

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Chatillon-DeMenil House
AND/OR COMMON
DeMenil House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
3352 DeMenil Place
CITY, TOWN
St. Louis
STATE
Missouri
VICINITY OF
#3 - Hon. Richard A. Gephardt
CODE
29
COUNTY
St. Louis City
CODE
510
NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Chatillon-DeMenil House Foundation
STREET & NUMBER
3352 DeMenil Place
CITY, TOWN
St. Louis
STATE
Missouri 63118
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
St. Louis City Hall
STREET & NUMBER
12th & Market Streets
CITY, TOWN
St. Louis
STATE
Missouri

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
1. Soulard Neighborhood Historic District
DATE
December, 1975
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
St. Louis City Hall
CITY, TOWN
St. Louis
STATE
Missouri
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6

PAGE 7

2. Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture
1928 state
Published: St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club
3. Historic American Buildings Survey
1941 federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.
4. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue
1963 state
State Historical Society of Missouri
Corner, Hill & Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201
5. The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries
1964 local
Published: St. Louis: American Institute of Architects,
St. Louis Chapter
6. Old St. Louis Homes: 1790-1865
1965 local
Published: St. Louis: The Folkstone Press
7. A St. Louis Heritage: Six Historic Homes
1967 local
Published: St. Louis: Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
8. Historic Houses of America: An American Heritage Guide
1971 federal
Published: New York: American Heritage Publishing Company, Inc.
9. History Trail
1973 local
Published: St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
10. Historic Sites Inventory for the St. Louis Metropolitan Area
1976 local
East-West Gateway Coordinating Council
112 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

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-
11. Missouri State Historical Survey
1977 state
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
12. Revised edition, Soulard and St. Agatha's Neighborhood Architectural Survey local
Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
611 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Chatillon-DeMenil House is located on a lot bounded by Thirteenth Street (now called DeMenil Place) on the west, Cherokee Street on the south, a ramp leading onto Interstate 55 on the east, and the lot line of the house on the north. The address of the house is listed as 3325 DeMenil place which, serving as the main entrance today, was originally designed as the rear entrance.

Built in an "L" shape, the house is made up of two sections: the main part of the house (the foot of the "L") facing eastward and a wing, at a right angle, extending to the west. The overall dimensions are 48' across the east facade, 72' along the south wall, 22' across the wing's west end, 37' down the north wall of the wing, 24' across the west porch, and 34' down the north wall of the main house. (see Figure #1).

Built of brick, in the Greek Revival style, the DeMenil House is free-standing with three stories and a basement in the main section of the house; the wing consists of only two stories. The brick, laid in common bond, was once painted white. With the exception of the east and west facades, the paint is wearing off, exposing the natural red color. The foundation is limestone as are the lintels and window sills. The window frames and shutters have been painted a light grass green. The doors leading onto the porches from the house are a dull gray; the two side doors, on either side of the wing, are white with green shutters. The porches have been painted white with black wrought iron balustrades. The wrought iron window bars, found on the first floor and the basement windows, are also black. The pitched roof is covered with tin.

So monumental is the eastern facade that from its hill overlooking the Mississippi River, the DeMenil House long stood as a landmark to the river pilots as they rounded Chatillon's Point. Rising the full height of the building is a two-story porch with fluted Ionic columns supporting a pediment. The strength of the porch is carried out through the wall behind it. Doric pilasters divide the wall into sections which correspond to the porch; the central section, comprising half of the wall's total expanse, equals the width of the porch. The double doors on each level are carved in curvilinear and circular panels with twin-paned transoms above. (See Figure #2)

The Ionic order is also employed in the design of the gallery-type porch on the western facade, but slimmer columns and the use of a balustrade rather than a pediment give a more informal effect. (see Figure #3)

The wing begins at the inner corner of the porch and runs to the western boundary of the lot. The cornice, following the slope of the roof, is a continuation of the entablature of the porch. Continuing around the wing until the roof begins its upward slope on the south side, this cornice, along with the balustrade resting on the western cornice of the wing, provide a visual tie with the main part of the house. (See Figure #3 again) The southern wall forms the long side of the house, extending its full length and incorporating the wing on the north side. (See Figure #4)

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The interior floor plan follows the overall "L" shape of the house. The main part of the house, facing eastward, is made up of three floors and a basement. Each floor (including the basement) has a central hall with a simple staircase. The wing's two floors contain halls with staircases. These hallways are continuous with the central halls of the second and first floors. All rooms open off these hallways. (See Figure #5 and #6.)

In 1966, the American Institute of Interior Designers restored and decorated the rooms. It was their thought that the house should be done as a mid-nineteenth century showcase rather than a replica of the interior as the DeMenils had had it. The marble mantelpieces,² ceiling medallions,³ and the downstairs chandelier are original.⁴ The furniture and accessories, some of which came from the DeMenil family, are authentic pieces dating from 1830 to 1870. Wallpaper, rugs, and draperies are all reproductions of the same period.

The parquet floor of the first floor hall dates from 1890⁵ and owes its excellent condition to having been covered for many years by linoleum. Off the hall, running from east to west along the north side of the house, is a double parlour which can be converted into a ballroom. Of special note are two oil portraits by George Caleb Bingham. Painted in 1837, they are of Priestly Haggin McBride and his wife, Mary Snell. There is a small portrait of Mme. Marie Therese Chouteau, the great-grandmother of Mme. DeMenil. An original DeMenil piece, is the square rosewood piano made by the Louis Merkel Company of St. Louis.⁶ Also of interest are: two pairs of Belter-type rosewood chairs; three small black chairs and table of papier-mache; a sofa with Belter-type rosewood frame (c. 1855--possibly by New York cabinet maker, Alexander Roux)⁷; and a pair of Dresden candelabra. French needlepoint is inset in the broadloom carpet.

Across the hall, facing south-east, is the drawing room. Considered to be especially fine is the handmade French salon suite with rosewood frames. The hand-tied Savonnerie rug was made in Spain. The library is connected with the drawing room by a wide doorway; it may also be entered through a doorway in the hall which is in the wing. The woodwork of the library, as in the rest of the wing, was painted and "grained" to look like oak.⁸ The window shades in the reading alcove next to the fireplace are handpainted. An architect's desk, upon which is an antique reading wheel for newspaper clippings, may be found in this alcove. By the other window is a "Sleepy Hollow" chair, so called because it is like one Washington Irving had.⁹

The dining room is another room located in the wing. Dating from about 1830 is a Sheraton style dining table. The Haviland china was Mme. DeMenil's and the French tulip-pattern crystal came from the Chouteaus.

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On the second floor there are only three bedrooms available for viewing, and they are in the main house. Mme. DeMenil's room is over the eastern half of the ballroom. Mme. DeMenil (née Sophie Chouteau) brought the half-canopy, hand-carved bed, the dresser and the dressing table with her when she married Nicholas DeMenil. Also on that side of the house, opening out on the rear porch, is the Guest Bedroom (or the Child's Room). The bed, with a quilt roll, and dresser (with secret drawers) are rosewood. The step-stool (c. 1850) has been upholstered in needlepoint copied from a contemporary piece. The bedroom on the south-east corner (over the drawing room) was Alexander DeMenil's. The "fainting couch" belonged to the family. The four-poster bed was carved in Virginia with pineapples, acanthus, and tobacco leaves. The rug, hand-loomed by a blind St. Louisan, is a reproduction of a mid-nineteenth century coverlet.

