

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Missouri
COUNTY:	St. Louis City
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	FEB 12 1974

1. NAME

COMMON: Portland and Westmoreland Places

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see item #7) ^{NE Corner} of Forest Park

CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Honorable William L. Clay #1

STATE: Missouri 63112

CODE: 29

COUNTY: St. Louis City

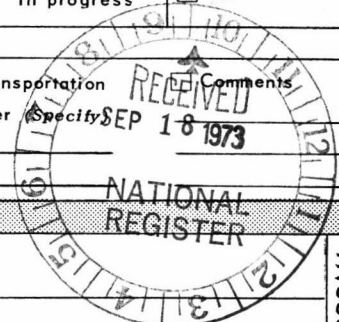
CODE: 510

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	



4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple public and private

STREET AND NUMBER: City of St. Louis

CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis

STATE: Missouri 63112

CODE: 29

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: St. Louis City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER: Twelfth and Market streets

CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis

STATE: Missouri 63101

CODE: 29

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Building Art in St. Louis, Two Centuries, George McCue

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 and 1967 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects

STREET AND NUMBER: 107 North Seventh Street

CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis

STATE: Missouri 63101

CODE: 29

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Missouri

COUNTY: St. Louis City

ENTRY NUMBER: FEB 12 1974

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FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Portland and Westmoreland places are situated on the west-end of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, adjacent to the northeast corner of Forest Park. The places are bounded on the south by a line bisecting the block between Westmoreland Place and Lindell Boulevard from the west line of Kingshighway Boulevard to the east line of Union Boulevard. The east boundary is formed by the west line of Kingshighway Boulevard from the service alley between Westmoreland Place and Lindell Boulevard to the service alley between Portland Place and Waterman Boulevard. The north boundary is formed by a line bisecting the block between Portland Place and Waterman Boulevard from the west line of Kingshighway Boulevard to the east line of Union Boulevard. The west boundary is formed by the east line of Union Boulevard from the midpoint between Westmoreland Place and Lindell Boulevard to the midpoint between Portland Place and Waterman Boulevard.

Portland and Westmoreland places are two parallel streets spanning Kingshighway and Union boulevards. Gates are placed at the entrances to each place at both the Union and Kingshighway boulevard junctions. The places are constructed in double-roadway fashion with a park-strip separating the traffic lanes. Both lanes of each place are united at the gates to provide a common access. Both streets are bisected at the mid-point by a single-lane, perpendicular street, Lake Avenue, which furnishes an outlet to Lindell Boulevard on the south. The gates to both places are open only at one entrance at any given time to prevent the use of these streets by through traffic. Lake Avenue dead-ends at Portland Place to protect the privacy of the neighborhood. Land-use in Portland Place and Westmoreland Place is exclusively residential.

Although the gates to certain other places in the City of St. Louis have been cited for architectural excellence, the entrances to Portland Place and Westmoreland Place defy the magnificence of the homes on the two streets. The Kingshighway entrance to Westmoreland Place consists of a decorative wrought-iron gate supported by twin, tower-like guardhouses flanking each side of the street. The gate houses are square-plan, brick structures having hip-roofs of ceramic tile. These gates are verified to have been constructed by the Forest Park Improvement Association at the time of the subdivision of the street. The Union Boulevard gates at Westmoreland Place consist of a similar iron gate supported by twin pillar-like stone structures connected by a vaulted iron arch for embellishment. There is no provision for a guard's residence in this gate. The Kingshighway entrance to Portland Place is similarly austere and simple. These gates include a tower-like guardhouse of stone situated to the north side of the entrance, with a double-hung, wrought-iron gate spanning the roadway. A stone pillar supports the gate at the south edge of the entrance. The Union Boulevard gates at Portland Place are also austere and functional, and do not provide a residence for a gate-keeper.

There are 94 homes included within the boundaries of Portland and Westmoreland places, constructed between approximately 1890 and 1960. The architectural diversity is of a very wide range, and few homes exhibit a purity

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PORTLAND AND WESTMORELAND PLACES

of stylistic tradition. Rather most of the structures display a variety of eclectic and innovative architecture which makes categorization of certain houses nearly impossible. Because a detailed description of each structure is not practical, the tables included at the end of this section are intended to provide rudimentary architectural information on each dwelling as it was available through research. Although there is a great variety of architectural styles evidenced on Portland and Westmoreland places, there has been an effort on the part of architects and builders to maintain a constancy of form, texture, and dwelling size in order that the visual expression of unity is not impaired. The indentures for both places stipulate quite specifically certain standards which must be applied to all buildings, and these provisions have undoubtedly contributed to the expression of order and uniformity.

