

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name DeHodiamont. Emmanuel House

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 951 Maple Place [n/a] not for publication

city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis (Independent City) code 510

zip code 63101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
[x] 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 [x] meets []
[] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

LaVerne Brondel
Signature of certifying official/Title LaVerne Brondel/Deputy SHPO

12/7/02
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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
See continuation sheet []

Signature of the Keeper

Date

De Hodiament House
St. Louis (independent city), Missouri

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other/central-hall
Gothic Revival

Materials

foundation limestone
walls limestone
wood
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

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

Architecture

Periods of Significance

ca. 1830
ca. 1875

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

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 St. Louis (independent city), Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

A. Zone 15 Easting 735600 Northing 4282440 B. Zone Easting Northing

C. Zone Easting Northing D. 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 Stacy Sone, Researcher

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date November 18, 2002

street & number 917 Locust St., 7th Floor telephone 314-421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

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 Robert Wood

street & number Robert Wood Realty Co. 625 N. Euclid, Suite 601 telephone 314-645-6033

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63108

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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Summary

The DeHodiamont House is a one and one-half story stone and frame house built ca. 1830 and altered ca. 1875 into the Gothic Revival style. The house is located at 951 Maple Place (formerly Ailanthus Street), a short dead-end street off Maple Avenue, St. Louis. Its most dominant feature is the steeply pitched gable centered in the side-gabled main roof between two dormers with pointed arch windows. The central-hall portion (the original house) has stone walls that are two-feet thick. A massive stone chimney is positioned in each gable end. A ca. 1890 brick kitchen addition and a second brick addition built in 1906 extend the original plan into an L shape. The property also includes a contributing brick garage constructed in 1904. Although the house has been vacant for several years and is missing a few Gothic details, it is in very good condition and has undergone few alterations since the 1906 addition. The house sits approximately mid-block on a lot measuring 100 feet by 150 feet and shares the street with a mix of historic and 1960s houses.

Description

Maple Place, where the DeHodiamont House is situated, is a one-block-long street near the western city limits. The one and one-half story stone section, constructed ca. 1830, measures 20 feet by 40 feet and forms the original section of the house (photos 1 and 2). Massive stone walls that are two-feet thick surround the first floor of the central-hall planned house. Exterior stone chimneys, one on each end, are approximately two-feet deep and six-feet wide. The top of the south chimney was reconstructed using brick.

The lower story facade has a center door with a transom and is flanked by shuttered, two-over-two windows on each side. A porch with a slightly pitched hipped roof is positioned in front of the door. Tapered, square post columns support the roof. Wood lattice work forms walls around the two sides of the porch and part of the front where a shallow arch spans the center (photos 1 and 2).

The second story front and rear walls are frame instead of stone. A wood cornice divides the frame second story from the stone wall below and supports a slight flare at the base of the second story wall (photo 3). Fish scale shingles cover the second story walls on the facade. Small casement windows in square openings are tucked just under the roofline, below the gabled dormers (photos 1, 2, 3).

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DeHodiamont House
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The house's dominant feature is a high-pitched board and batten-clad gable positioned in the center of the roof, over the porch (photos 1 and 2). Substantially taller than the main side gabled roof, the front gable contains two levels of windows – a two-over-two window centered on the bottom and a pointed arch window in its peak. Flanking the gable and positioned in the main roof directly over the top of the square second story windows are steeply pitched gabled dormers with pointed arch window openings. At the apex of each gable is the base of a broken finial.

The north and south elevations of the main block of the house are nearly identical (photos 2 and 4). Both are stone from top to bottom and both have stone chimneys centered in the walls. The north elevation has a window opening on the west side of the chimney on the first floor and single windows flanking the chimney in the second story. The south side has single windows flanking the chimney at both levels. All seven windows in the north and south elevations are two-over-two.

The south side of the west (rear) elevation has a single door opening in the stone wall (photo 5). While the opening appears to be original, the door has been replaced by a pair of ca. 1920s French doors. The main gabled roof extends unbroken past the wall to form a porch that rests on square column supports. A small window in the vertical board second story matches the position just under the roofline of the second story facade windows. The open porch terminates at a frame-sided sun room positioned in the center of the rear side (photos 4 and 5). Three one-over-one windows form almost the entire wall on the west side of the room. A door with a transom and a window are positioned in the south wall. A capital matching the other porch supports is barely visible in the corner of the sun room indicating the porch originally extended further across the rear facade. The exterior stone wall on the west elevation's north end is covered by a brick kitchen addition (14 feet by 16 feet) probably constructed around 1890 (photos 2 and 4). Segmental arched window openings are positioned in the north and south walls of the brick kitchen. The shed roof over the kitchen abuts the gabled roof of a second brick addition (15 feet by 20 feet) built in 1906 according to city building permits. This two-room gabled addition has segmental arched window openings on its north and south sides and a window and door opening on the rear side (photos 5 and 6).

The ridge of the high-pitched gable that is so prominent on the facade continues to the rear forming a gable on the rear elevation (photos 4 and 5). This rear gable is clad in vertical board siding and has a single round arched opening that has been converted

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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

from a window to a vent. Perched directly over the top of the lower story sun room is a room with a lower pitched gabled roof. Windows span the wall on the north and south sides just under the rafters. A more recent sliding window is centered in the west wall. The date of this room and whether or not it was added at the same time as the room below are unknown. Other features of the rear elevation's upper story are three high-pitched dormers with pointed arch windows. Two are positioned side by side on the north side of the center gable and one on the south side.

Interior

The front door opens into a hall that is six-feet wide with stairs situated on its north wall (photo 7). The rooms flanking the hall are nearly identical. Both measure 15 feet by 16 feet and have a fireplace with a hearth opening (three feet wide) positioned in the center of the outside walls. The rooms also have similar features – baseboards and crown molding as well as a chair rail decorate both rooms. Also, both rooms have wood mantels with columns flanking the fireplace (photo 8). The room on the south side of the hall has floor-to-ceiling built-in bookshelves flanking the French doors on its west wall.

The room on the north side opens into the brick kitchen addition. The room has modern appliances and cabinets lining the walls. Door openings from the kitchen access the two rooms (likely bedrooms) of the gabled roof brick addition. The rooms measure approximately 9 feet by 15 feet and 8 feet by 15 feet. The door between the two rooms has been covered.

Bedrooms occupy the second story. One large bedroom is situated on the south side while the north side appears to have recently been divided in two. A bathroom is located in the southwest corner of the north side and is accessible from the bedroom and from the stairway landing. Also accessible from the stairway is the small room referred to earlier that is centered on the rear side of the house. Narrow stairs lead from the second story hall into a small paneled room formed by the center gable.

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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Integrity

Although the DeHodiamont House has been vacant for many years, it stands in very good condition and has undergone few alterations. A poor quality photocopy of a 1906 magazine cover (figure 1) shows that the house once had more ornament – Gothic bargeboards in the gables and a turned post balustrade on the porch. By 1966, the bargeboards and the finials on the facade had been removed and the porch assumed its current appearance (the bases of the finials remain). Despite these minor alterations, the house appears very similar to its appearance during its ca. 1875 period of significance.

Garage

The brick garage measures 30 feet by 16 feet (photo 9). It is a contributing resource because it was constructed in 1904 (according to city building permits), slightly before the second brick addition was built on the house. The garage retains integrity from this period and is in fair condition. A slightly taller section of the garage has a flat roof with a tile cap and segmental arched openings. The shorter section extends across the eastern facade of the garage and has a paneled pedestrian door, a rectangular window opening and two drive-through openings.

