852 -- the first in Clinton County. This French missionary priest also continued to cover territory in the rural eastern half of Clinton County along with his other travels. By the late 1850s, however, Father Jean was devoting increasing attention to his growing Catholic population in Lyons. Although disappointed in seeing the German members of his congregation withdraw to establish their own church in 1861, he pulled together enough of his Irish parishioners' commitment in funds and labor by early 1864 to formally lay the cornerstone of what would become the new St. Irenaeus Catholic Church.

Its Gothic style traced its design to no known single architect. Legend tells us that the design was improvised upon that of the Cathedral of St. Irenaeus

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in Lyon, France. Specific plans were locally derived, however. As the massive building underwent its greatest construction, the Lyons City Advocate (January 20, 1869) reported that "the building was commenced after plans drawn by W. W. Waldron, Esq. of Clinton, but have been materially changed and modified, the double row of columns being dispensed with, giving a much finer effect in the audience room as well as lessening the expense." The article went on to say that "The work of the past season has been done after plans drawn by W. W. Sanborn of this city and under his expert superintendence." Special notice was made of the roof being "a rarity in its manner of construction, it being self-sustaining, while the ceiling is arched some 12 feet -- the largest piece of timber in it is 2 and 1/2 by 12 inch."

The task of construction proved long and arduous. Over the years Father Jean and his Irish brethren labored to pay for and gradually built their magnificent edifice. Contract stone cutters such as William Fahey and his three brothers and J. J. McDonell, proprietor of the town's marble works, played a conspicuous part both in dressing the limestones which had been floated downriver from Galena and Savannah quarries and in carrying out fancier work around the windows, and so on. Other itinerant Irish masons helped pile stone upon stone for its walls as opportunity and finances made it possible for Father Jean to employ them between jobs or during the non-construction season. Numerous others donated their time. To help move things forward where bills needed to be paid and where so many of his Irish parishioners lived in poverty, Father Jean continually drew upon his French family wealth. By the time the church was completed, Jean would have paid \$15,000 of the \$45,000 costs, just as he would pay out of his own pocket \$4000 for the new school.

It was a matter of great pride to all in seeing the basic construction completed by June of 1869, when formal dedication occurred. The editor of the Lyons Mirror (June 25, 1870) shared the local delight and satisfaction in proclaiming St. Irenaeus Church to be "the finest edifice in the place. It is the largest Catholic Church in Iowa, and is built of dressed stones. The interior finish of this church is elegant -- grand. It seems that the builders have undertaken to see how much grandeur could be built upon a building of this character, It is constructed so solidly that years and ages shall pass away and it will remain as permanently as the day it was built -- an enduring monument to the faith of its projects."

Notwithstanding the work completed, more yet remained to be done. The north tower would not be completed until late 1871. Congregation members would continue to climb into the towers in order to enter the church until late 1876 when the plank steps were added to the main east entrance. And the wood spires atop the north and south towers would remain unbuilt until spring of 1889.

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

While financial difficulty no doubt played a part in slowing things down, much of the unfinished state of the church owed itself to a new series of events. Father Jean became entangled in a protracted struggle with his Bishop, John Hennessey of the Diocese of Dubuque. It began in the spring of 1872 and lasted until Father Jean's death in April 1890.

Unwilling to shrink before issues involved matters of principle -- whether it involved speaking out on the temperance question or arguing for a share of the public tax fund from the Lyons school board to start a parochial school at St. Irenaeus -- Father Jean fought what he saw as unjust charges against him. A minority faction of the congregation, apparently including some of wealth and influence, filed complaints with Bishop Hennessey. After an ecclesiastical trial, Bishop Hennessey dismissed Father Jean who then refused to recognize the order.

A delegation of Father Jean's friends journeyed to Dubuque to present the Bishop with a petition signed by 300 parishioners asking that the charges be dismissed. Other delegations backing Father Jean also went from Lyons, Deep Creek, and Charlotte to see the Bishop. "Not a little feeling exists between the factions," reported the Lyons Mirror (April 6, 1872), "but the incumbent has the inside track, is supported by a larger number, and we mistake the man if he does not keep it."

Such hopes quickly faded, however, for within weeks Father Jean gave over possession of the church to Bishop Hennessey's appointed replacement. Still determined to vindicate himself, Father Jean not only went public with presenting his case but incurred the Bishop's permanent displeasure in defying episcopal authority by leaving for Rome in order to lay his case before the Pope.