Although it is impossible to classify many of the residential designs on Portland and Westmoreland places, certain of the houses can be placed into relatively broad traditions of architecture. The most prevalent styles exhibited on these places include homes of the Georgian Revival style, palazzo style, Richardsonian Romanesque, Italian villa, and Jacobethan Revival (Tudor) styles. An exemplary Georgian Revival residence stands at #52 Westmoreland Place. This neo-colonial structure is typical of the Georgian Revival style in its rectangular-plan, minimum of projections, and strictly symmetrical facades. This particular five-bay house is constructed of cut-stone and has a medium-pitch roof. Other structures exhibiting the various Georgian Revival characteristics occur at #26, #29, #33, #37, #45 Westmoreland Place, and on Portland Place at #2, #16, #20, #22, #37, and #47. Certain Georgian Revival influences are also noticeable on other structures to a lesser degree.

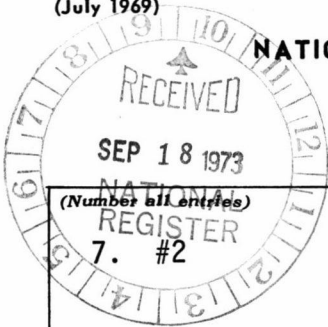
Houses of the palazzo style tend to be the largest, most heavily embellished, and in many cases the oldest structures in Portland and Westmoreland places. The outstanding example of this style is located at #1 Portland Place. This particular house was built in 1911 as a wedding gift for the son of Tony Faust, a St. Louis restaurateur, when he married the daughter of August A. Busch. Designed by Tom Barnett, the son of St. Louis architect George I. Barnett, #1 Portland Place is a 52-room, three-story mansion having perfectly symmetrical facades. Most of these palazzo structures are of stone construction. The austere orderliness, regularity of plan, and relative simplicity of embellishments typify these structures as Neo-Classical. Other outstanding palazzo houses stand at #9, #15, #25, #32, #33, and #36 Portland Place and on Westmoreland Place at #1, #13, and #19.

Richardsonian Romanesque homes are not as prolific on Portland and Westmoreland places as the Georgian Revival or Neo-Classical styles, but significant examples do exist. These two- or three-story structures of stone typically utilize

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the rounded-arch in numerous capacities, with arches and lintels frequently of stone in contrasting color and texture. The resulting sense of weight is re-enforced by the use of recessed windows, the breadth of the roof planes, and the general massiveness of the structures. The typically Romanesque corner tower is frequently found on these houses. Constructed generally about 1890-1895, these structures are to be found at #9 Westmoreland Place and #6, #19, #39, and #40 Portland Place. Homes having a certain Richardsonian Romanesque influence are also located at #6, #22, #34, and #38 Westmoreland Place.

Italian villa style houses are relatively abundant on Portland and Westmoreland places, and were constructed about 1915. The outstanding example is located at #51 Westmoreland Place. This two-story, "L-plan" structure is constructed of brick, having rectangular fenestration equidistantly placed in each facade. A low-hipped ceramic tile roof covers both wings of the structure. The front entrance with veranda above is aligned on a diagonal placed across the perpendicular formed by the joining of the two wings. Stone quoins framing each facade contrast sharply with the red brick construction, and provide an appearance characteristic to this style. Other significant Italian villa structures, primarily of rectangular-plan, occur at #35, #41, and #49 Westmoreland Place, and at #12 Portland Place.