Ca. 1830 Appearance

In 1971, a Washington University architecture student, Olympia Pilafidis, conducted an extensive investigation to determine the original (ca. 1830) configuration of the house and compared it to its appearance in 1971. Her findings are presented in figures 2 and 3. The floor plans have been re-measured and are determined to be accurate.

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Continuation SheetSection 8 Page 5DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), MissouriSummary

The DeHodiamont House, located on Maple Place (formerly Ailanthus Street) near the city's western limits, is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places criterion C in the Architecture area of significance. The house was built ca. 1830 as a farmhouse for Emmanuel DeHodiamont and then significantly altered decades later into the Gothic Revival style. It represents one of the city's two oldest known houses as well as one of few known examples of the Gothic style applied to residential architecture in St. Louis.¹ While the house's most prominent features, such as the high-pitched center gable, represent the Gothic Revival alterations, the ca. 1830 farmhouse remains quite intact. The thick stone walls, chimneys, center-hall plan and most of its fenestration pattern were not altered by the late 19th century alterations. Except for the absence of some decorative trim, the DeHodiamont House has undergone no significant changes since 1906 when a brick room was added to the rear. It retains integrity and stands in exceptionally good condition. A brick garage was built in 1904 and also retains integrity. The periods of significance are ca. 1830 when the original central-hall plan house was constructed and ca. 1875 when the Gothic Revival alterations were made.

Background

John Lambert Emmanuel Amor Constant DeHodiamont de Neau was born at the Castle de Merots, Duchy of Limburg, Belgium in 1789. In 1803, at age fourteen, he joined the Monks of La Trappe in France and set out for the new world, arriving in Baltimore where the group of 25 Trappist monks stayed for only about one year. After settling in Kentucky for a few years, the Trappists accepted an invitation from St. Louisan John Mullanphy to relocate to Florissant, Missouri where he offered them two large houses and over 100 acres, rent free for one year. Once their term expired in Florissant, they moved to Cahokia, Illinois and established a new Trappist community. Around 1813, for unknown reasons, eight members of the original team from France withdrew from the community. While seven of these remained in Illinois, Emmanuel DeHodiamont ventured back to Missouri and settled in St. Louis. Around 1818, he married Caroline Ahn, a native of Prussia.²

¹ The house was designated a City Landmark in 1972.

² During the 1960s, Stella Michel conducted extensive research about DeHodiamont. Her papers, on file at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, include correspondence with Our Lady of Gethsemani in Trappist, Kentucky. Michel's papers and other research including newspaper articles were gathered by Mary Stirtz.

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DeHodiamont House
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DeHodiamont's ca. 1830 Stone Farmhouse

Sources provide little indication how DeHodiamont was employed or where he lived until 1829 when he and his wife purchased land in St. Louis County from Hypolite and Josephine Papin (figure 4). DeHodiamont paid \$2000 for the long, narrow 200-arpent strip (approximately 180 acres) traversed by the River Des Peres.³ While no permits exist for the construction of the house, it seems likely that DeHodiamont built it soon after he purchased the land.⁴ The one and one-half-story stone house sits on a traditional central-hall plan (figure 2). Howard Wight Marshall in Folk Architecture in Little Dixie describes the central-hall house type as having one or one and one-half stories with a central hallway positioned between a basic two-room plan.⁵ Central-hall houses as well as other Anglo-American house types were introduced to Missouri by settlers typically from Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky – states that were the chief source of Missouri's population until the 1830s when German immigrants arrived.⁶ Whether or not DeHodiamont constructed his house himself is unknown but like most other early settlers, he would have drawn upon the houses of previous settlers in the area for inspiration.

Certainly appropriate for a successful farmer, DeHodiamont's substantial stone house reflects the balance and symmetry that were the characteristics of generations of central-hall houses.⁷ The center door punctures the massive stone wall and opens into a generous-proportioned formal hallway flanked by spacious rooms. This early central-hall, stone house is exceptionally rare in St. Louis. Although St. Louis is fortunate to have several extant early stone buildings, those are urban dwellings built by German and Irish immigrants in the 1850s-60s. Stone houses built before the wave of German immigration were well-represented in early St. Louis but disappeared long ago, replaced as the commercial district expanded from the riverfront. With its ca. 1830 construction date, the DeHodiamont House, along with the ca. 1830 two-story, central-hall plan Bissell Mansion, share the distinction of being the two oldest known houses in

3 Information about property transfers from deed abstracts, City of St. Louis, Recorder of Deed's Office, City Hall (deed and census record research conducted by Mary Stirtz).

4 There was no report in the deeds of improvements on the land when DeHodiamont purchased it from Papin in 1829. An 1835 transaction when DeHodiamont borrowed against his land did record improvements.

5 Howard Wight Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie. A Regional Culture in Missouri (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1981), p. 52; Heritage and Urban Design Division, St. Louis, Missouri, A Preservation Plan For St. Louis (St. Louis, 1995), pp. 148-151.

6 Marshall, p. 4.

7 Marshall, pp. 53, 66.

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DeHodiamont House
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St. Louis. The brick Greek Revival Bissell Mansion was designated a City Landmark in 1966.

DeHodiamont was roughly 40 years old when he moved into his stone house and he remained there another 40 years. His life there as a farmer was plagued with turmoil. In 1832, shortly after moving into the house, his wife, Caroline, died and left him to care for their four children (three children died before her).⁸ Apparently eager to re-establish a proper home life, DeHodiamont married Mary Keepers in 1833. Soon after the birth of their son George, Mary abandoned him giving him grounds to divorce her in 1836.⁹ Federal census records indicate that DeHodiamont farmed his land until the time he sold his house in 1871.¹⁰ By then, he had already sold much of his property, including 80 arpents to his son.¹¹ His whereabouts after 1871 are unknown until 1878 when he returned to the Abby of Gethsemani at Trappist, Kentucky where he boarded until he died about a year later at age 90. There are few glimpses into DeHodiamont's character. A less than flattering description appeared in 1899: "He was a rude, common farmer, or hard field worker, and parsimonious to a degree".¹² The Abby of Gethsemani surely held him in higher esteem – in gratitude for the Trappists' kindness to him in his old age, DeHodiamont paid off the monastery's entire debt.¹³

Post-1871 House History and the Gothic Revival Style

In December, 1871, speculators Ringrose Watson who lived nearby and John T. Spilman of Harrodsburgh, Kentucky acquired the stone house and the remaining 57 acres on which it stood from 83-year-old DeHodiamont. By then, James C. Page and Hon. Erastus Wells had conceived the idea of constructing a railway to their own property five and one-half miles from the city.¹⁴ Anticipation of the rail route quickly attracted the attention of speculators who began securing tracts of land near the line. An article in the St. Louis Republican appeared while plans were in progress and described the land along the rail line's path as "admirably adapted to residence and

8 "Obit." St. Louis Republican, 31 January 1832.