The rooms on the second floor of the wing have been converted into an apartment for the house's caretaker. The attic rooms are used for storage.

As previously mentioned, a carriage house and a gazebo are also on the property. The southern half of the carriage house is original and was restored as a restaurant in 1967. It was so successful that an addition was made to the north in 1970, following the same design as the original building. The gazebo was designed and constructed in 1965 out of lamp posts from the gaslight era and other iron work. (See Figure #7). Recently, the base was covered with a bright fern green indoor-outdoor carpet which destroys the harmony of the garden and the ability of the gazebo to fit into its surroundings.

Additions to the house will be discussed in the next section, Significance.

FOOTNOTES

1. Gerhardt Kramer, "The Chatillon-DeMenil House," The Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, January, 1966, p. 1.
2. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, A St. Louis Heritage: Six Historic Homes (St. Louis: Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 1967), pp. 7 and 8.
3. The Chatillon-DeMenil House Foundation, The Chatillon-DeMenil House (St. Louis: The Chatillon-DeMenil House Foundation, 1977), p. 3.
4. Elinor Martineau Coyle, Old St. Louis Homes 1790-1865 (St. Louis: The Folkstone Press, 1964), p. 130.
5. Information given during a tour of the Chatillon-DeMenil House, March, 1977.

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6. The Chatillon-DeMenil House Foundation, p. 3.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1849 and 1863

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

1863, Henry Pitcher

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chatillon-DeMenil House is significant because it stands as a landmark to mid-nineteenth century St. Louis. Its distinction is threefold: architectural, historical, and social. The two men who built it, and how they built it, illustrate a certain sought-after status of contemporary St. Louis life. The history of the house and the histories of the families give the house a unique distinction. The men, Henri Chatillon and Nicholas DeMenil, and their wives, Odile and Delor Lux and Emilie Sophie Chouteau, were part of St. Louis history. All of French heritage, they represent the development of St. Louis and the Mississippi River valley from its roughest beginnings to its elegant aspirations.

Even without any knowledge of Chatillon or DeMenil, the house would be of importance in its own right. Although many other houses were built throughout the city in the grand antebellum manner, the DeMenil House is the only remaining Greek Revival house of such monumental proportions in the City of St. Louis. With the expansion of the city, the early to mid-nineteenth century residential areas became the sites of factories and commercial establishments; in this century, highway clearance and high rise housing projects removed other distinguished examples. The house also stands as a reminder of St. Louis' Southern heritage. In the eighteenth century, the first settlers came to St. Louis from New Orleans. Later, many came from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The type of house often associated with Southern plantations became part of St. Louis' background. As it stands today, and since it stands today, some see the DeMenil House as being the finest example of Greek Revival architecture in the Midwest.

Henri Chatillon is equated in the minds of many Americans with the image of the gentleman pioneer, a hero combining the manners of a man well-born with the enterprise and courage of a true explorer. Chatillon achieved this notoriety in The Oregon Trail, the famous book by Francis Parkman describing his personal experience during a trip through western America.

When we were at St. Louis, several gentlemen of the Fur Company had kindly offered to procure for us a hunter and guide suited for our purposes, and coming one afternoon to the office, we found there a tall and exceedingly well-dressed man, with a face so open and frank that it attracted our notice at once...His age was about thirty, he was six feet high, and very powerfully and gracefully moulded. The prairies had been his school; he could neither read nor write, but he had a natural refinement and delicacy of mind, such as is rare even in women. Henry had not the restless energy of an Anglo-American. He was content to take things as he found

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them; and his chief fault arose from an excess of easy generosity not conducive to thriving in the world. Yet it was commonly remarked of him, that whatever he might choose to do with what belonged to himself the property of others was always safe in his hands. His bravery was as much celebrated in the mountains as his skill in hunting; but it is characteristic of him that in a country where the rifle is the chief arbiter between man and man, he was very seldom involved in quarrels. He was proof of what unaided nature will sometimes do. I have never, in the city or in the wilderness met a better man than my true-hearted friend, Henry Chatillon. (Francis Parkman, The Oregon Trail.)

Chatillon lived in Carondelet, a French town five miles south of St. Louis. Married first to an Indian woman who died in the mid-1840's, he married Odile Delor Lux in 1848. Mme. Lux was the granddaughter of Clement Delor de Treget, a French military officer who founded Carondelet in 1771 at which time it was officially separated from the St. Louis commons.² There was contact between the two towns; the trappers and mountain men of Carondelet³ did most of their business with the Laclede-Chouteau operation in St. Louis.³ Chatillon was one of these men from Carondelet, and it was his St. Louis contacts who provided him with his introduction to Parkman.

Before Mme. Lux married Chatillon, she had purchased from the city of St. Louis five acres running between the present Seventh and Thirteenth Streets.⁴ (Her reason for purchasing outside of Carondelet is not known.) By 1849, there was a house on the property. Some date the house Chatillon built as 1842;⁵ if so, it could not have been constructed on the land bought by Mme. Lux. One source mentions that he had a house in Carondelet which is now part of the DeMenil House.⁶ If this were the case, it could have been built in 1842 and moved to its present location in 1849. The house was a simple, two-storied brick structure with four rooms. According to one source, it had a one-slope roof which was a very common feature of early domestic architecture throughout the St. Louis area.⁷ However, in looking at an overlapping elevation, the house does not display this feature. (See Figure #8).

For some reason, the Chatillon's sold three acres of land in 1850.⁸ And in 1855, they sold the remaining land, including the house, to Nicholas DeMenil and Eugene Miltenberger.⁹

Nicholas DeMenil was a French physician of noble descent. His grandfather, Nicholas, Baron DeMenil¹⁰ renounced his 1,100-year-old title at the time of the French Revolution.¹⁰ Dr. DeMenil came to St. Louis during an American

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tour and never left again, as he met and married Emilie Sophie Chouteau. Mlle. Chouteau was the granddaughter of Auguste Chouteau. Chouteau was the clerk of the fur merchant, Pierre de Laclède Liguist. The two of them, with a crew, came up the river from New Orleans to establish a post for Laclède's fur trading company--Maxent, Laclède and Company.

In 1763, Laclède found the site upon which he would establish the post, and in 1764, St. Louis was begun. Although a teenager at the time, Chouteau was given extensive responsibilities and remained close to Laclède. Madame Marie Therese Chouteau, his mother, left her husband in New Orleans. Upon coming to St. Louis, she reportedly formed an "irregular union" with Laclède.¹¹ (August's brother, Pierre, also came to St. Louis.) The family became one of the powerful early St. Louis families, and Chouteau Boulevard is an old and major thoroughfare.

Although there is no road named for them, the DeMenil's became a prominent St. Louis family. For with their respective, somewhat exalted, backgrounds, Dr. and Mme. DeMenil represented the American version of aristocracy. Not to rest on his (or her) name, Dr. DeMenil built a very prosperous practice and established the first successful chain of retail drug stores in the city; and with the purchase of the Chatillon land, he began his investment in real estate and subsequent development.