The Jacobethan Revival (Tudor) buildings on Portland and Westmoreland places are also quite prevalent, and date from about 1915-1925. Characteristic of these residences are the prolific Gothic arches above windows and doorways, the window tracery in stone, and the steeply-pitched pedimented gables used abundantly on many facades. These homes are typically two-story and exhibit many irregular and asymmetrical plans. In many instances, a simulated half-timber design is frequently employed in various gables, utilizing wooden timbers regularly placed in stucco in order to represent a construction technique common in more primitive structures. The Jacobethan Revival (Tudor) residences occur on Portland Place at #7, #10, #17, #26, #28, #38, #43, #48, and #56, and at #27, #31, #40, and #47 Westmoreland Place. A unique Richardsonian Romanesque style residence occurs at #29 Portland Place, utilizing stone construction on the first story and the simulated half-timber design in the pedimented gables on the second floor. Another design occurring in only one instance on these streets is the Chateau style residence at #13 Portland Place. Characterized by wall dormers with high pinnacled gables, this brick structure is typically chateausque in the roof and fenestration treatment and includes a rounded turret on the main facade.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Portland and Westmoreland places contain various examples of the finest late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century domestic architecture in the City of St. Louis. In addition, the streets are the most intact of several private "places" which were established in the City of St. Louis to provide wealthy urbanites an exclusive and secluded address in the midst of an urban environment, during an era in which transportation was inadequate to accommodate extensive suburban living. As originally planned, these "places" were to remain under the private control of the various neighborhood associations and maintenance was to be contracted rather than provided by the city. In most "places," access to the private streets was restricted to residents and guests by means of a constantly guarded gate. Deliveries and services were provided through the rear alleys. The concept of private street "places" commenced in St. Louis with the establishment of Benton Place, adjacent to Lafayette Park, in 1867.¹ (Benton Place is a portion of the Lafayette Square Historic District, a National Register property). Portland and Westmoreland places, established in 1888,² were two of the last inner-city "places" to be built in St. Louis. The construction of the fashionable "places" in a progressively westward direction to the city limits between 1867 and 1900 furthermore suggests the steady mobility of St. Louis' moneyed aristocracy toward less-developed areas of the city. Coincidentally, improved streetcar lines and city boulevards facilitated circulation between the west-end and the downtown commercial district, and rendered commuting practical by 1900. Indeed it may be hypothesized that following the development of Portland and Westmoreland places, the demand for exclusive residential streets in the inner-city had somewhat diminished as the wealthy began to move into suburbanizing St. Louis County.

One urban historian has described the St. Louis "places" as a modular ingredient peculiarly characteristic to St. Louis and giving a distinctive quality to the plan and form of the city.² Architecturally, the houses that were built on Portland and Westmoreland places represent the financial abilities of the residents and the prevailing eclectic tastes of the late-Victorian era. There is, furthermore, a certain unanimity of style between the exclusive homes on the "places" and their more modest counterparts on adjacent public streets. But, although the style and form exhibit a certain agreement, the magnitude and opulence of homes on the "places" provides a very distinct and unique quality to these structures. The

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. American Architect and Building News - line elevation drawings of individual residences appear in the following numbers:

- Vol. 32, No. 803, May 16, 1891
- Vol. 37, No. 873, September 17, 1892
- Vol. 39, No. 895, February 18, 1893
- Vol. 44, No. 956, April 21, 1894
- Vol. 54, No. 1093, December 5, 1896
- Vol. 57, No. 1130, August 21, 1897

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

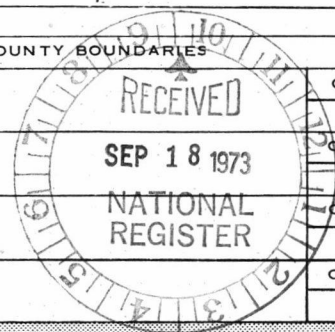
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE			LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38°	38'	55"	90°	16'	27"
NE	38°	38'	51"	90°	15'	52"
SE	38°	38'	41"	90°	15'	53"
SW	38°	38'	45"	90°	16'	28"

TU
No UTM

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **66.32 acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Stephen J. Raiche, Chief Research Historian**

ORGANIZATION: **State Historical Survey & Planning Office** DATE: **April 20, 1973**
Mo. State Park Board

STREET AND NUMBER: **Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building**

CITY OR TOWN: **Jefferson City** STATE: **Missouri 65101** CODE: **29**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: *James J. [Signature]*

Title: Director, Missouri State Park Board and Missouri State Liaison Officer

Date: 13 SEP 73

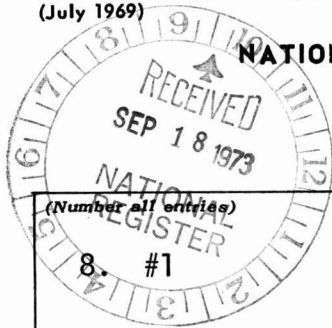
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

A. P. Mortenson
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 2/12/74

ATTEST: *Wm. [Signature]*
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 2-6-74



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"places" express a well-ordered and graceful stability which was undoubtedly intended to oppose the prevalent chaos and activity of the surrounding urban milieu. In this manner the St. Louis "places" created for themselves

a small and tightly exclusive world of (their) own marked by lavish entertainment in top-floor ballrooms on special occasions and also by day-to-day social protocol of scheduled "at homes" and a ritual of cards, corners appropriately folded over as the circumstances required....One thing (all neighbors) had in common was the desire to remain exclusive....³

Portland and Westmoreland places, platted in 1888, followed the precedents for regulation of land-use which had been successful in earlier St. Louis "places." The deed restrictions and provisions for control of Portland and Westmoreland places were adapted directly from the successful guidelines applied to Vandeventer Place, an earlier experiment in exclusive living.⁴ Vandeventer Place, now totally removed, was located near the geographical center of St. Louis. It was established in 1870 and remained one of the most exclusive St. Louis addresses until the development of Portland and Westmoreland places. The two west-end places adopted the double roadway with central tree-belt which had been a characteristic of Vandeventer Place. Also, similar to Vandeventer Place, Portland and Westmoreland places were established with deed restrictions stipulating private maintenance by a neighborhood association financed by assessments against the residents.⁵

Although the objective of providing exclusive residences to the wealthy was a common purpose of all St. Louis "places," the twenty-year lapse between the founding dates of Vandeventer and Portland and Westmoreland places is reflected in the preference for very different architectural styles. The prevalent, mansard roofed, "second empire" townhouse of Vandeventer Place had yielded to a romantic eclecticism in the later places on St. Louis' west-end. The entrance gates especially reflected the divergent tastes of the two eras. "The somewhat chaste classicism of Vandeventer Place has given way at Westmoreland to a kind of tile-roofed romanticism with overtones of Southern Mission faintly crossed with Louis Sullivan...."⁶ Similarly, the gates of Portland Place reflected a certain asymmetrical quality which defied the classical influence. The houses on Portland and Westmoreland place exhibit a broad range of eclectic architecture within the confines of the exclusive magnanimity of the structures.

A contemporary columnist, writing in the American Architect and Building News, attributed the prevalence of private "places" in St. Louis to the absence of

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park land and intensive development on the public streets.⁷ Although most neighborhoods of working-class residences were constructed in row developments (i.e., Soulard Neighborhood), the west-end homes tended to be free-standing but built upon very small lots. Because of the intensive land-use in the City of St. Louis, residential neighborhoods were often crowded and street noises were undoubtedly severe at times. The establishment of the "places" represented a rejection of this urban high-density living by those who could afford to purchase larger lots and remove themselves from the prevalent din. In certain of the most westerly of the St. Louis "places," such as Portland and Westmoreland, the writer observed that architects were developing a "new style and are using a great variety of materials" in contrast to the Richardsonian Romanesque style which was coming to characterize the fashionable districts in Chicago. The author furthermore observed that the establishment of the west-end "places" had stimulated compatible and complementary development in adjacent public streets. Another contemporary writer described Portland and Westmoreland places as containing "the finest group of residences, perhaps, in the United States," and attributed the magnificence of the homes, in part, to the relatively inexpensive cost of building materials in St. Louis.⁸

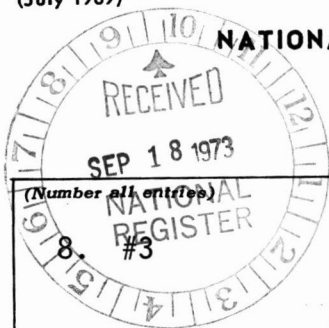
Portland and Westmoreland places were built by the Forest Park Improvement Association.⁹ The general plan for the streets, treebelts, and gates was drawn by George D. Capen and Julius Pitzman. Pitzman was an English engineer and surveyor who is credited with plotting most of the private places in St. Louis built after the Civil War.¹⁰ Pitzman likewise formulated the deed restrictions which have contributed to the stability of these private neighborhoods. It may be speculated also that Pitzman drew the plan for Vandeventer Place, although no documentation has been discovered to confirm this suggestion. The similarities in plan, however, form a certain basis for this conjecture. The Forest Park Improvement Association purchased the pastureland upon which Westmoreland and Portland places were built for about \$5,000 per acre. The places were intended to be subdivided and large lots sold for speculation with certain stringent deed restrictions to prevent incompatible uses.¹¹ Westmoreland Place was platted first, and Portland followed shortly thereafter. The homes to be built were to cost a minimum of \$25,000 and were to be of an approved architectural quality. Each resident was to be a member of the governing board of each place and shared equally in maintenance costs for the street and treebelt.

The increasing desirability of Westmoreland and Portland places as home sites may be observed by the inflation in lot values which occurred immediately after the streets were platted. Property which could be bought for \$65-\$90 per front-foot in 1890 sold for \$175-\$200 in 1904.¹² Compared to Vandeventer

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Place, the lots on the west-end places were more spacious. Standard lots on Portland and Westmoreland places approximated 100 to 200 front-feet, but certain houses were constructed on as many as three adjacent lots. Lake Avenue was built to bisect the two places perpendicularly and provided a major access from Lindell Boulevard to the south. But Lake Avenue also protected the exclusive quality of the places by opening only one side of Westmoreland Place to an unguarded public street.

The construction of Portland and Westmoreland places climaxed the development of private places in the City of St. Louis. Although later "places" were built in the city, none compared in magnitude and grandeur to Portland and Westmoreland. Kingsbury Place and Washington Terrace, both developed in 1890, in the immediate vicinity of Portland and Westmoreland places, contain significantly smaller lots. In addition, the treebelt in Washington Terrace is missing altogether. Other streets on the west-end resembled the places in form and architectural style but were actually diluted versions of Portland and Westmoreland places. Hortense Place (1890), Lennox Place, and Lewis Place (1890), are distinctly less opulent neighborhoods, although a certain stylistic continuity is maintained between these and the major private streets

FOOTNOTES

1. John A. Bryan, Lafayette Square, 1969, 9.
2. Norman J. Johnston, "St. Louis and Her Private Residential Streets," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, (August, 1962), passim.
3. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 16, 1958.
4. Johnston, (August, 1962), 189.
5. Indenture of Westmoreland Place, recorded at Recorder of Deeds Office, City of St. Louis, Plat Book 886, page 16, November 6, 1888.
6. Johnston, (August, 1962), 190.
7. "The New St. Louis," American Architect and Building News, Vol. 50, No. 1037, November 9, 1895, 68-69.
8. "St. Louis," American Architect and Building News, Vol. 51, No. 1045, January 4, 1896, 9.
9. Recorder of Deeds Office, City of St. Louis, Plat Book 12, page 136.

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(Number all entries)

8. #4

PORTLAND AND WESTMORELAND PLACES

- 10. Richard P. Haines, "The St. Louis Places: An Innovation in Nineteenth Century Urban Form," unpublished, University of Illinois, January, 1972, 11.
- 11. Recorder of Deeds Office, City of St. Louis, Plat Book 886, page 16.
- 12. S. L. Sherer, "The Places of St. Louis," House and Garden, Vol. 5, (April, 1904), 91.



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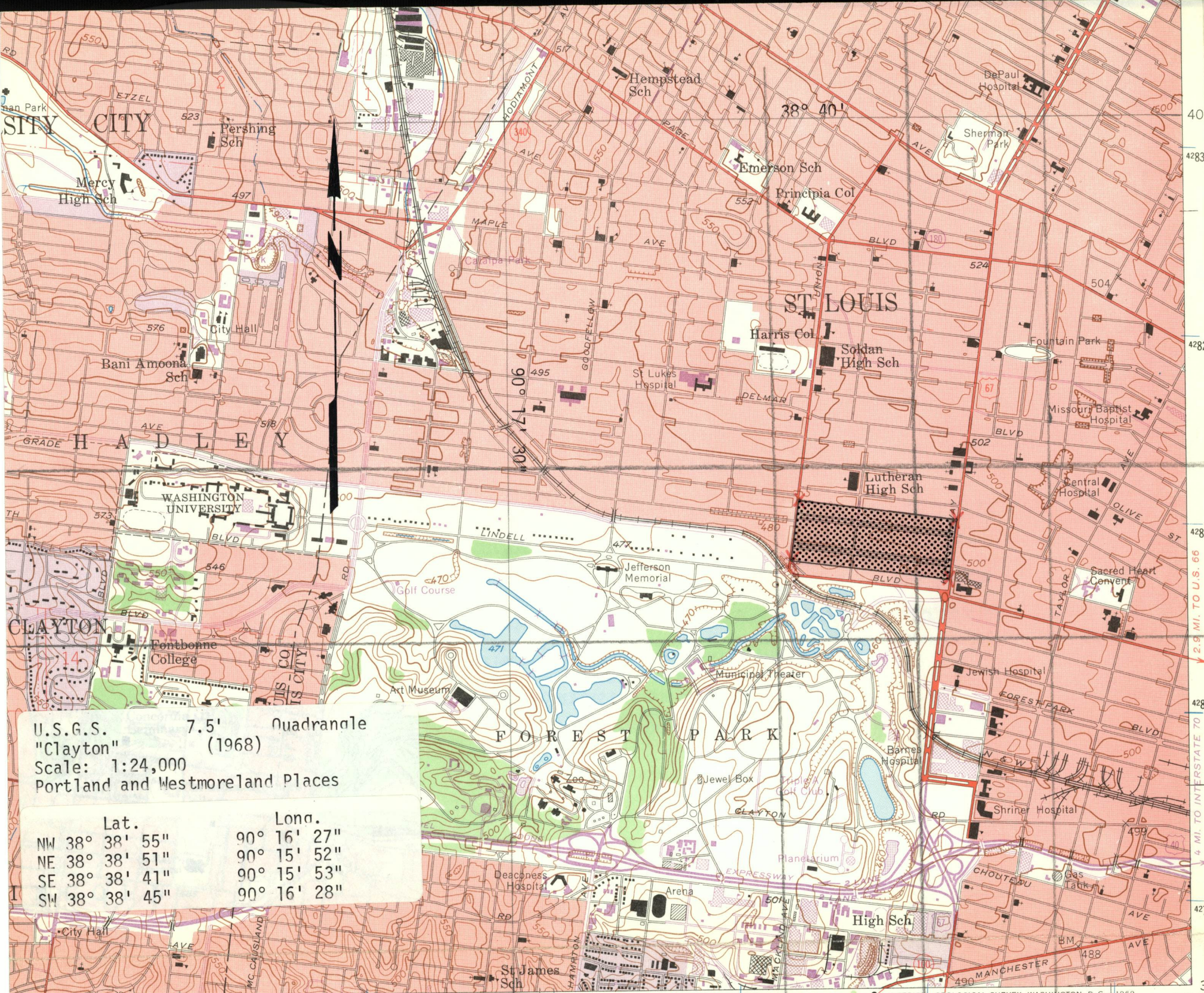
9. #1

PORTLAND AND WESTMORELAND PLACES

Vol. 64, No. 1220, May 13, 1899
Vol. 68, No. 1275, June 2, 1900

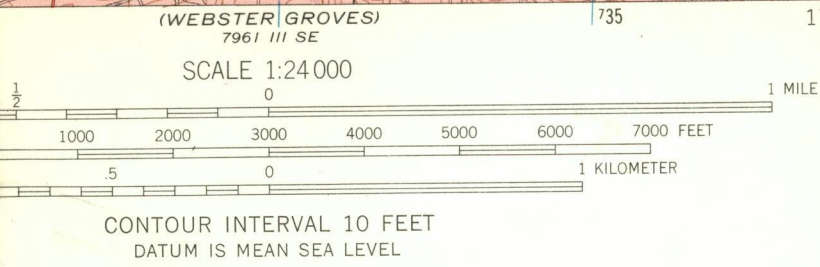
2. Bryan, John A., Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture. St. Louis: The St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928.
3. Catalogue of the Third Annual Exhibition of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. St. Louis: American Institute of Architects, 1895.
4. Commercial and Architectural St. Louis. St. Louis: G. W. Orear, 1888.
5. Cox, James, St. Louis Through a Camera. Convention edition, St. Louis: 1896.
6. Haines, Richard P., "The St. Louis Places: An Innovation in Nineteenth Century Urban Form," unpublished, University of Illinois, January, 1972.
7. Head, Idress, Historical and Interesting Places of St. Louis. St. Louis: The Missouri Historical Society, 1909.
8. Indenture of Westmoreland Place, recorded at Recorder of Deeds Office, City of St. Louis, Plat Book 886, page 16, November 6, 1888.
9. Indenture of Westmoreland Place, recorded at Recorder of Deeds Office, City of St. Louis, February 23, 1962.
10. Johnston, Norman J., "St. Louis and Her Private Residential Streets," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, (August, 1964), 187-193.
11. "The New St. Louis," American Architect and Building News, Vol. 50, No. 1037, November 9, 1895, 68-69.
12. "Points About Places," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, November 6, 1887.
13. "St. Louis," American Architect and Building News, Vol. 51, No. 1045, January 4, 1896, 9.





U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
 "Clayton" (1968)
 Scale: 1:24,000
 Portland and Westmoreland Places

	Lat.	Long.
NW	38° 38' 55"	90° 16' 27"
NE	38° 38' 51"	90° 15' 52"
SE	38° 38' 41"	90° 15' 53"
SW	38° 38' 45"	90° 16' 28"



- ROAD CLASSIFICATION
- Heavy-duty
 - Medium-duty
 - Light-duty
 - Unimproved dirt
 - Interstate Route
 - U. S. Route
 - State Route

MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
 DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CLAYTON, MO.
 N3837.5—W9015/7.5

1954
 PHOTOREVISED 1968
 AMS 7961 III NE—SERIES V879

Portland Place - (Architectural Data Summary)

House number	Date of Construction *	Builder of Existing House	Architect	Architectural Style
1	1911	E. Faust	Tom Barnett	Neo-Classical
2	ca. 1960	Morris Mandell		Georgian Revival
6	1918	A.L. Shapleigh		Richardsonian Romanesque
7	1928	N.S. Walsh		late Gothic Revival
8	1915	L.R. Carter		?
9	1899	J.A. Holmes	Shepley	Neo-Classical
10	1909	W.E. Guy		late Gothic Revival
12	1907	Geo. O. Carpenter		Italianate-Mediterranean
13	1893	W.K. Bixby	W.A. Swasey	Chateausque
15	ca. 1900	W.D. Orthwein		Neo-Classical
16	1912	Dwight Davis	J.P. Jamieson	Georgian Revival (influence)
17	ca. 1918	Chas. Wiggins	Chas. Wiggins	late Gothic Revival
19	1895	A.B. Hart		Richardsonian Romanesque
20	1927	Francis Perry		Georgian Revival
22	1928	Marion J. Lambert		Georgian Revival
23	ca. 1895	W. Thornburg	Eames and Young	Neo-Classical
24	1912	Mrs. Ely Schnaider		?
25	1896	W.N. McMillan	Eames and Young	Neo-Classical
26	1912	C.A. Stix		late Gothic Revival
28	1922	C. Kennerly	J.P. Jamieson	late Gothic Revival
29	1893	L.B. Tebbetts	Theo. C. Link	Richardsonian Romanesque
30	1899	B.W. Clark		Neo-Classical
32	1900	Theo Fach		Neo-Classical

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Portland Place - (Architectural Data Summary)

House number	Date of Construction *	Builder of Existing House	Architect	Architectural Style
33	1914	Kilpatrick	E.P. Russell	Neo-Classical
35	1912	Geo. D. Barnard		?
36	1908	H.C.G. Luyties		Neo-Classical
37	1907	David C. Gamble		Georgian Revival
38	1907	O. Johnson	Theo. Link	Late Gothic Revival
39	1900	Lee Rumsey		Richardsonian Romanesque
40	1900	Geo. W. Brown		Richardsonian Romanesque
41	1929	S.C. Edgar		Georgian Revival
42	1908	Geo. P. Doan		?
43	1912	Mrs. I.W. Morton		Late Gothic Revival
44	1908	Mrs. John P. Keiser		Georgian Revival
45	1955	Howard Baer		(modern)
46	1914	R. Holmes	J.P. Jamieson	Georgian Revival
47	1904	Frank N. Johnson	Weber and Graves	Georgian Revival
48	1908	L.H. Thompson		Late Gothic Revival
50	1914	H.B. Collins	J.P. Jamieson	?
51	1907	H.M. Kaufmann		Neo-Classical
52	1915	C.E. Bascom		Georgian Revival
53	1914	John P. Shepley		Late Gothic Revival.
56	1918	E.D. Nims		Late Gothic Revival

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Westmoreland Place (Architectural Data Summary)