Although he failed to find satisfaction from his 1872 trip to Rome, a second trip gained Jean a reprimand against Hennessey. The directive ordered the Bishop to lift the excommunication and other charges against Father Jean. Meanwhile Jean pressed his case for recompense against Hennessey through the civil courts. He filed a series of 11 lawsuits beginning in 1872 charging "slander and libel, breach of trust, perjury and subornatim, forgery and fraud, false pretenses, etc." (Eckelberg, 1982, p. 30). As litigation made its way through civil courts, Father Jean grew convinced that Hennessey was the villain behind his plight and sought judgment for damages.

Ultimately his fight gained him neither the money Jean had invested in St. Irenaeus nor damages done to his reputation or salary lost by his dismissal. He died in 1890 at his boardinghouse in Lyons. In its obituary, the Clinton Morning News spoke of Father Jean as "one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in Lyons -- he might be classed in this way with the noted men of Iowa...who has been closely

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

allied with the religious and progressive history of our city." Thus ended an era in the beginnings of St. Irenaeus and of the Irish parishioners who built the impressive church.

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

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- Eckelberg, M. E., JOURNEY: Biography of a Parish, St. Irenaeus, (Clinton Printing Co.), 1981.
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- Youle, Estelle LePrevost, History of Clinton County, Iowa, (Copyrighted), 1946.

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- Coogan, Sr. M. Jane, B.V.M., "Dubuque's First Archbishop: The Image and the Man," Records, Vol. 92, Nos. 1-4, March-December 1981, pp. 59-90.
- Eckelberg, M. E., "Father Jean and the A.P.A. Connection," (8-part series), Social Justice Review, 1983-1985, Catholic Central Bureau, St. Louis, Missouri,

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St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

St. Irenaeus' property covers an entire city block, which is known as Elijah Buell's Addition. These range from lots 1 to 16, block 5, and range 5 plus all of north-south alley in block (as driveblock).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION.

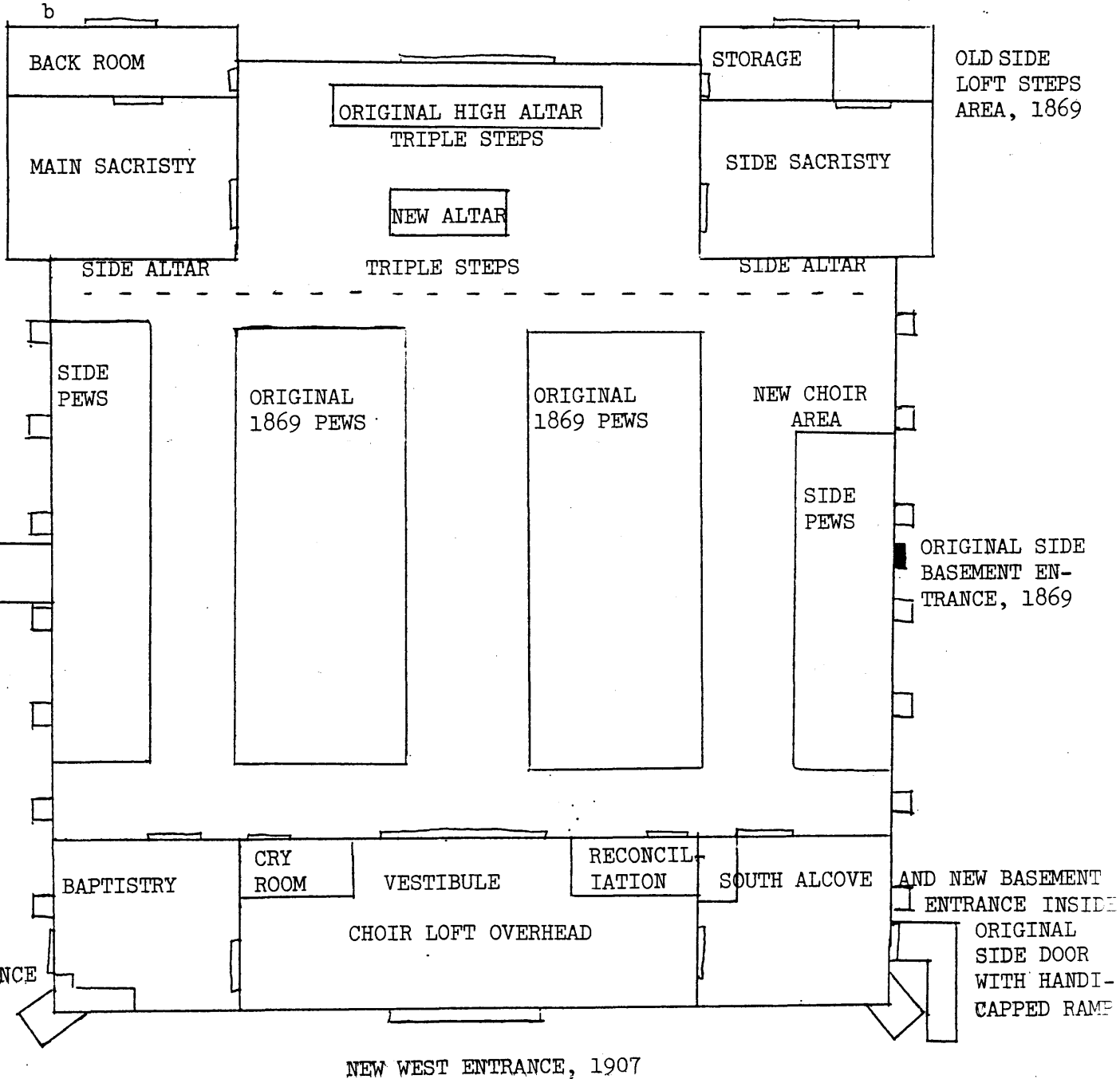
This includes the entire city block which is historically associated with St. Irenaeus Church.