When DeMenil bought the house, he and his wife were living in town on Seventh Street and they used the farmhouse as a summer retreat. In 1861, DeMenil bought the rest of the property from Miltenberger.¹² Henry Pitcher was commissioned to remodel the house. Pitcher (born 1814) came to America from England with his family when he was four years old. After traveling over most of the East Coast, he settled in St. Louis in 1838. From being a carpenter, he worked into being an architect and contractor.¹³

Using the old house as a core, twelve feet were added to the western side bringing the wall directly to the street. The eastern addition contained three stories, a basement, and the two double porches. The carriage house may also have been built at the same time.¹⁴

Work was completed in 1863, at which time the DeMenil family moved into the house. The Civil War had apparently made life in St. Louis uncomfortable as they were Southern sympathizers and Federal troops were stationed in the city. The window bars were supposedly installed as protection against the soldiers or the vagabonds of war.

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The date of 1863 has been the source of controversy as it seems too late for the Greek Revival style. However, there are two equally valid explanations which defend the date. John Albury Bryan states that "architectural styles overlap in dates and no definite year can be said to mark the beginning of a certain style--as late as 1869, Greek Revival buildings were still being built in Philadelphia and San Francisco."¹⁵ The other possibility is that Henry Pitcher used Henri Chouteau's house, built in 1832 at Eleventh and Clark Streets in St. Louis, as a model for the facade of the DeMenil House.¹⁶ Henri Chouteau was Mme. DeMenil's first cousin.

As previously mentioned, DeMenil was interested in real estate, and in 1865 he became actively involved in its development. At that time he leased part of his land (around Seventh and Cave Streets) to two men who wanted to start a brewery. (The area around DeMenil's house and throughout South St. Louis is interlaced with small caves perfect for beer storage, and in the nineteenth century, many such independent enterprises were started.) Soon the men needed money and DeMenil loaned it to them. In 1865, unable to pay their debt, DeMenil seized the property and brewery workings.¹⁷

As well as continuing to work the brewery--called the Minnehaha Brewery--he built, in 1879, a row of ten three-story residences containing seventeen flats and three stores on Seventh Street between Cherokee and Cave Streets. However, he was not terribly foresighted in his planning and found that he had ruined what was once a lovely view to the river with the coal sheds and smoke stacks. At this time he moved the "front" entrance to the Thirteenth Street side. In order to make the approach more formal, he added the balustrades on the porch and wing.¹⁸

Dr. DeMenil died in 1882 and his only child, Alexander, inherited the entire estate. Like his father, Alexander was a doctor. He was also interested in literature and became a poet of local fame.¹⁹ (Among his poems is one defending his great-great-grandmother, Marie Therese Chouteau, for her relationship with Laclède.²⁰ The St. Louisans of the eighteenth century had thought nothing of the relationship as Mme. Chouteau was something of a local heroine. Victorian St. Louis, however, was easily scandalized by the affair.) When Alexander died in 1928, his only son, George, moved in with his family. But the area had deteriorated to such an extent that it was no longer a glamorous--or even, respectable--place to live, and they moved.

The house remained in the hands of custodians until 1940 when it was sold to Lee Hess, a pharmaceutical manufacturer, who converted the second floor into two apartments, one of which he and his wife occupied.

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An accidental discovery made by Hess gives an added dimension to the house's history. As previously mentioned, the property and area around it is interlaced with caves. One cave, the Cherokee Cave (which runs into the Minnehaha Cave), has its entrance near to the house. Hess had the idea of converting it into an entertainment center, an underground beer garden. While investigating the possibilities, he discovered some animal bones. He sent them to The Museum of Natural History. George Gaylor Simpson, Curator of Fossil Mammals and Birds, was quite excited by the discovery as they were of an extinct peccary, Platygonus compressus.²¹

Thus, in 1945, the house became a laboratory for prehistoric animals who had once thrived on the land upon which it was built. George Simpson and his assistant lived in the house and used its kitchen to clean the bones and the floor of the drawing room to dry and catalogue them. It was the first time Simpson had ever seen the bones of the peccary turn up in the heart of a large city. Although cities have been built on the graves of the creatures who lived and ruled before man, it is only rarely that this early history becomes part of the city again.

In all probability the house would have remained a somewhat rundown boarding house loosing its detail to neighborhood scavengers, but the Missouri Highway Commission changed all that in the 1950's. In planning the route for the Ozark Expressway, they chose the location of the DeMenil House.²² However, in 1961, an alternate route was chosen which took the highway over the entrance to the Cherokee Cave and the eastern most part of the DeMenil property. Hess wanted to sell the entire property to the Highway Commission, including the house. The Commission required only the front acreage, planning to tear down the house and sell the land to a developer. The Highway Commission accepted a bid of intent from the Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. for \$40,000 for the house and 40,000 square feet of property.²³ The Union Electric Company contributed the necessary \$40,000 and a drive for the funds needed to restore the building began. Restoration work commenced in the summer of 1964 and the property was dedicated in 1965. At this dedication the Landmarks Association turned the house and property over to the newly-formed corporation, "The Chatillon-DeMenil House Foundation" which still owns and runs the house.

Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA, was the restoration architect and the American Institute of Interior Designers did the interior work. Furniture is continually being collected and pieces are replaced as more appropriate ones are found. The main work was completed in 1966 but a few remaining details, such as the restoration of the balustrades on the back porch and wing, were not complete until 1976.

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The future of the house is guaranteed. The Chatillon-DeMenil House is one of St. Louis' favorite visiting places and visual landmarks. It speaks of a graceful age with its commanding portico and elegant garden. As part of the city's heritage, it is a reminder of a people and a time we only have in books and faded etchings.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The Chatillon-DeMenil House is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Exploration and Settlement".

FOOTNOTES

1. "Landmarks Group to Honor Chairman of DeMenil House," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 23 May 1972.
2. Carolyn Hewes Toft, ed., Carondelet: The Ethnic Heritage of an Urban Neighborhood (St. Louis: Social Science Institute, Washington University, November, 1975), p. 3.
3. Ibid.
4. Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis City Hall, Book U4, 77.
5. John Albury Bryan, "Historical Review-The DeMenil Mansion," St. Louis construction Record, 13 May 1955.
6. John Francis McDermott, ed., The French in the Mississippi Valley (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1965), p. 101.
7. Bryan.
8. Recorder of Deeds, Book Z5, 206.
9. Ibid., Book 167, 122.
10. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, A St. Louis Heritage: Six Historic Homes (St. Louis: Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 1967), p. 3.
11. George Gaylor Simpson, "Bones in the Brewery," Natural History, June, 1946, p. 254.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CHATILLON-DEMENIL HOUSE