9 St. Louis, MO. Missouri Historical Society. Stella Michel Papers, 1966.

10 U.S. Federal Census, Missouri, 1850 and 1870.

11 St. Louis, MO. Missouri Historical Society. William Swecosky Papers, 1960.

12 William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, eds., Encyclopedia of the History of Saint Louis, 4 vols. (New York: The Southern History Co., 1899), 4:

13 Stella Michel Papers.

14 J. Thomas Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts & Co., 1883), p. 1877.

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DeHodiamont House
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ornamental suburban improvements."¹⁵ DeHodiamont's land was prime property – the projected rail line bordered the land's entire southern edge. Meanwhile, the county and city granted permission to build the railroad but a defective charter and other obstacles delayed the project until work began in 1874. Construction progressed quickly and by June 1875, the route was five miles long and passed to a point just west of DeHodiamont's old house.¹⁶

By the time of the of the rail line's completion alongside the DeHodiamont property, Page¹⁷, Spilman, and Watson had surveyed and subdivided the 57-acre parcel. This new subdivision called Maryville consisted of six blocks labeled A through F with each block further divided into eight lots. The old stone house was on Lot 2, Block F (figure 5).

In June 1875, just days after the railroad's operation began, Conn & McRee Real Estate Company advertised the Maryville lots for sale at auction. Its ad gave a glowing report – "The Beauties and Luxuries of the Country United With the Advantages and Comforts of the City." The ad further enticed:

This portion of the suburbs is high, healthy and beautiful, and for residence purposes cannot be surpassed. The completion of the West-End Narrow-Gauge railroad marks a new era in the history of suburban property, by practically transferring it to the center of the city, thus affording all classes of businessmen, both of large and small means, the opportunity to possess and enjoy, at one-half the cost, all the comforts and luxuries of a "home" in the country, with every single advantage and convenience that the same can be had for inside of Grand avenue.¹⁸

Despite this enthusiastic endorsement, lot sales were slow in the new subdivision. The rural area was still well outside the city limits in 1875 – middle-class St. Louisans considered it too far to live from their work in the city. By 1883, only six houses including the DeHodiamont House occupied Maryville subdivision. Other subdivisions

¹⁵ St. Louis Republican, 1 Jan. 1872.

¹⁶ Elizabeth Kennerly Russell, "The Narrow-Gauge and Its Patrons," Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society 6 (April 1950): 274.

¹⁷ A year after Spilman and Watson acquired DeHodiamont's property, Mary Page, wife of James C. Page, acquired half-interest in Spilman's share.

¹⁸ St. Louis Republican, 11 June 1875.

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in the same area were similarly sparsely settled. It remained so until the 1890s when widespread development occurred in the western reaches of the city.

Circa 1875 seems the most likely year for the transformation of the stone farm house into an elegant and picturesque Gothic residence.¹⁹ Although by 1870 the popularity of the Gothic Revival style had begun to wane,²⁰ it seems unlikely that the alterations took place earlier than 1871 during DeHodiamont's tenure there. An old divorced farmer (with two laborers recorded living on his property), seems an improbable candidate for making such improvements. There is no evidence that any of the speculators/joint owners (Watson, Spilman, Page) who purchased the property from DeHodiamont in December 1871 ever lived in the house. Perhaps this team produced the changes to the house, however, to attract buyers to their new subdivision.²¹ Or, the next owners, physician James M. and Volumnia Youngblood, may have added the Gothic Revival features when they purchased the house from the Pages in 1877.²² Since no permits or contemporary photos are extant, the date of this alteration must remain speculative.

This Gothic Revival style was perfectly suited to the rural nature of Maryville subdivision. American architects Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the style for domestic architecture during the middle decades of the 19th century. Both stressed the style as especially suitable to the rural landscape. In its most popular form as a rural cottage, the Gothic style emphasized verticality by its steeply pitched roofs, sharply pointed dormers, and ornamentation in the gables.²³

19 There are no pre-1900 alterations to the DeHodiamont house recorded in building permits.

20 Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), p. 200.

21 Spilman lived in Harrodsburgh, Kentucky and apparently never relocated to St. Louis. Watson lived on St. Charles Rock Road west of Hamilton Ave. (according to the 1874 city directory) near the DeHodiamont property. James and Mary Page who became sole owners of the house in 1876 were reported living nearby on Maple Avenue near Cabanne Station in 1879.

22 If the Youngbloods made the Gothic Revival changes, it would have been soon after their purchase in 1877 because by 1880, Volumnia was widowed and living on Olive Street with her five sons. In 1882, she transferred ownership of the house to her father, Edward Xaupi. He does not appear to have ever lived there making it unlikely that he made any significant changes (In his research, Dr. William Swecosky concluded that at least for part of Xaupi's ownership from 1882 to 1887, the house was rented to William Patrick).

23 Clifford E. Clark, Jr., "Domestic Architecture as an Index to Social History: The Romantic Revival and the Cult of Domesticity in America, 1840-1870," Journal of Interdisciplinary History 7 (Summer 1976): 35.

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DeHodiamont House
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DeHodiamont's stone farmhouse lent itself well to transformation into the Gothic Revival style. Indeed, Downing favored stone for rural residences: "Nothing, in an architectural point of view, is so satisfactory as stone. It is so permanent, enduring, and genuine in appearance...."²⁴ In Downing's Cottage Residences most of the plans were a simple and efficient central-hall plan – as regular as possible and usually enclosed within a rectangle.²⁵ With an ideal plan for the style already established, the house required changes only to the roofline. The original roof was broken in the middle to accommodate the distinctly Gothic style center gable. Downing was especially fond of the symmetry forced by the center gable and featured it in many of his designs. High pitched dormers with pointed arch windows as well as a pointed arch window in the center gable added further Gothic features to the DeHodiamont House. Bargeboards and finials were added to the gables and a porch with turned post supports was positioned at the entrance. The result when the changes were completed was an exemplary Gothic house (figure 1). Downing described a house with similar features in The Architecture of Country Houses: "...a sensible, solid, unpretending country house, with an air of substantial comfort and refinement, not overpowered by architectural style, but indicating intelligent, domestic life in the country."²⁶

Although some of the decorative features, such as the bargeboards and porch trims, have been removed or replaced, the house's most dominant Gothic features – its center gable and steeply pitched dormers – remain solidly intact. No other house in St. Louis has been identified that retains these Downing-like characteristics. Adding further significance is the ca. 1830 stone farmhouse that proved an ideal companion to the later Gothic Revival style alterations. Its thick stone walls and central-hall plan remain intact to represent one of the city's earliest known houses. The DeHodiamont House's dual significance as a exceptionally early stone house as well as a rare example of the early Gothic Revival style in St. Louis²⁷ earned it City Landmark status in 1972. Vacant and under-appreciated during recent years, the house was recently slated for tax sale which could easily have transferred it into unfriendly hands. A local real estate agent experienced in renovation rescued the DeHodiamont House from that sale. Plans to rehab the house are currently on the drawing board.

24 A.J. Downing, The Architecture of Country Houses, (D. Appleton & Co., 1850; reprint ed., New York: Dover Publications, 1969), pp. 66-67.

25 Vincent J. Scully, Jr., "Romantic Rationalism and the Expression of Structure in Wood: Downing, Wheeler, Gardner, and the 'Stick Style,' 1840-1876". The Art Bulletin, p. 129.