House number	Date of Construction *	Builder of Existing House	Architect	Architectural Style
1	1894	J.C. Van Blarcom	W.A. Swasey	Neo-Classical
2	1894	J.L. Lawrence	W.A. Swasey	(carriage house extant only)
5	1893	Meysenberg		Richardsonian Romanesque (influence) roof rebuilt after fire - 1968
6	1890	Robt. McK. Jones	Eames and Young	Richardsonian Romanesque
7	1890	Cochran		Richardsonian Romanesque
8	1930	R.W. Coale		Late Gothic Revival
9	1891	W.L. Huse	Eames and Young	Richardsonian Romanesque
10	1899	Lewis B. Dozier	J.L. Wees	Neo-Classical
11	1960	Geo. D. Brooks	Alfred J. Johnson	Georgian Revival
12	ca. 1936	Dr. A. Proetz	Victor Proetz	Georgian Revival (influence)
13	1903	Edwards Whitaker	J.P. Jamieson	Neo-Classical
16	1914	Edw. Mallinckrodt, Jr.	J.P. Jamieson	?
17	1893	J.T. Davis	Peabody, Stearnes, & Furber	Neo-Classical
20	1909	Mrs. Louis Chauvenet		?
21	1939	Mrs. Geo. Simmons	Maritz (?)	(carriage house in rear built 1898 for home originally on lot)
22	ca. 1900	Alfred Clifford		Richardsonian Romanesque
23	ca. 1950	H.B. Matthews	Gale Henderson	Italianate-Mediterranean (influence)
25	ca. 1890	E.B. Adams	W.A. Swasey	?
26	1940	Warne Niedringhaus	Maritz (?)	Georgian Revival

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Westmoreland Place (Architectural Data Summary)

House number	Date of Construction *	Builder of Existing House	Architect	Architectural Style
27	1932	T.S. McPheeters		Late Gothic Revival
28	1940	Sterling Edmunds	Maritz (?)	Georgian Revival
29	ca. 1895 (altered 1930's)	Byron Nugent	Swasey	Neo-Classical
30	1912	Miss Mary Lionberger	J.P. Jamieson	Late Gothic Revival (influence)
31	1914	H. Scott		Late Gothic Revival
32	1924	Edwin Steedman		?
33	ca. 1938	John E. Curby	Maritz	Georgian Revival
34	1912	G.F. Steedman		?
35	1914	John Fowler	Mauran, Russell, & Crowell	Italianate-Mediterranean
36	1913	Louis Werner		Georgian Revival
37	1908 (altered 1940)	I.H. Lionberger		Georgian Revival
38	1893	Mrs. John Dyer		Late Gothic Revival
40	1894	J. Dwight Filley		Late Gothic Revival
41	1916	Daniel K. Catlin	Cope and Stew	Italianate-Mediterranean
42	ca. 1906	Clarkson Potter		Georgian Revival
44	1914	Chas. Nagel		Georgian Revival (influence)
45	ca. 1936	Chas. Belknap	Maritz	Georgian Revival (influence)
46	1909	W.A. Stickney		?
47	1912	Geo. H. Holland		Late Gothic Revival
48	1909	A.T. West		?

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Westmoreland Place - Architectural Data Summary

House number	Date of Construction *	Builder of Existing House	Architect	Architectural Style
49	1909	H.H. Lionberger		Italianate-Mediterranean (influence)
50	1909	A.B. Shepley		?
51	1916	Daniel Catlin	J.P. Jamieson	Italianate-Mediterranean
52	1909	C.R. Gray		Georgian Revival (stone faced, columns removed - 1945)
53	1913	L. Freund	J.P. Jamieson	?
54	1918	W. McKittrick		?

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Photo Log:

Name of Property: Portland and Westmoreland Places

City or Vicinity: St. Louis City

County: St. Louis [Independent City] State: MO

Photographer: S.J. Raiche

Date
Photographed: Nov. 1972

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 6. #26 Portland Place, Jacobethan Revival (Tudor) residence, NW facing SE.
- 2 of 6. #13 Portland Place, Chateau style residence, SE facing NW.
- 3 of 6. #52 Westmoreland Place, Georgian-Revival style residence, N facing S.
- 4 of 6. #39 Portland Place, Richardsonian Romanesque style residence, SE facing NW.
- 5 of 6. #51 Westmoreland Place, Italian Villa style residence, N facing S.
- 6 of 6. #1 Portland Place, Palazzo style residence, N facing S.