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

12. Gerhardt Kramer, The Chatillon-DeMenil House (St. Louis: The Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, January 1966), pp. 2-3.
13. Ibid., p. 3.
14. Chuck DeRiemer, "A Gracious Landmark for Travelers," St. Louis Commerce, June, 1967.
15. Bryan.
16. Ernest Connally, as cited by: Mrs. James O'Leary, "Some Notes on the Chatillon-DeMenil House," Landmarks of St. Louis (St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., Vol. 3, No. 1, May 1963), p. 6.
17. Kramer, p. 3.
18. Ibid., p. 4.
19. Simpson, p. 254.
20. Ibid.
21. Simpson tells us that the Playgonus compressus has two modern species as cousins living in the Southwestern part of the United States. They are about 20 inches high at the shoulder. Their appearance is quite fierce as they run in packs and have long, very sharp, curved tusks. However, they are vegetarians and use their tusks to dig for roots. Their ancestors were twice as large but apparently led the same sort of life. They probably roamed the St. Louis countryside 20,000 years ago when the climate was much warmer than it is today. Through movements of the earth and floodings, the bones found their way into the caves.
22. Kramer, p. 7.
23. Ibid.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Bryan, John Albury. "Historical Review-The DeMenil House." St. Louis Construction Record, 13 May 1955.
2. Coyle, Elinor Martineau. Old St. Louis Homes: 1790-1865. St. Louis: The Folkstone Press, 1965.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .91 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 5	7 4 2 5 0 0	4 2 7 5 0 1 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The Chatillon-DeMenil House is located on City Block 1539, on a lot running 100 feet along Cherokee Street, 287 feet and 6 3/4 inches along DeMenil Place (formerly 13th Street), 165 feet along the lot to the north, and rough 256 feet to the east along the ramp to southbound I-55.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE 1. Katherine Neilson Kurtz, Research Associate
2. Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.	June 3, 1977
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
611 Olive Street, Suite 2187	314-421-6474
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
St. Louis	Missouri 63101

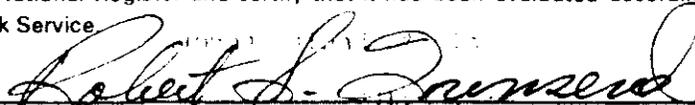
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE February 8, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

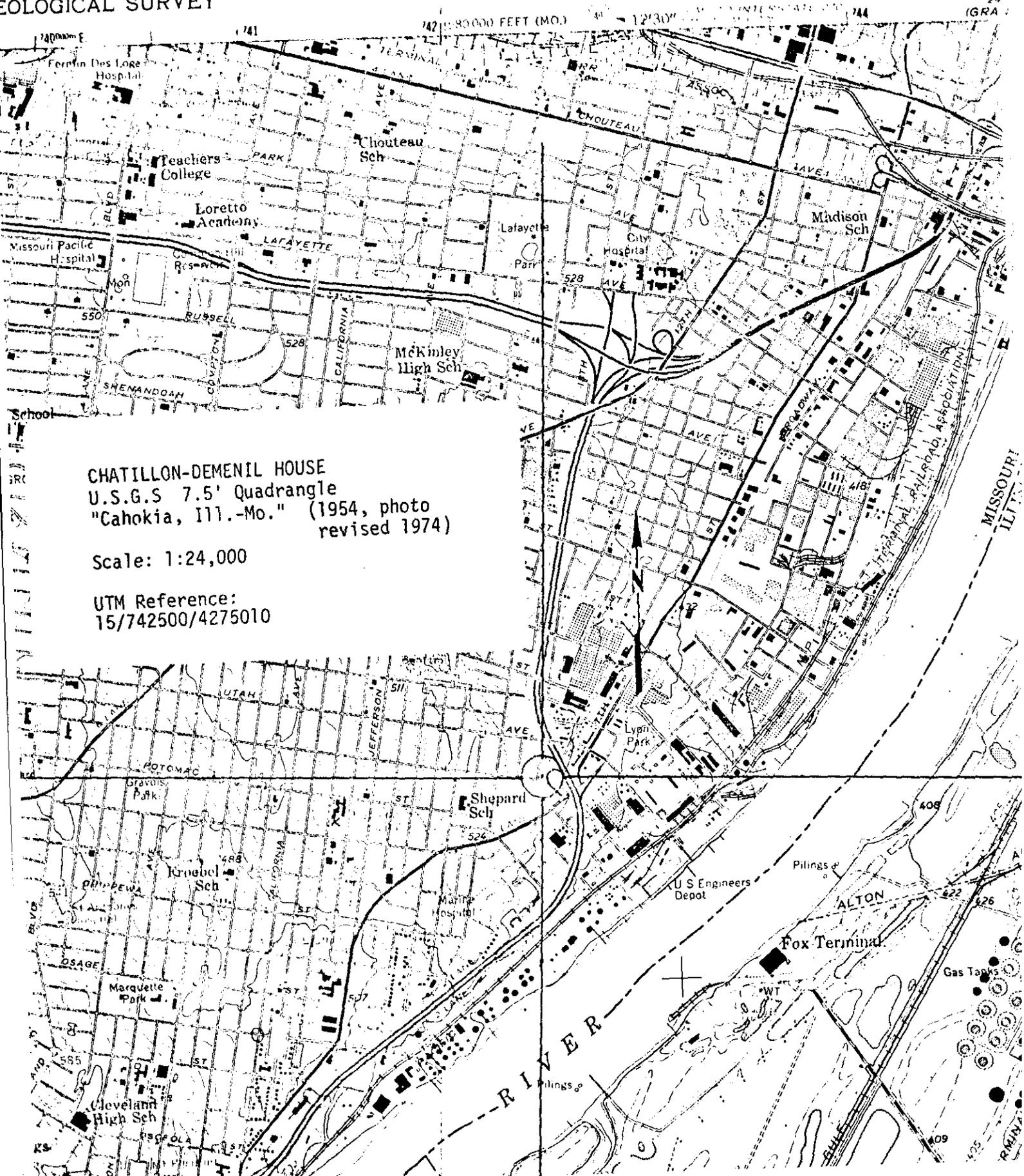
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF MISSOURI
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND WATER RESOURCES



CHATILLON-DEMENIL HOUSE
U.S.G.S 7.5' Quadrangle
"Cahokia, Ill.-Mo." (1954, photo
revised 1974)

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM Reference:
15/742500/4275010