26 Downing, p. 304.

27 Heritage and Urban Design Division, A Preservation Plan for St. Louis (1995), p. 163.

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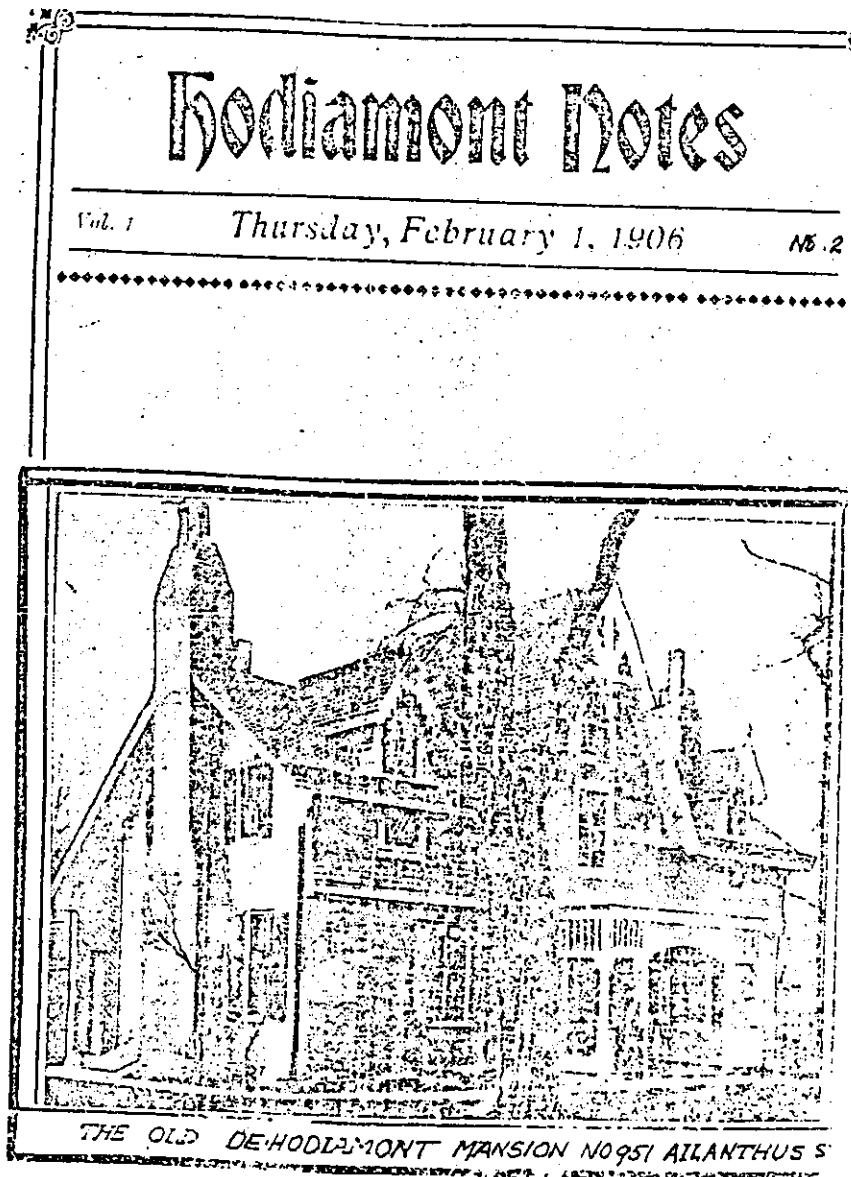
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DeHodiamont House
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The DeHodiamont House in 1906

Figure 1



Location of original unknown. Photocopy in file, Landmarks Association of St. Louis.

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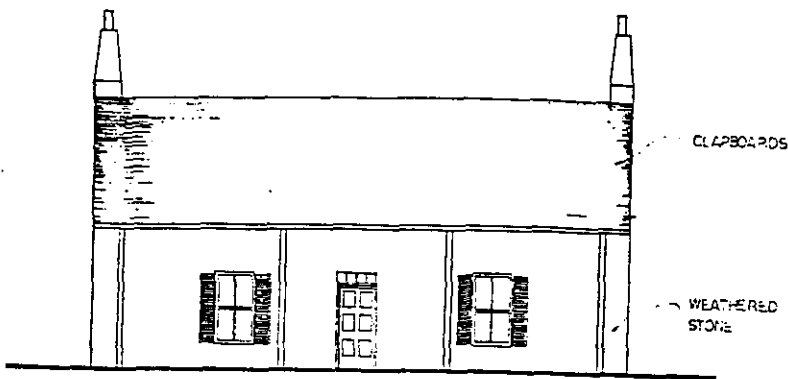
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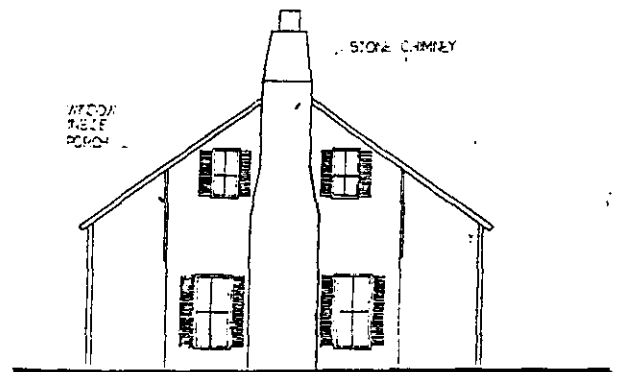
DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 2

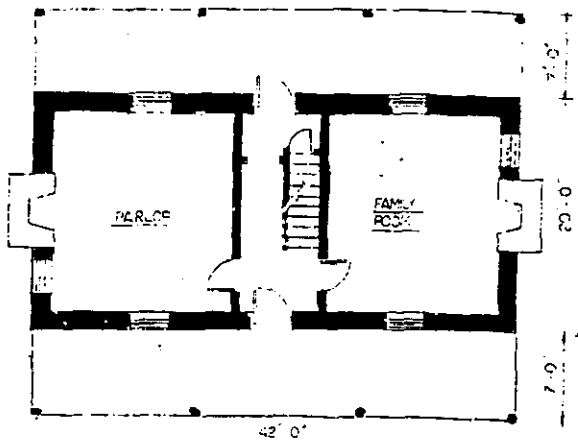
Olympia J. Pilafidis. 1971 architectural study for Washington University showing possible ca. 1830 appearance of the DeHodiamont House.



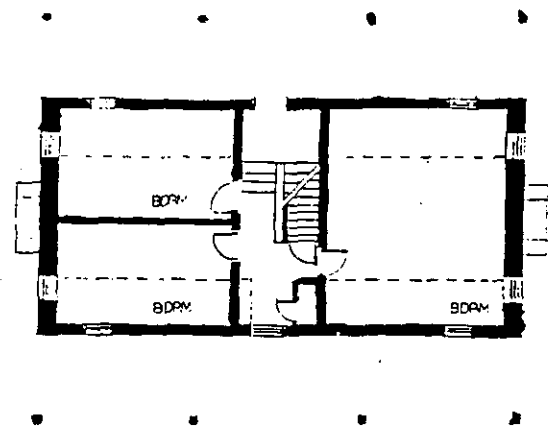
East Elevation



South Elevation



1st Floor



2nd Floor

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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