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FLOOR PLAN

UPPER: SEALED OVER DOORS OF 1907 OF ORIGINAL 1869 ENTRANCE
BELOW: BASEMENT DOORS OF EAST FACADE

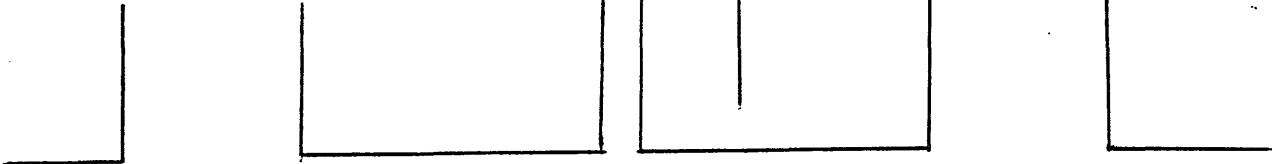


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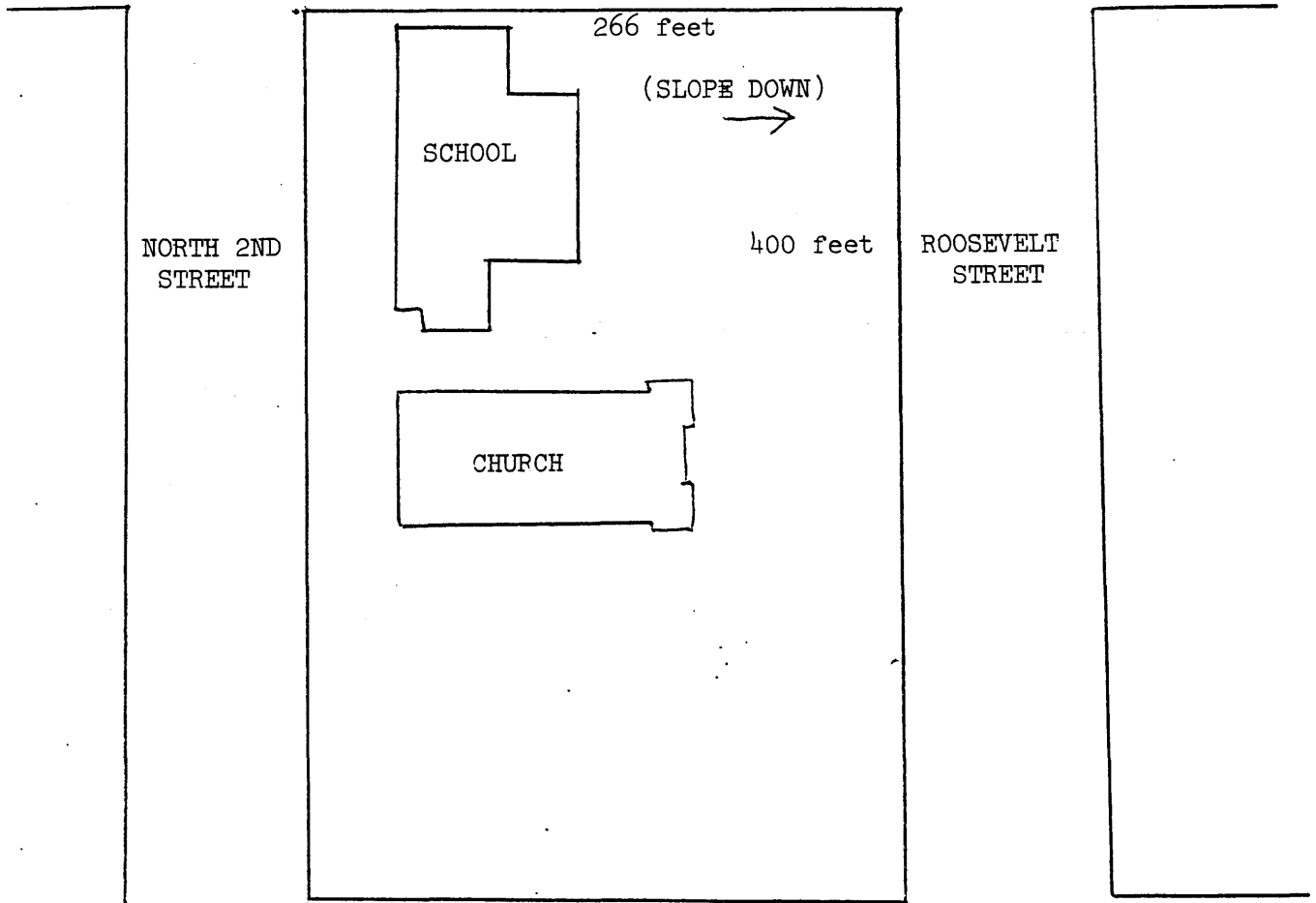
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number ADD'L Page 12
CURRENT SITE PLAN