DE MENIL PLACE

C E M P O K M H

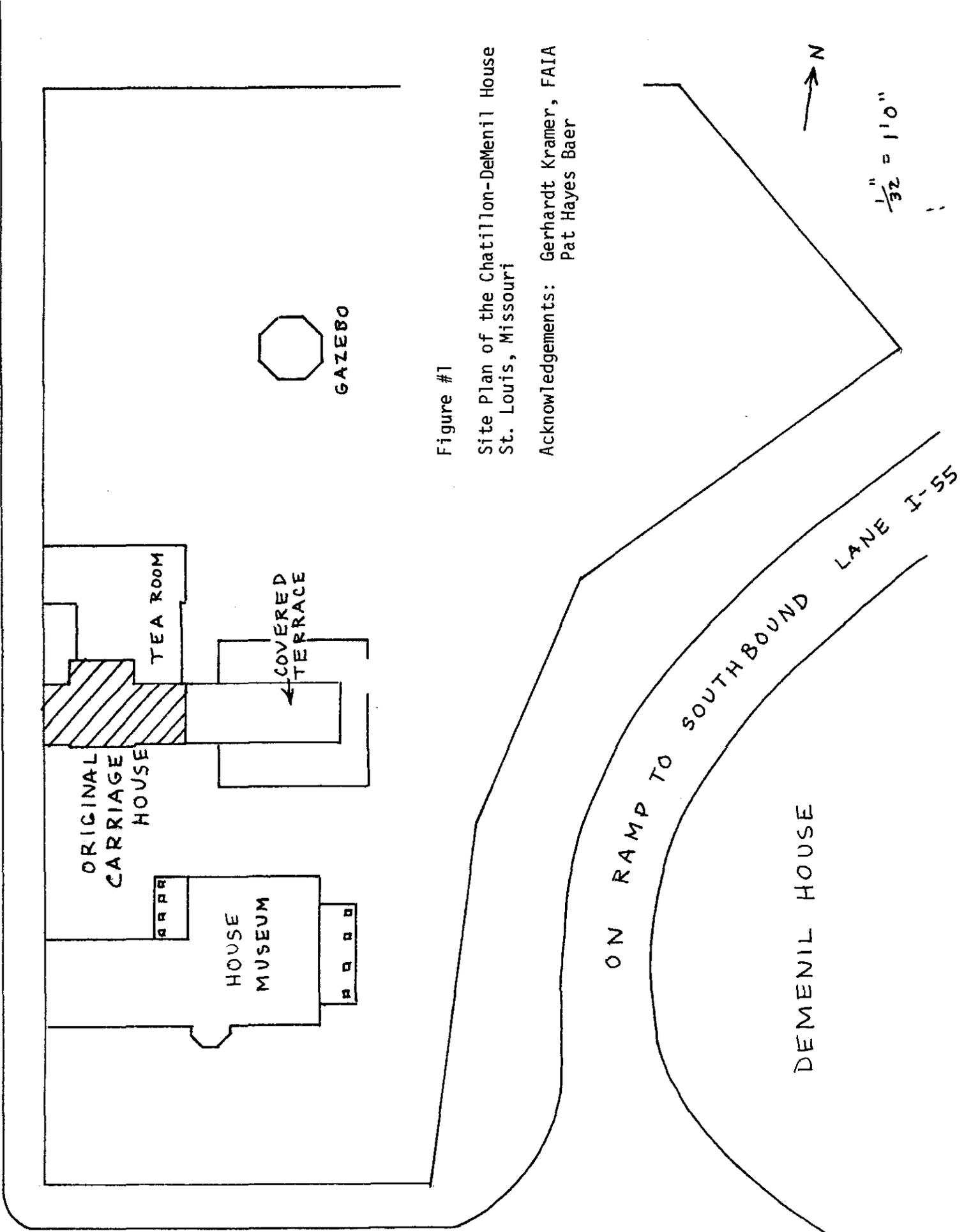


Figure #1

Site Plan of the Chatillon-DeMenil House
St. Louis, Missouri

Acknowledgements: Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA
Pat Hayes Baer

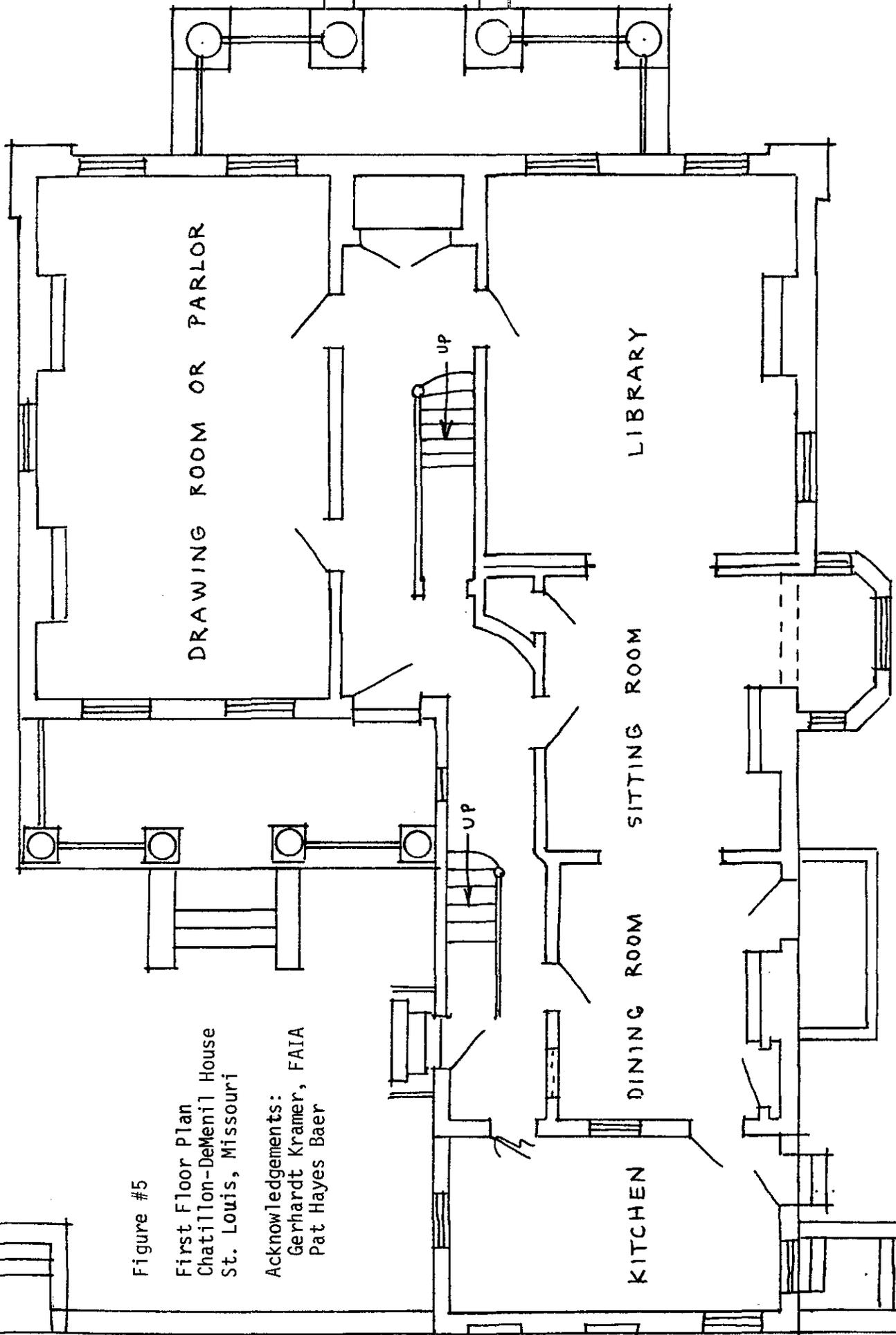


Figure #5
 First Floor Plan
 Chatillon-DeMenil House
 St. Louis, Missouri
 Acknowledgements:
 Gerhardt Kramer, FAIA
 Pat Hayes Baer