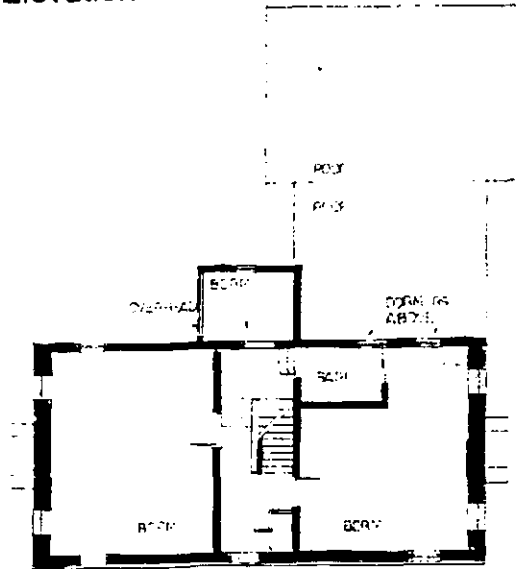
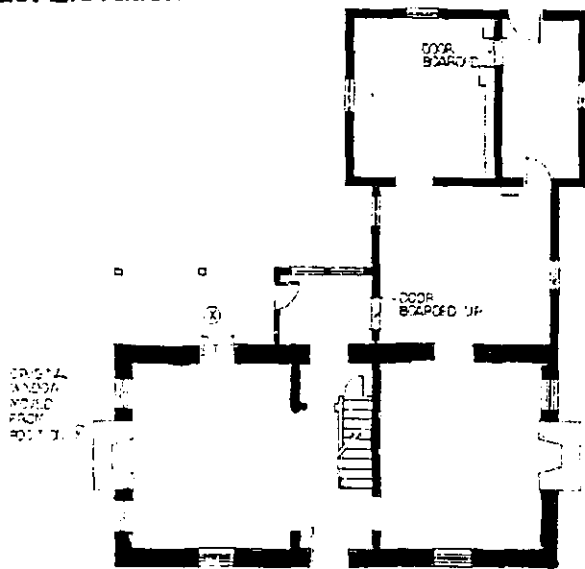
Figure 3

Olympia J. Pilafidis. 1971 architectural study for Washington University showing DeHodiamont House in 1971.



East Elevation

South Elevation



1st floor

scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

second floor

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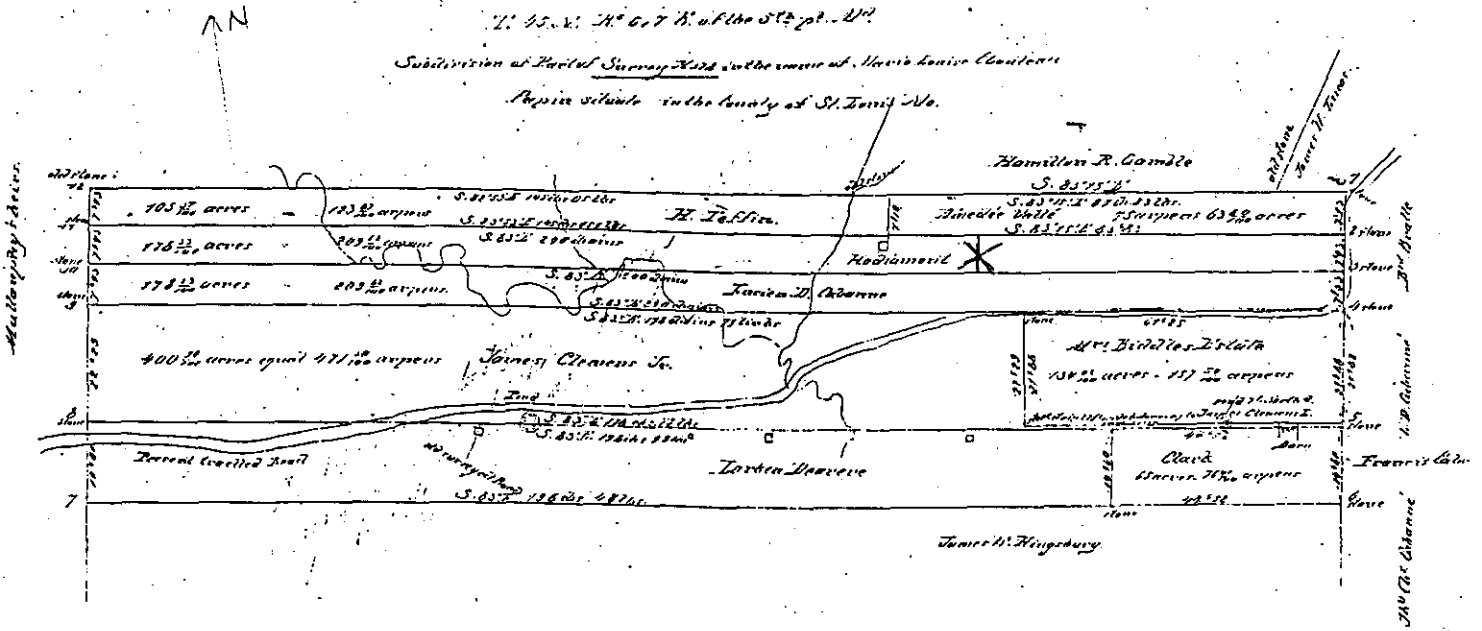
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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Figure 4

1849 Plat showing DeHodiamont's land that he purchased in 1829.



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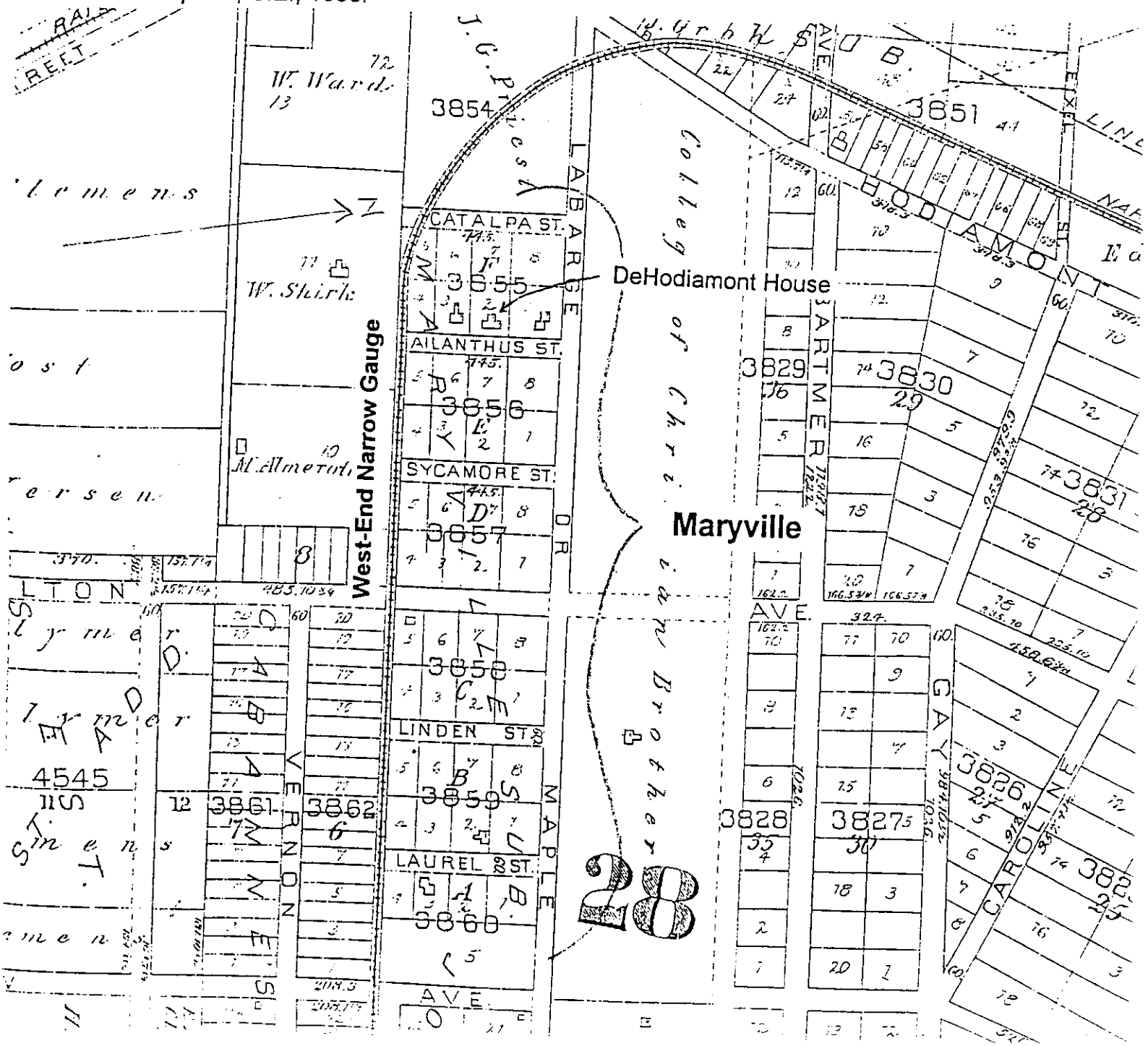
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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Maryville Subdivision in 1883