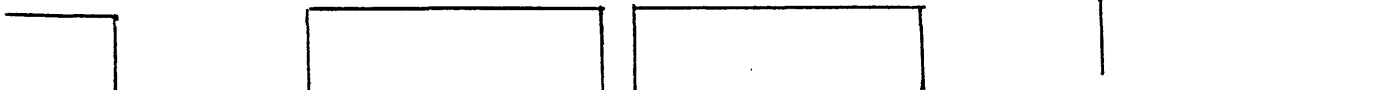
St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa



29th AVENUE NORTH



28TH AVENUE NORTH



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 13

St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

The following information is common to all photographs except number 1:

Name of property -- St. Irenaeus Church
County and State -- Clinton County, Iowa
Photographer -- M. E. Eckelberg
Date of photographs -- August, 1996
Location of original negatives -- Negatives are in the possession of the photographer

1. Name of photographer -- Unknown
Date of photograph -- ca. spring 1869
Location of original negative -- Unknown
Camera facing -- Northwest
2. North side of church
Camera facing -- South
3. Northeast corner of church
Camera facing -- Southwest
4. East facade
Camera facing -- West
5. Stoned-over great doorway of the east facade
Camera facing -- West
6. Southeast corner of church
Camera facing -- Northwest
7. South side of church
Camera facing -- North
8. Southwest side of church
Camera facing -- Northeast
9. Gaelic cross over the east facade
Camera facing -- Southwest
10. Southwest side of church
Camera facing -- Southwest
11. West side of church
Camera facing -- East
12. Shot from Southwest along the bluff, the two church steeples of St. Irenaeus and St. Boniface line up (St. Irenaeus is in the background)
Camera facing -- Northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 14

St. Irenaeus Church -- Clinton County, Iowa

13. Interior looking at east end
Camera facing -- West
14. Looking at the choir loft from the east end
Camera facing -- West
15. View of the sanctuary area from the choir loft.
16. View of the sancturary lamp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Saint Irenaeus Church
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Clinton

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/13/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96001589

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.3.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edouard Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 9.3.10

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY of
IOWA

A Division of the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 20 2010

NAT. HISTORIC PRESERVATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
1910 L STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

July 12, 2010

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a notarized letter notifying our office that St. Irenaeus Church located in Clinton County, Iowa is under new ownership. The new owners would like to remove the previous owner objection of the National Register listing for the church. The new owners and the SHPO look forward to the listing of the church. Staff of the SHPO recently toured the church and are very pleased that this nomination will be moving forward.

Sincerely,



Barbara Mitchell
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer