

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: 98001543

Property Name: Dierks, Peter, House

County: Clinton State: Iowa

(none)

Multiple Name

This property is listed 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.

Linda M. Cllland

December 30, 1998

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Significance:

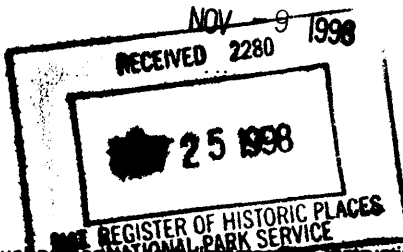
The date "1899" is, hereby, added to the Period(s) of Significance to correspond to the construction date of the frame addition, which contributes to the house's significance under criterion C.

Ralph Christian and Elizabeth Foster of the Iowa State Preservation Office were notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1542

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 48). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or 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 series and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

Name of Property _____

Historic name Dierks, Peter House

Other names/site number Creveling, Preston House

Location _____

Street & number Five miles west of Clinton -- Hwy. 136 not for publication

City or town Clinton vicinity

State Iowa code IA county Clinton code 045 zip code 52732

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
I 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 Omerken DSITPO 11-18-98
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

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
Signature of the Keeper Sandra McClelland Date of Action 12/30/98

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	2	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	3	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)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/limestone

walls STONE/limestone

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

1. 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1865

Significant Dates

1865

1899

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Dierks, Peter, Sr.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Peter Dierks House
Name of Property

Clinton County, Iowa
County and State

0. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Five Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 11S 7126480 46411580
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

4
 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.)

1. Form Prepared By

Name/Title Mary Ellen Eckelberg

Organization Clinton County Historical Society date March 24, 1997

Street & number 2430 North 2nd Street telephone 1-319-243-9169

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 Arlene Rose Considine

Street & number 1022 Hickory Hills Court telephone 1-319-243-7912- 243-2472

City or town Clinton state Iowa zip code 52732

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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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

DESCRIPTION

The Dierks-Creveling Home as it is historically known is an architectural treasure of Clinton County. This 1865 limestone house with cornice returns stands almost as a solitary jewel (now somewhat in-the-rough) on 28.5 acres just six miles west of Clinton. There have been no "additions" that "subtract" from the design of the 131-year-old home. In renovator's terms, it is a virtually intact house, one of only a few remaining being unadulterated. It was built by a German immigrant, Peter Kiers, Sr., who brought with him his stone-cutting skills from his native land.

The house is a large, two story native yellow limestone structure which rests on a 21-inch stone foundation. Its dimensions are 27 feet by 36 feet, with the framed kitchen/pantry area being 17 feet by 26 feet. The original frame room off the kitchen is 17 feet by 21 feet. The walls of the stone section taper to 18 inches on the 2nd floor. The balanced appearance of the house is achieved through the location of a double-front door in the center with an equal number of windows of the same size to the right and left of the central hallway continuing behind the double doors. On the 2nd floor, a single identical door divides the center of the stone house.

In 1899, a Queen Anne style porch, along with a wood-frame kitchen and pantry wing were attractively added. This entrance porch has five large turned posts and two one-half posts as supports. Extensive Queen Anne's turnings decorate the areas under the roof line between the posts. At some time, a two-storied porch with square columns, nice corbels and turned spindles, extended the whole length of the stone house. The date of construction is uncertain. The turnings look as if they may have been done when the Queen Anne addition was added. The full two-storied porch does not look as compatible to the house as a simple Georgian might have looked. Foundation diggings lend credence, but not certainty, to the smaller porch theory as being the original. Nothing remains of the two-storied porch. Little remains of a third porch behind the house except a chamfered post at the end of the frame room off the kitchen, showing that it did extend full length of 17 feet. A porch one-half the original size, much newer, was added during later years.

The front elevation has a sharp 6/12 roof currently covered with new, interesting-shaped "period" vinyl shingles. The double-hung windows are identical throughout the entire house with the upstairs windows being one pane less in height.

An attractive plain architrave trim extends up the gable ends. It once ran where the gutters now are. Dentils of the same mill design (same as the

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

door, window, and cove trim inside) follow the gables. They are cut in a diagonal fashion and also extend under the roof line on the front and back sides of the house. This same molding decorates the top of the four upstairs windows on both sides, but are not on the bottom ones. Large rectangular stone lintels support each window and door opening except for where a small window was added in a downstairs bathroom behind the open staircase. Impressive cornice returns are on the stone house, the Queen Anne addition, along with being on the frame room off the kitchen. This room predates all else on the property. It may have been the dwelling place where the family lived during the construction of the stone house. A summer kitchen with a covered walkway joined it at one time.

The north side of the house now shows a concrete block chimney which will be removed. Originally, the house had three red brick chimneys, which have all been removed over the years. The red brick also was used in two attractive attic windows at each end of the house. The red brick which remains from the chimneys will be for walkways around the hand pump by the back porch. The black tie rod irons on the side walls hold the blocks together and adds a decorative touch. The original or very early mortar has the gravevine design. It can be found on about 1/3 of the house. Replacement mortar on another 1/3 of the house is acceptable in color, width, and strength. However, the other 1/3 was done within the last three years by a Clinton concrete worker. Unfortunately, he used portland cement -- undiluted -- to do the repairs! It is unsightly in color with the margins wide. Also, I have learned after buying the house, the concrete is quite detrimental to the stones. Not being able to "fix" this quickly has been the only severe challenge to my restoration efforts.

A brick root cellar plus outdoor toilet are noncontributing structures and still in good condition. A recently-built large barn were able to be saved as well in the restorative efforts. All are spaced nicely away from the house. Heritage trees of perhaps two-hundred years frame the spacious and large lawn.

Inside, the floor arrangement is well designed: the downstairs with nine-foot ceilings consists of a front bedroom, a large living room, one small den/office, another bedroom that is a utility room, bathroom, a large country kitchen, and two small pantry rooms. This frame part now has a double door from the 1950s leading to it. Originally, there was only a single door leading from the kitchen. Also, the frame room off the kitchen was another eating area used for threshers. The Creveling family added a small closet to the hallway on the first floor; this enclosure was for coats and wraps of visitors entering through the double front doors.

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

Another fine "jewel" of the stone house is a single flight long open stairway with a walnut rail, balusters, and handsome newel post. The steps are impressive and are painted nicely. The main hallway with wide expanses lends to the openness of the house, and perhaps reflective of the original builder's manner.

Upstairs, the chambers are large also, with nine and one-half foot ceilings and walls that are almost perfection, as they are in the downstairs! On either side, the four chambers are light and roomy. Closets were added in two north bedrooms. Baseboard heating units now look quite intrusive, but a forced-hair heating unit may be put into the attic to replace the baseboard. All doors upstairs are artist-grained along with three of the floors being grained also.

Wide six-inch pine-fir flooring runs throughout the whole stone structure. Narrower three-inch flooring is in the country kitchen, covering a floor under it. The wide six-inch boards are in the pantry. All room arrangements, artist-grained doors, hardware of all types, flooring, ceiling height, plastering are original.

So very much of the house is original, inside and out! The addition of the Queen Anne porch is sympathetic to the original design. It certainly is a handsome house, conspicuous in a rural setting where small white frame structures dot the landscape. Even without the front porch, the house still looks wonderfully strong, truly a veteran of the Civil War.

IMPROVEMENTS AND RESTORATIVE EFFORTS

Modernization came slowly to this rural home. A bathroom was not installed until 1970! The home was rewired in the early 1980s. The well was dug in the 1980s. Again, the only major repairs to the home were done in the early 1990s by the Solheims. They had the shingles replaced, windows replaced, and new stone sills added. They also had gutters replaced, plus built a new wood barn for their sheep. Few other repairs had been done since Dierks lost the house in 1931.

My efforts at the "clean out" stage began in early March 1996. We removed the sprayed-on textured ceiling, the inappropriate trim around the edges of ceilings, all paneling from throughout the house (three areas), carpeting, and lineoleum, hollow-flush doors on closets in downstairs bedrooms, plus a 1960s kitchen area and bathroom. We also removed a false wall that had been added to the kitchen, a broken chimney from the pantry, and stripped lawyers of varnish off the wainscoting in the kitchen, and on five related kitchen/

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pantry doors. We stripped layers of paint on each side sill also. The proper plastering and wood repairs were then made. Wide cap and quarter round trim were milled to match a small piece of original found in a closet. (All other trim around all windows, doors, etc., was intact.) A couple of floor boards were sanded, revealing a nice mellowness. More sanding will be later. Some floors have early paint. If necessary, they will be re-painted, trying to retain the same colors. Three bedroom floors are grained and will be kept original.

From June through November 1, 1996, all efforts were on the outside of the house. Eighteen buildings and foundations, beyond repair, were stripped of anything salvageable. Lumber, hardware, hand-hewn beams, pegged windows, etc., were kept. The remaining buildings were then bulldozed, burned, and buried. No outside building, as already stated, could be saved except the new barn and old-time toilet. Many large and small cut foundation stones were kept for repair wherever needed in the above ground foundation of the frame room off the kitchen, and also for two kitchen walls. Also, these richly colored golden stones were used to rebuild the broken stones under the entrance porch. Grey lattice work was removed. Tuck-pointing four feet below the ground was done all around the whole house! The tuck-pointers used concrete, hydrated lime, sand in 1/4/10 ratio. Tuckpointing is now being done to the inside of the basement walls. This project will last a couple of years. And a new floor will be poured in the basement when it is finished.

The two frame additions had cedar siding replaced wherever necessary. Also, window trim above and below the windows were missing after the new windows were added. These have been replaced. The floor of the entrance porch was redone. Foundations were poured for the front and back porches. Stone work will be added. Rebuilding the two porches will be done in the summer of 1997. The three front storm doors were removed and will be replaced. They had been covered with plastic for years. Bedmolding was replaced wherever needed. The cornice returns throughout both sections were rebuilt.

In mid-November, 1996, weather brought us back inside the house where we continued the early spring efforts of sanding, painting, building a kitchen and bathroom. Also, baseboard heating units have now been removed and forced air put in through the attic. Some electrical rewiring needs to be done and plumbing work in the kitchen. There will be other technical preservations cared for wherever necessary, even in the smaller areas of the house, apart from the tuckpointing on the inside basement walls and restoration of the back porch into its original shape.

In an attempt to protect the foundation and to keep water from returning to the basement, a drainage tube was put in, the digging done with a

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

backhoe. Further digging work was also done by hand-labor along the walls and the porches.

Most of the problems can be cared for through much effort and related costs. The only almost insurmountable problem will be labor and cost removing the 100 percent portland cement mortar and having it redone in a proper mortar on one-third of the house. The replacing of it, so that it is correct in color, strength, and consistency, will be the most challenging, costly, and lengthy of all tasks!

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

SIGNIFICANCE

The Peter Dierks House is locally significant under Criterion C as one of the finest and best preserved examples of stone residential construction remaining in Clinton County. At one time, there were believed to be as many as two dozen in the county, but only six are believed to be standing today.

There's one 'Civil War veteran' in Clinton County that's nearly as staunch as 'he' was in the hectic days that almost saw this nation torn asunder. The 'veteran' is the charming stone house on the Preston Creveling farm -- a home charming because it has an air of mellowness and because its designers had a fine sense of dimensions and lines when it came to building with native rock.

The two-story, eight-room structure, in a fine state of repair, makes an old-fashioned picture, framed by a picket fence. It stands about six miles northwest of Clinton along Route 136.

Ruggedly beautiful, the residence also has a proper setting -- a sweeping lawn. Parents of the late Peter Dierks -- known far and wide as Pete Uncle -- were responsible for construction of the landmark -- a breath-taking sight in days when farm houses usually were rather insignificant buildings standing far apart on the wild prairie.

The 27- by 36-foot home was the same old-style charm inside as it does out. Its broad, high rooms are separated by great hallways. A touch of mystery is added by the huge attic. The yellow stone walls are 20-inches thick.

It is well that such structures* are preserved. They are striking monuments to the pioneers -- perhaps the greatest builders this nation ever will see. (Colonel Eyesanears, "Field And Fireside," CLINTON HERALD, date early 1950s.)

(*The incidences of other stone structures throughout eastern Clinton County are many. Best known are from 1859 of Grace Episcopal Church in Lyons -- North Clinton -- and the large limestone church of St. Irenaeus. Similar stone houses dot also the county landscape, though few in number now, in and out of town. The stones were mostly taken from local quarries which line the bluffs of the Mississippi River and inland. The stone was of exceptional

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

quality, color, and durability -- with many stone masons living in the region to handle the work. These stones were also used widely around the county in the foundations of farm buildings, warehouses, and basements for civic and domestic buildings.)

The historical Peter Dierks, Sr., was an important pioneer in the history of Clinton and the township land he owned just west of the growing town during and after the Civil War. He soon became, with his son, Peter Dierks, Jr., a farmer, who was one of the leading agriculturists and stock men of Deep Creek Township. As a typical German immigrant, he and his family were industrious and believed in doing everything well that was worth doing at all. As one turn-of-the-century biography stated: "He succeeded...."

Early history is sketchy on the original Dierks pioneer family, but it is believed they immigrated to American in 1848 with a few other relatives. This was described as a long trip (on the usual sailing vessel), but finally landed safely in New York City, then came direct to Lyons, Iowa, where Peter met a brother, who had come earlier, John Dierks. He at first rented a farm, until he saved enough to buy the present location (which was then raw land). It totaled 800 acres. Peter engaged in general farming and then livestock raising, after clearing more land. And he was proud of his success, of his adopted land, and became most charitable in his free time. He died in 1897.

The home described is known historically as the Dierks-Creveling House. It was built by Peter Dierks, Sr., in 1865. His family owned it until 1931 when the son, Peter Dierks, Jr. (1865-1940) lost it to Preston Creveling and his family. The Creveling family lived there for nearly 60 years until they sold it in 1990 to Leif and Barbara Solheim, who lived there for five plus years. I, Arlene Rose Considine, bought it in March, 1996.

Over the many years, Clinton County neighbors watched in sadness and dismay as the house and the surrounding buildings began to show needed repairs. This "most impressive house and farm" seemingly began to beg for attention. They watched as the house began to lose first one porch, then another, falling to the ground before being removed. They watched the wood windows rot, the cornice returns lose boards, the gables and frame parts lose paint for far too long. They watched the mortar fall from between some of the stones, plus all else that happens when a house ages without repair. In spite of all, the large stone blocks stayed steadfastly in place, allowing the house to look nearly unbeatable by the whims of weather. I, too, had watched the home age for nearly 50 years and wished someone would rescue it. The Joseph J. Rose Family of which I am the oldest daughter, lived four miles from the stone house; as I rode the school bus past the home every day, the house always seemingly spoke to me, beckoning me to stop in. Years later, I did just that. I was then about 30. I was given a tour -- and I immediately liked everything, but being younger and inexperienced, I

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

knew little about restoration and thought the house unfortunately would continue to lose its dignity board by board, and thought it generally unfixable.

Now at 54 and being a seasoned antique collector of early country furniture (1820-1860s) and having done preservation and restorations on furniture as well as on several homes over the years, when the house spoke to me again, I answered: I was driving past on a cold, snowy day last February of 1996. After driving around the wide corner on which the house is perched, I suddenly saw the house in a totally new light. The 18 buildings had fallen close enough to the ground, allowing the house to stand even taller. I finally saw its true beauty uncluttered by five acres of decaying farm buildings. Suddenly, a flash of light hit my forehead, saying: "Arlene, this is your house!" I was dazed. The rest of the day and the whole night, I thought about that one moment, that intense light still unsettling me. The next day, I felt I had to follow through on what seemed "divine inspiration". I knew the house was occupied. I knocked on the old screen door, and introduced myself, asking of the occupants rented, owned, or if they would someday be moving? Barb Solheim graciously welcomed me, telling me her husband had just learned that he was to be transferred within one month! Within two weeks I owned the house!

I felt that I was now skilled, educated, and energetic enough in restoration to take on a huge job that lay within and outside the house. Little did I know about so many facets of work which I had not met before. Nonetheless, I was so anxious to begin a house so replete with secrets and delights of the past which awaited to be rediscovered.

Peter Dierks, the builder of the house and owner of the then-vast property, was an immigrant from Germany, who was looking for new land on which to prosper. He soon became lord and master of all the acres which anyone could see in any direction from the house which stood so proudly on the Ridge Road (now Highway 136). When he began building in 1865 (or maybe finished the house in 1865?), Iowa was very young, having citizens in nearby Lyons (and Clinton) from the early 1840s onward. Pete had a frame room and an attached summer kitchen behind the stone house being built where he lived before and during construction. (The framed room is still there, the summer kitchen could not be restored.) Pete, also called Pete Uncle, as a hard-working German, tamed the raw land, building in true pioneer fashion just as Elijah Buell did and was doing in nearby Lyons, now North Clinton, which was founded by the latter pioneer about 1835.

Mr. Dierks prospered, selling acres of rich farm land off his hundreds of acres to other settlers. After he retired, his son, Peter, Jr., was just as ambitious and good-natured. The Dierks descendants accordingly enjoyed a prosperous life style in the distinguished stone house. Dances were held in the large upstairs rooms and also in the wood-floored attic. A hired girl slept in a small room off the pantry and helped with the burdens of caring for the

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

house and Peter's ten children: John, Pete, Herman, Jerry, Dora, Erna, Bertha, Clara Emma, and Mrs. Henry Lampe. After these children grew, Peter, Jr., hired two men to continue the farm work. All went well on this feeder-cattle live-stock farm until 1929 came: the Great Depression hit Peter forcefully when the bottom went out of cattle prices. One story relates that one Sunday evening in 1931, Pete, who liked to play poker, lost the house, the land, the smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, his prized scale to weigh animals on, the root cellar, the many barns, sheds, hen houses, and the wood windmill that towered over the house to Preston Creveling.

Another story states that Pete was in deep financial trouble. Before the loss, the neighbors tell of the early years of the Depression of how two of his daughter's butchered chickens in the house for preparation of Sunday dinners held out on the big lawn beneath the trees. City folks would come out from Lyons for a meal, paying \$1.98. With the returns, the women helped to pay the bills. In 1931, the Lyons Bank where Pete banked...failed. Preston Creveling, another wealthy farmer, had money in that bank, also. In a deal, he struggled successfully to keep from losing his money by being paid off with the Dierks farm, the bank ceding the 240-plus acres to the new owner.

The old stone house from 1931 onward began to lose its "stateliness", worsening each year for the next 60 years. Now, 133 years after its birth and as it begins its rebirth, my brothers, David and Matthew Rose, myself, my husband Bob, and Tim Volguardsen are acting as careful stewards to preserve all that weather and time did not take. Tim is a skillful woodworker and master craftsman, doing all the wood repair in a truly faithful manner. My husband, even though he doesn't share my enthusiasm for restoration and antiques, is helping with the technical issues of plumbing, electrical, trenching, and contouring the land.

The Rose Family since 1870 had for five generations plowed and seeded many acres along the Ridge Road, formerly the military road to Maquoketa. They farmed 160 acres on the family farm nearby and now farm about 1600 acres bordering the Ridge Road where the stone house sits. I am hoping to keep the stone house in the Rose Family's name for generations to come. I am also hoping future school children can someday go through it, and then later give it to the County as a superb example of an early stone home. I also hope to show the future generations an example of limestone workmanship -- thus illustrating a view of Iowa's early history.

For a final note, the house will be renamed the Dierks-Creveling-Rose House.

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Dierks-Creveling House -- Clinton County, Iowa

Bibliography:

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Heckert, Connie K., LYONS: ONE HUNDRED FIFTY YEARS NORTH OF THE BIG TREE, (Bawden Printing, Inc.: Eldridge, Iowa), 1985.

Wolfe, P. B., HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY, (B. F. Bowen and Co.,: Indianapolis, Indiana), 1911.

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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

Verbal Boundary Description:

A parcel of land located in Section 21 Township 82 North, Range 6 East of the 5th P.M. Clinton County, Iowa, more particularly described as: All that part of the South 1/2 of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter lying West of the Public Road running Northerly and Southerly through said Quarter.

Boundary Justification:

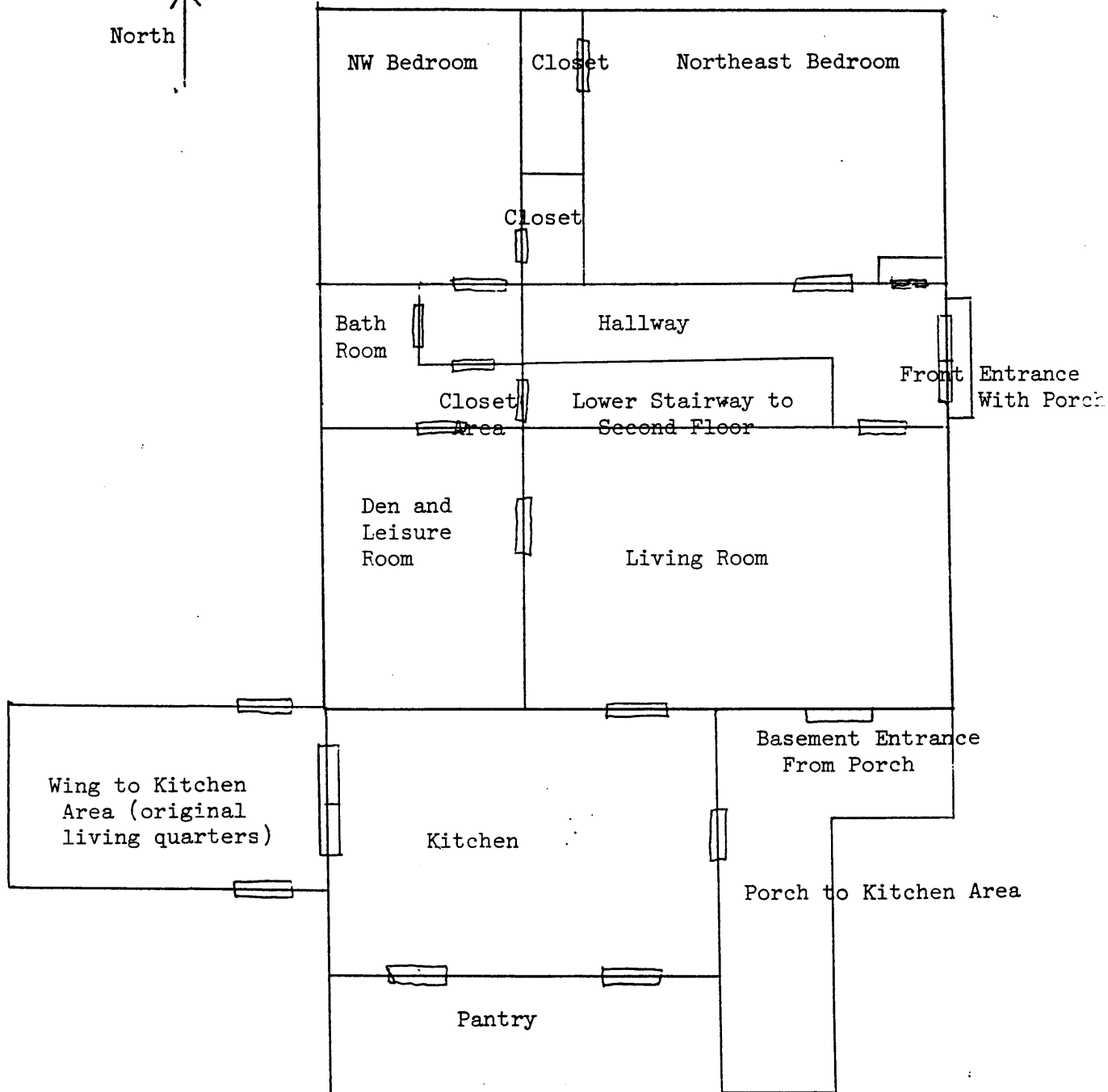
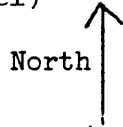
The subject property includes the house and outlying buildings. The boundary includes only the farmhouse and three surviving outbuildings because all other remnants at the farmstead no longer maintain historic integrity.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Floor Page 12
Plan

Dierks-Creveling House -- Clinton County, Iowa
(Lower Level)



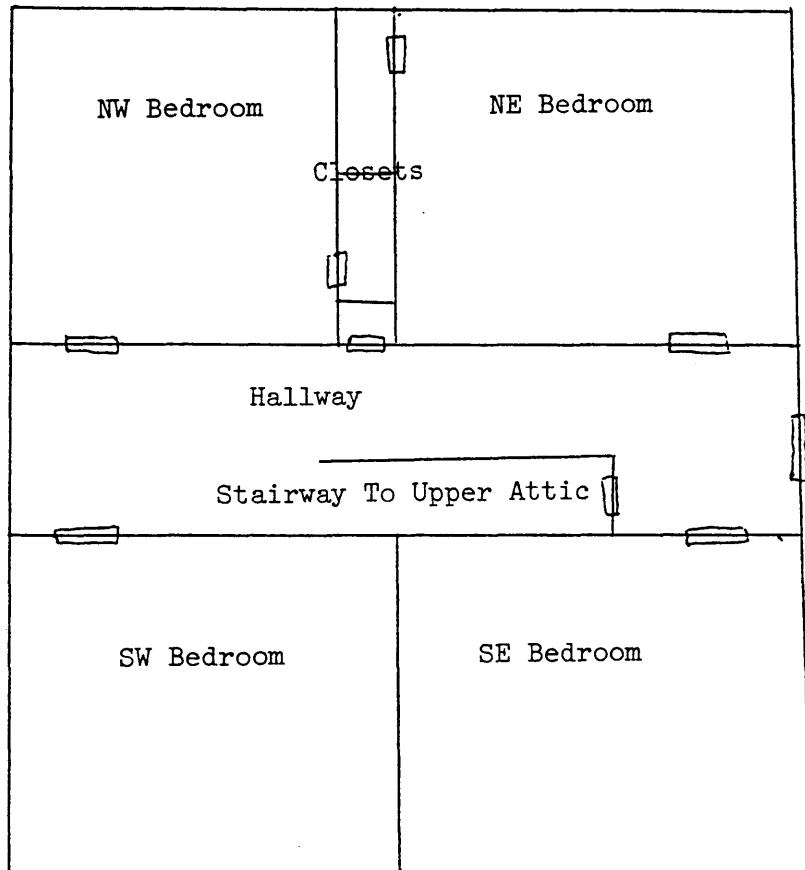
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Floor Page 13
 Plan

Dierks-Creveling House -- Clinton County, Iowa
(Upper Level)

North



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Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

Photographs: black and white

Photographer: Mary Ellen Eckelberg

Address: 2430 North 2nd St., Clinton, Iowa 52732

Location of Negatives: Above Address

Dates: April 2, 1997

Description:

1. Side shot of Dierks House, showing the tall wooden windmill, with full porches, taken circa 1900. Original camera pointing towards west.
2. Present-day showing of the Dierks House, camera pointing west -- with full view of the ridges inbetween the stone work -- this is the recent tuck-pointing begun.
3. Close-up view of the main portion of the house, camera pointing west. The two main entrance doors are original, as the overhead door.
4. Close-up of the main front door and overhead porch door, camera facing west. The iron railing in front of the lower porch doors will be used elsewhere, but there now as an example of iron fence work intended to decorate the property.
5. Close-up of the tuck-pointing in the house, camera facing west.
6. Southeast view of the house. One of the porch posts is yet to be replaced, being next to the basement door. Camera facing northwest.
7. Close-up shot of the Queen Anne's addition (kitchen), fully restored except for one more porch post. Camera facing northwest.
8. North side of the house, camera facing south.
9. Close-up of the north side of the house, showing hole in the roof overhang where the old chimney originally was. This was recently taken down because of faulty construction. There will be a replacement.
10. Close-up of the Queen Anne's addition porch door. The door is original. Camera facing west.
11. South side of the house, with repair and construction equipment still on the ground. All the painting work is done in this area. Camera facing north.
12. Southwest side of the house, with some scaffolding still in place on the main portion of the house. Camera facing northeast.

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Section number Add'l Page 15

Peter Dierks House -- Clinton County, Iowa

13. West side of the house -- showing scaffolding in place for further tuck-pointing. Camera facing east.
14. One remnant left from a by-gone era: the old outhouse. An original and now repaired and repainted. Camera facing west.
16. In the pantry area, one quarters also for the maid -- now renovated, with new walls and where the modern appliances will be placed. The flooring is original, now sanded and in the process of being varnished. Camera facing east.
17. The oldest part of the house -- in the original room where Peter Dierks lived while the stone house was being built. A junk room now, but being restored. Camera facing west.
18. In the living room, with lights overhead from the 1930s. The screen door leaning against the wall is original, as well as one of the shutters. Camera facing east.
19. Shooting down the steps to the front doors of the main house. The doors are original. Camera facing east.
20. In what is intended to be the office area, shooting out to the west through one of the windows which has three old lamps in it. The outhouse is visible through the window but the lighting was too much and glared it out.
21. Upstairs, second story, shooting down at more repair work, where the floor boards behind the second story door were taken up, so additional tuck-pointing could be done between the beams. Camera facing east.
22. Up in the attic, between the outer beams, insulation has been laid -- a major operation. All woodwork is original. Camera facing southeast.
23. Looking south through the central part of the attic (or third floor), one of the workmen posing by a now-removed south chimney. Some floor boards are removed yet which shows the insulation beneath. Just of the west, the left of the picture, a forced-air furnace has been installed which heats the second floor. Camera facing south.