Figure 5

Source: G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of the City of St. Louis, Missouri. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1883.



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St. Louis(Independent City), Missouri

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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (independent city), Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated parcel is indicated with the dashed line on the accompanying Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1964) titled "DeHodiamont House Boundary Map" (p. 19). The boundary of the nominated property is the boundary of Lot 2, Block F of Maryville Subdivision, as platted in 1875.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the lot associated with the house when Maryville Subdivision was platted in 1875.

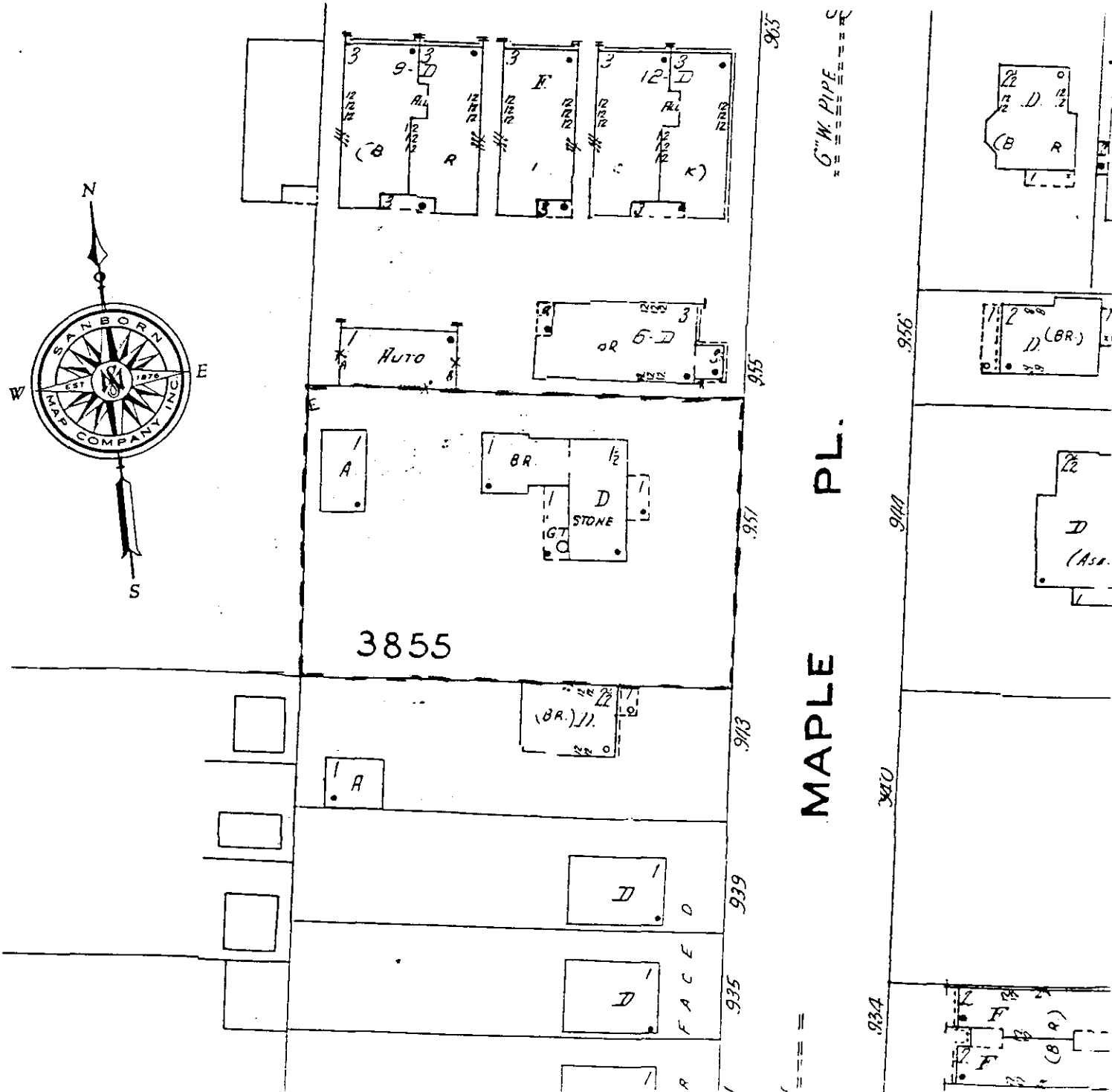
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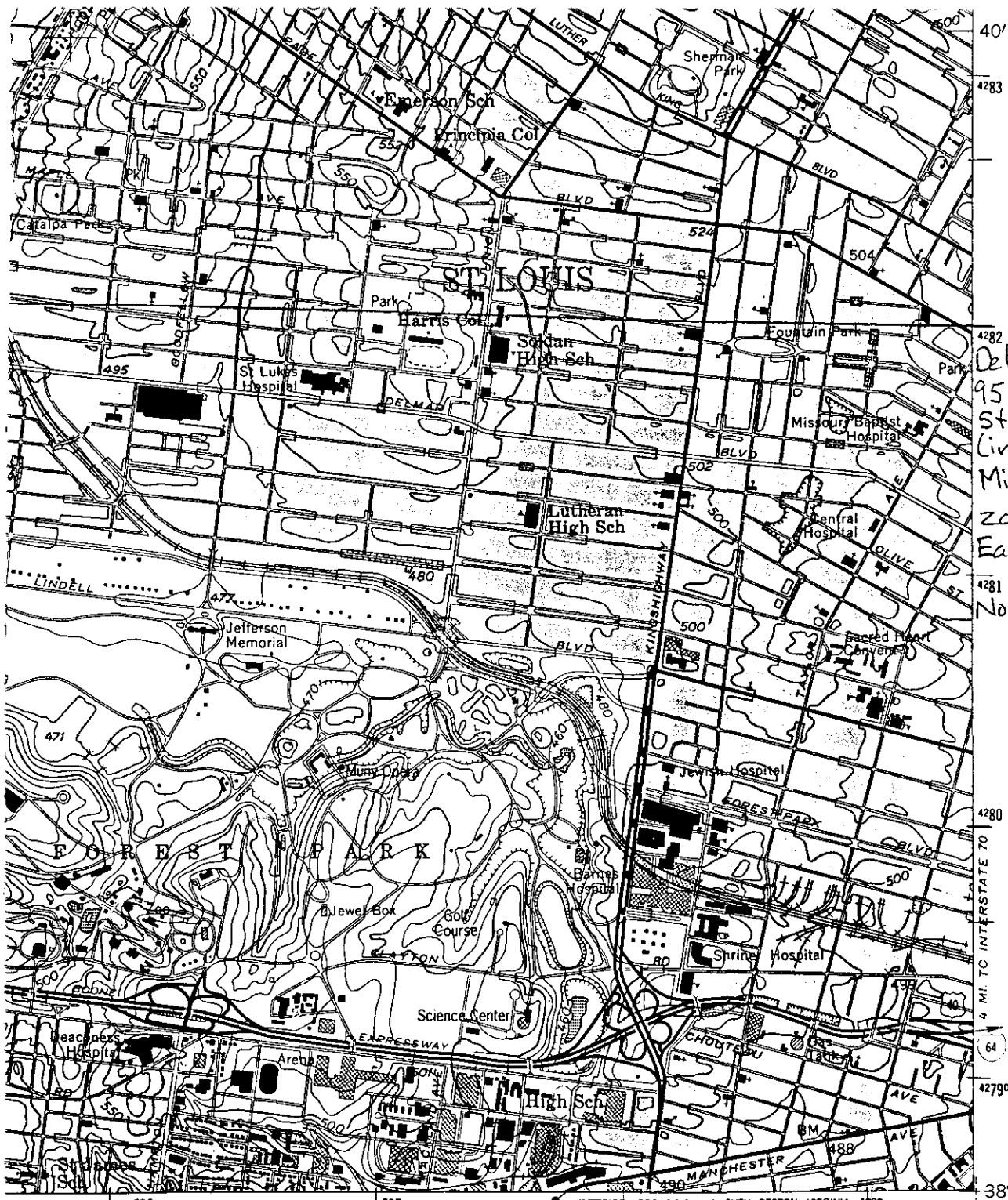
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DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (independent city), Missouri

DeHodiamont House Boundary Map
Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1964





4282 DeHediamont House
 951 Maple Place
 St. Louis
 (independent city)
 Missouri
 Zone 15
 Easting:
 4281 735 600
 Northing:
 4282 440

17°30" 1736 737 MANCHESTER 14 MI. INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1993 739000m E 90°15' 38°37'30" 4279000m N 4 MI. TO INTERSTATE 70 64

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CLAYTON, MO.
38090-F3-TF-024

1954
REVISED 1993
DMA 7961 III NE-SERIES V879

(CAHOKIA)
2961 11 SW

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1988-90 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1993
 Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

DeHediamont House

St. Louis (Independent city), MO

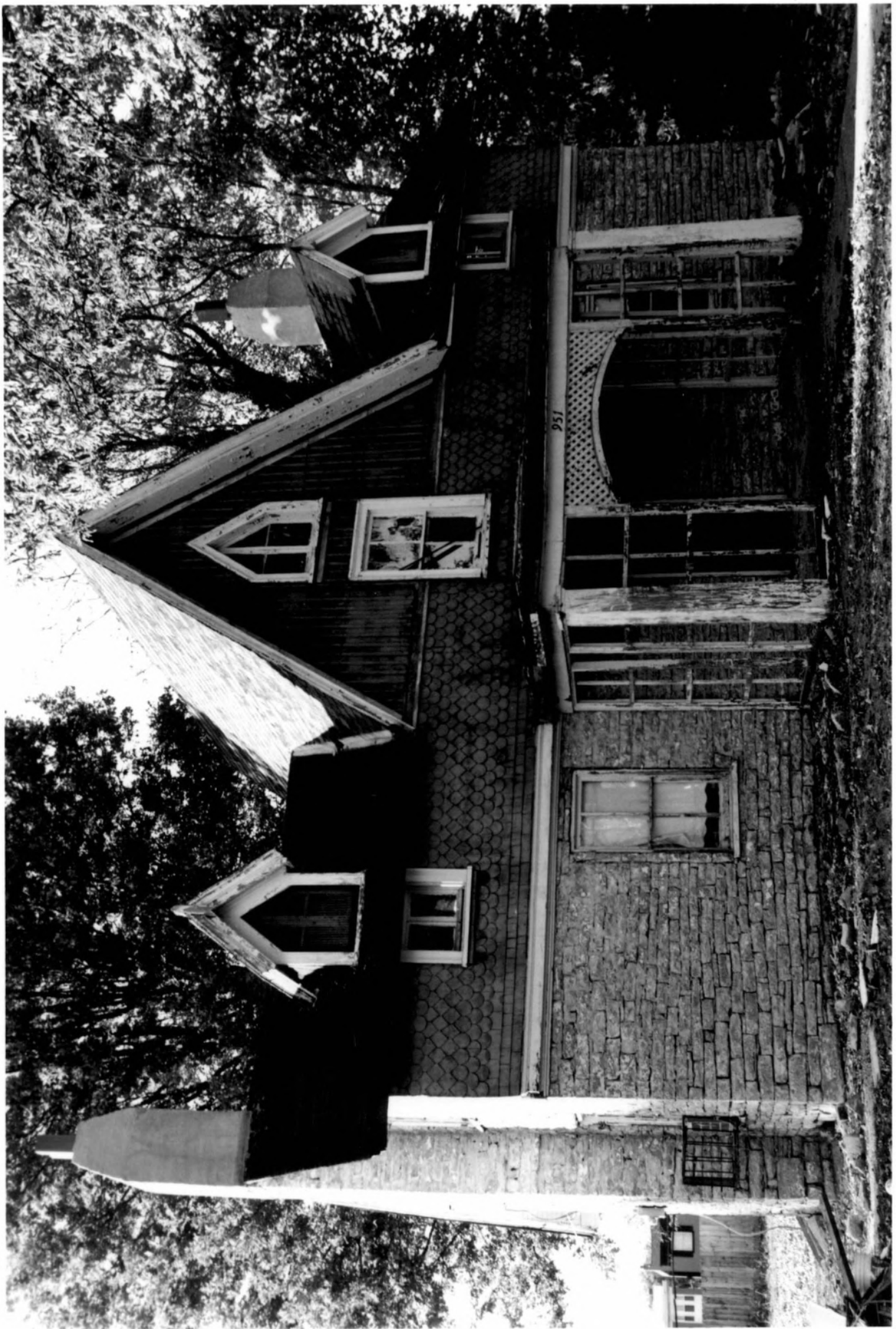
Stacy Sore

October 2002

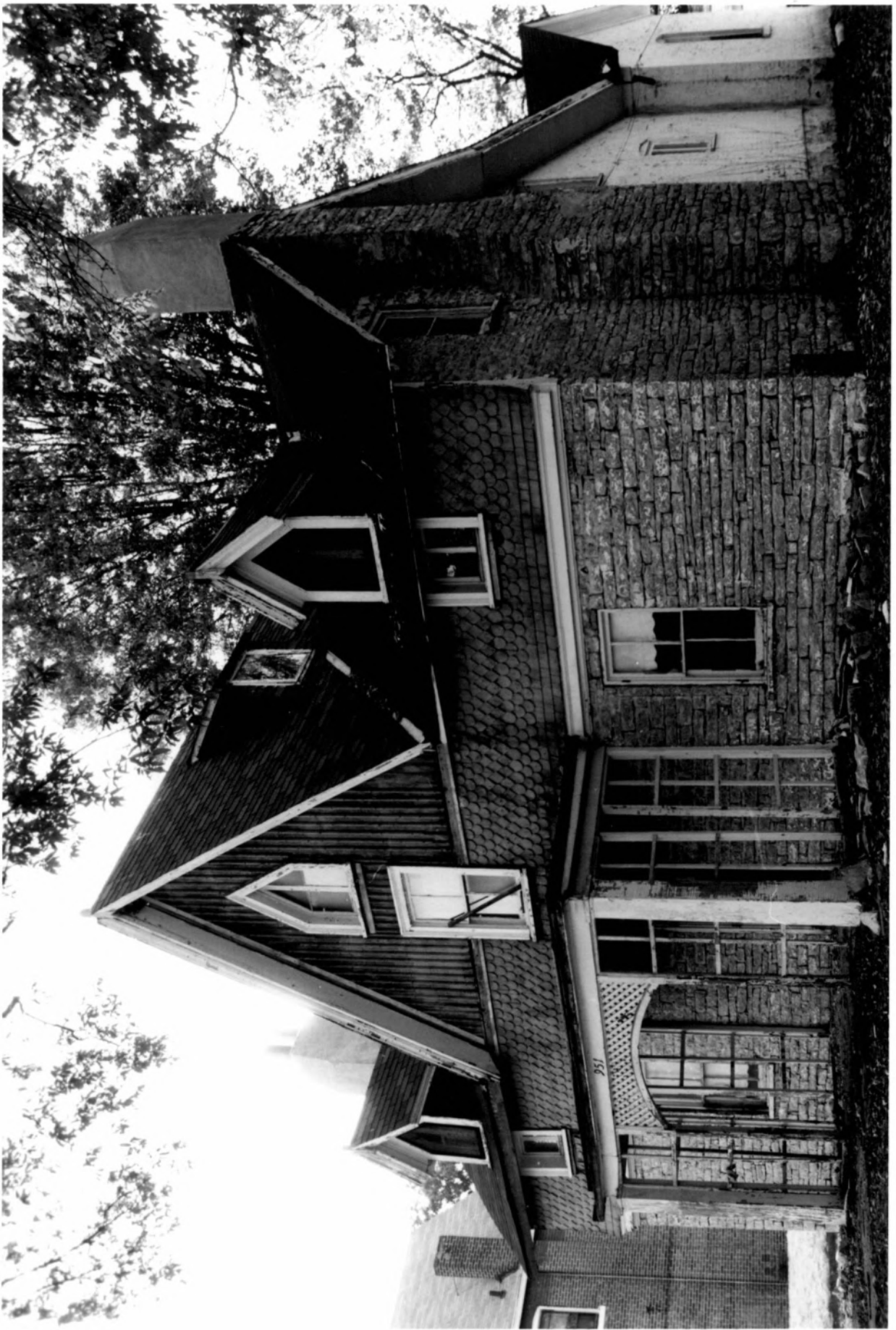
Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

View to NW

1 of 9



DeHediamont House
St. Louis (independent city), MO
Stacy Sone
October 2002
Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
view to SW
2 of 9



DeHediamont House
St. Louis (Independent city), MO
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Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
View to NW
3 of 9



Detached House

St. Louis (independent city), mo

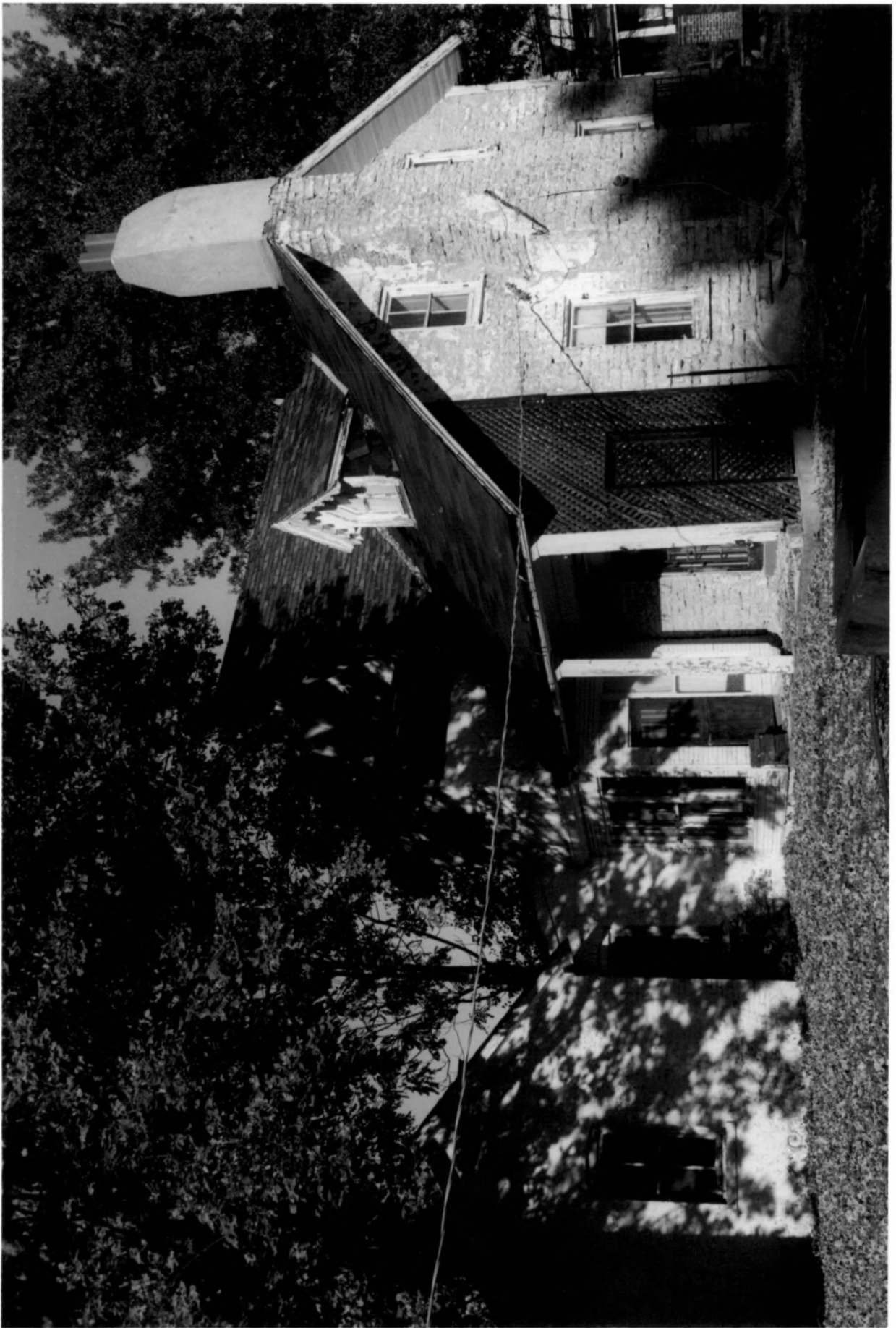
Stacy Sane

October 2002

Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

view to NE

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DeHodiamont House
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View to E
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DelHediamont House
St. Louis (independent city), MO
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view to NE
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De Heerliamant House
St. Louis (independent city), MO
Lynn Josse
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Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
view to NE
#7 of 9



Detlefsen House
St. Louis (independent city), MO
Lynn Jasse
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Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
View to NW
#8 of 9



DeHodiamont House
St. Louis (Independent city), MO
Stacy Sone
August 2002
Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
view to NW
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