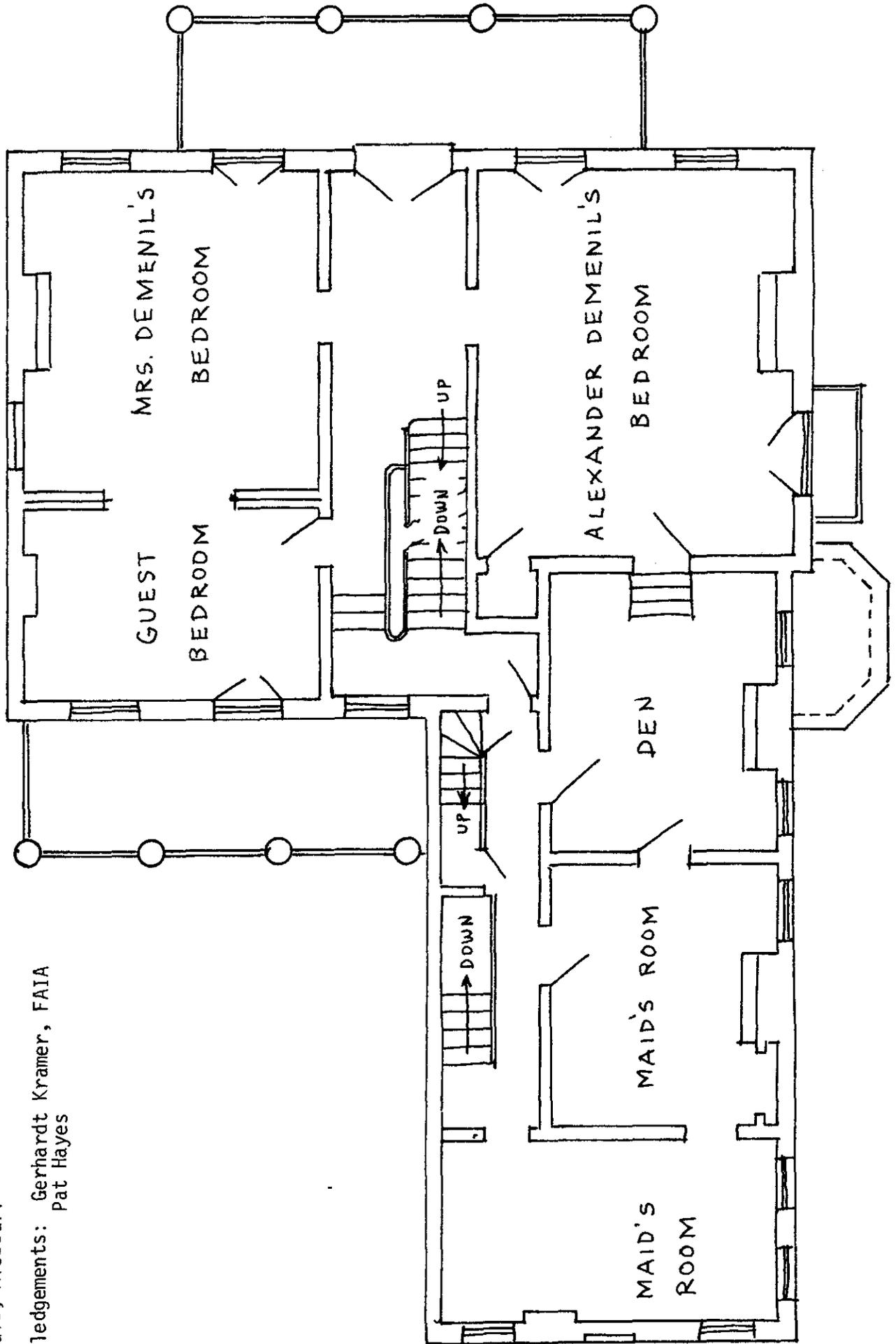
$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 DEMENIL HOUSE

Figure #6

Second Floor Plan, Chatillon-DeMenil House
St. Louis, Missouri

Acknowledgements: Gerhard Kramer, FAIA
Pat Hayes



1/8" = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
DEMENIL HOUSE

Photo

Missing

#1

#2 Chatillon-DeMenil House

St. Louis, Missouri

Photographer: James Jaeger

Date: May 1977

Negative: James Jaeger, 6238 Oakland
St. Louis, Missouri

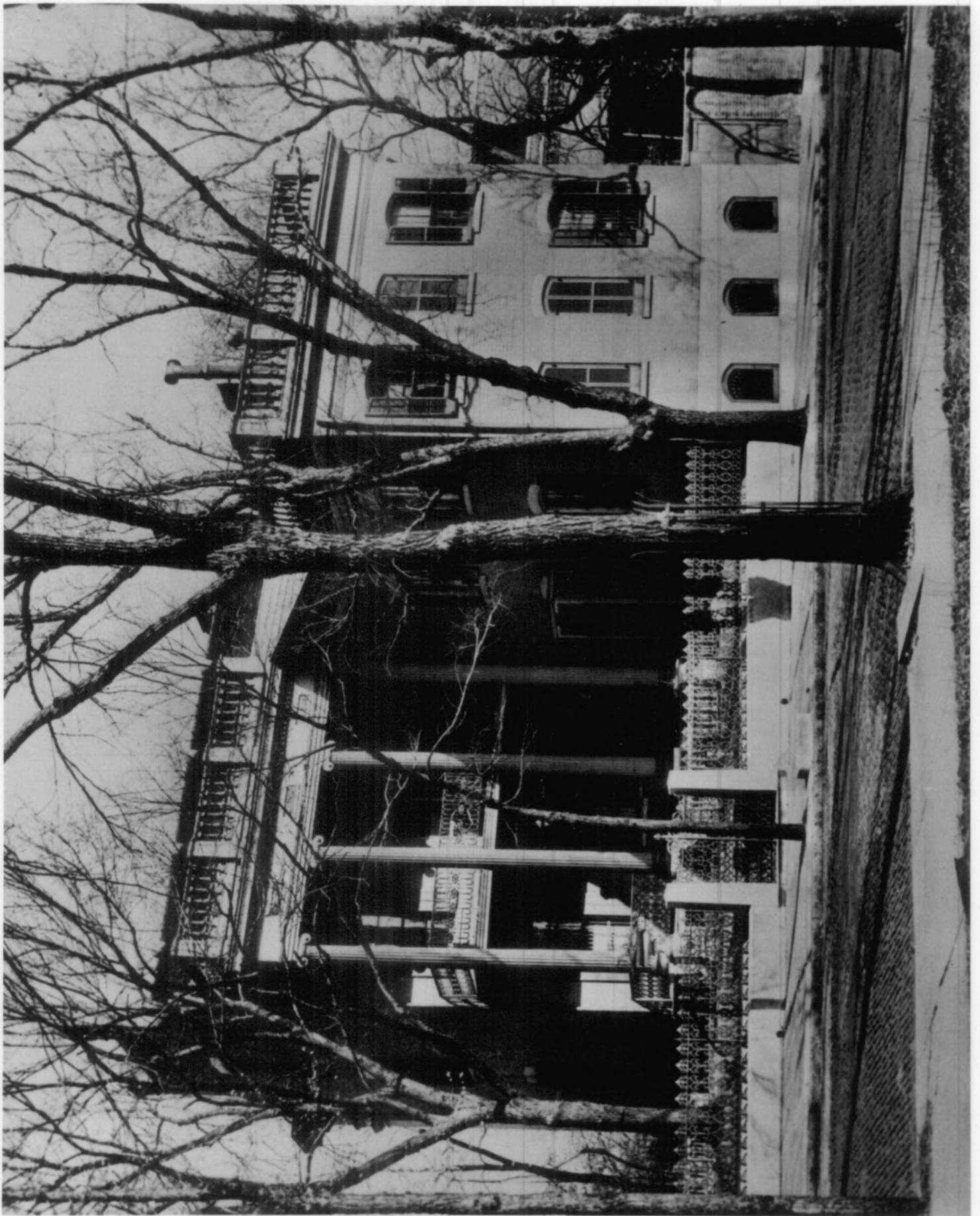
View of main (eastern) facade, looking
west and lightly north.



#3 Chatillon-DeMenil House
St. Louis, Missouri
Photographer: Unknown
Date: c. 1948
Negative: Landmarks Association of
St. Louis, Inc.

View of rear porch and western wing;
looking south/east.

955



#4 Chatillon-DeMenil House

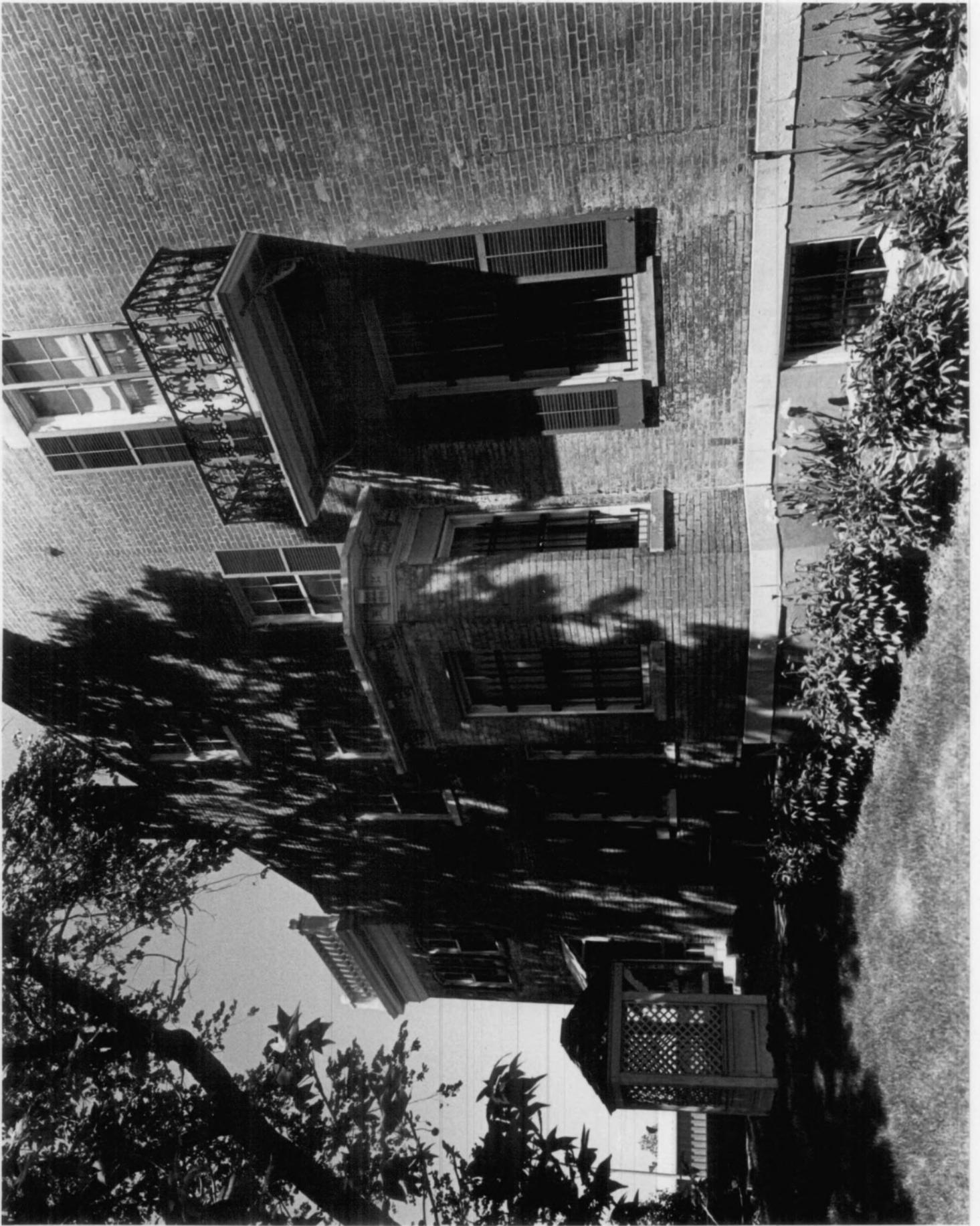
St. Louis, Missouri

Photographer: James Jaeger

Date: May 1977

Negative: James Jaeger, 6238 Oakland
St. Louis, Missouri

View of south wall; looking west.



Photo

Missing

* 5

Photo

Missing

6

#7 Chatillon-DeMenil House

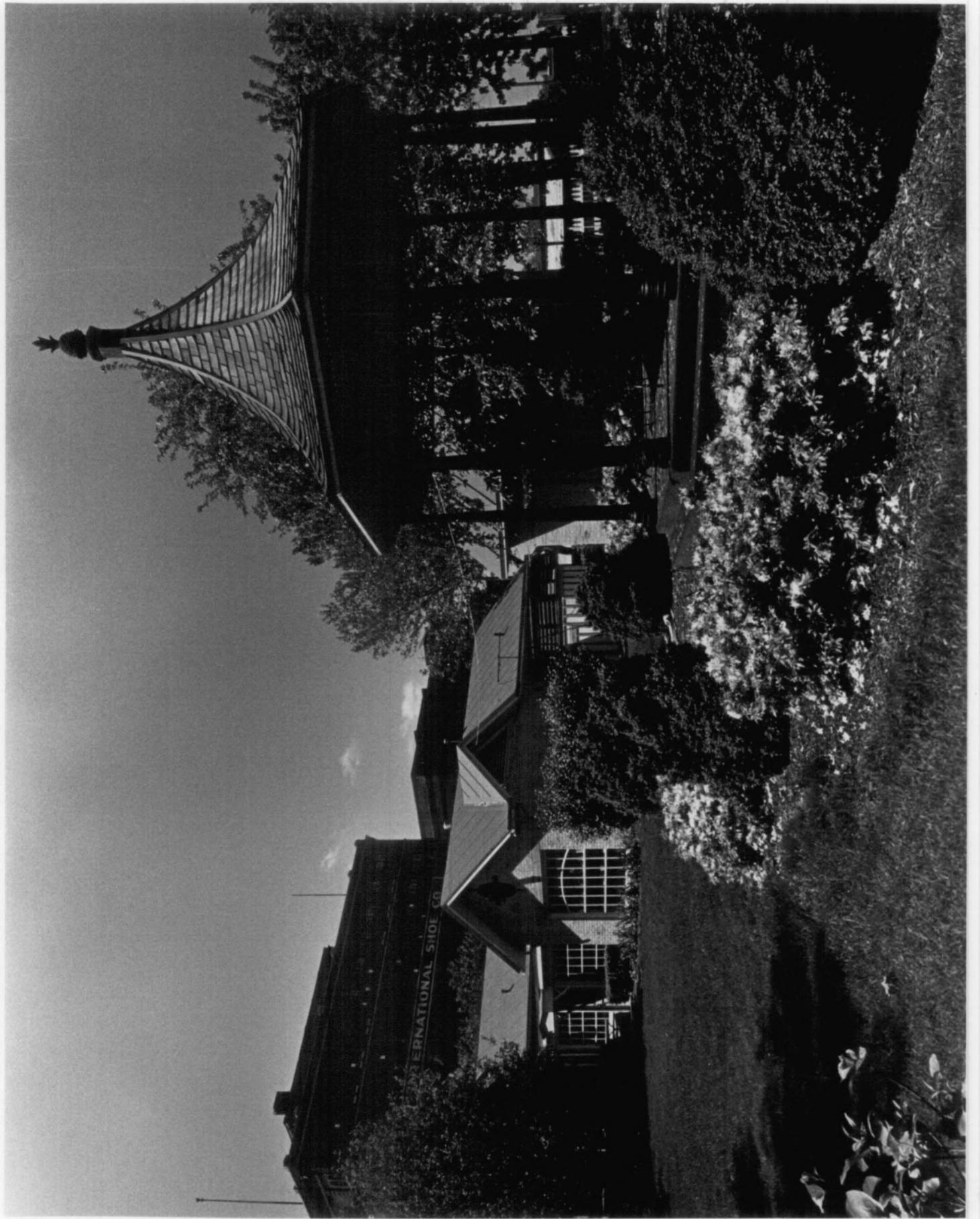
St. Louis, Missouri

Photographer: James Jaeger

Date: May 1977

Negative: James Jaeger, 6238 Oakland
St. Louis, Missouri

View of gazebo and carriage house (addi-
tion); looking south/west.



Name of Site: De Measile House
Site Number: South St. Louis
Photographer: G.R. McCue
Date of Photo: copy of dng., 1964
View of Photo:
Neg. Size: 35mm

#8 Chatillon-DeMenil House
St. Louis, Missouri
Photographer: G.R. McCue
Date: 1964
Negative: Landmarks Association of
St. Louis, Inc., 611 Olive Street,
Suite 2187, St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Copy of drawing by Gerhardt Kramer.
South facade, showing 1849 farmhouse
and 1863 additions.

#8

Chatillon-DeMenil House

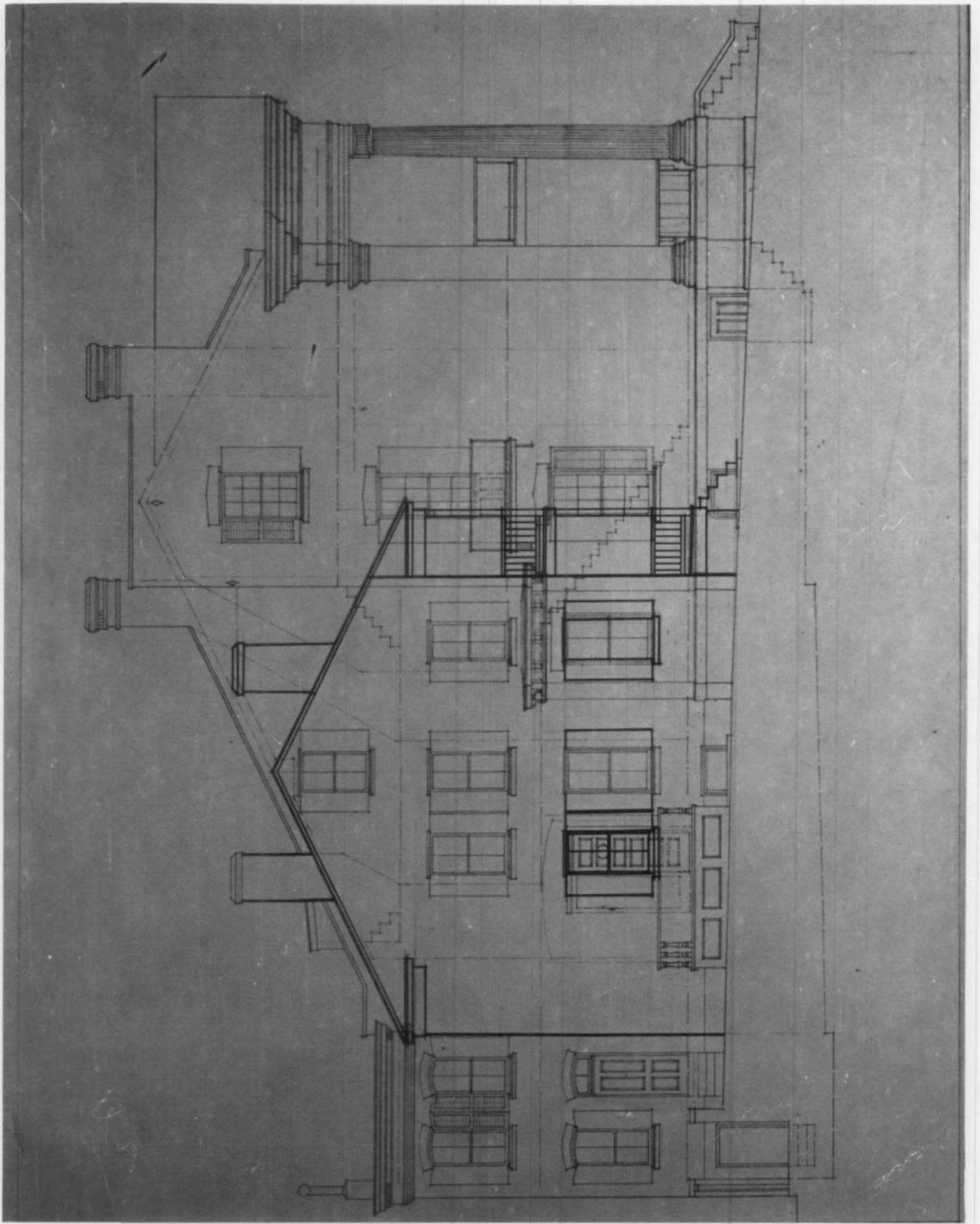
St. Louis, Missouri

Photographer: G.R. McCue

Date: 1964

Negative: Landmarks Association of
St. Louis, Inc., 611 Olive Street,
Suite 2187, St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Copy of drawing by Gerhardt Kramer.
South facade, showing 1849 farmhouse
and 1863 additions.



EXTRA
PHOTOS

