

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **JAN 23 1980**  
DATE ENTERED **FEB 21 1980**

## 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 **Portland Historic District**  
AND/OR COMMON **Old Portland Residential District**

### 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *Roughly bounded by Missouri Valley, Pflang Ave.,  
Bark St., N. 33rd and N. 37th Sts.*  
(see continuation sheet)

CITY, TOWN **Louisville** VICINITY OF **3 & 4**  
STATE **Kentucky** COUNTY **Jefferson** CODE **021** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT **111**

### 3 CLASSIFICATION

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

### 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME **Multiple Owners: public and private** (see continuation sheet)  
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN **Louisville,** VICINITY OF **Jefferson** STATE **Kentucky**

### 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Jefferson County Courthouse**  
STREET & NUMBER **6th & Jefferson Sts.**

CITY, TOWN **Louisville,** STATE **Kentucky**

### 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **Individual structures on Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky**

DATE **1972**  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **Kentucky Heritage Commission**

CITY, TOWN **Frankfort,** STATE **Kentucky**

# 7 DESCRIPTION

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

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Portland proper," as the original part of Portland was referred to in the early 19th century, does not exist in its entirety. Over the years various changes have taken place in the topography of the area. These changes have been both natural and man-made. The man-made changes include a thirty-foot high earth flood wall, an interstate highway, and a railroad track bridge approach. The "Portland proper" Residential District is bounded by: north, I-64 and the flood wall; west, I-64; south, Bank Street; and east, 33rd Street. Portland has been inundated by the flooding of the Ohio River over the past decades. The wharf area which began to lose its economic importance after the completion of the Portland Canal, has disappeared. Streets, such as Water and Missouri, no longer exist nor do famous structures such as the St. Charles Hotel. Although the commercial wharf area is gone, the residential core of "Portland proper" remains.

The structures in the area vary greatly in age, style and building materials. Although the core of the district is residential, a number of other structures are part of the district. These include the Portland Branch Library (photo 3), Church of Our Lady (photo 23), Parkway United Methodist Church (photo 6), Portland Public School (photo 12), and the Portland Cemetery (photos 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20). A 19th century brick structure formerly housing the Kentuckiana Ornamental Iron Co. (photos 26 and 27), is one of two commercial buildings.

The residential structures run the gamut of vernacular architectural styles of the 19th century through the first quarter of the 20th century. Examples include brick and frame shotgun houses (photos 13, 38, and 39), two-and-one-half story brick Italianate residences (photos 29 and 7), a two-and-one-half-story brick house with Eastlake influences (photo 4), and an early 19th century clapboard house (photos 33, 34, 35, and 36).

The eastern perimeter at North 33rd Street has as its focal point the Beaux-Arts style Portland Branch Library (photos 1 and 3). Northwestern Parkway (formerly known as High Street) connects Portland to Shawnee Park, part of Louisville's late 19th century park system designed by Frederick Law Olmsted.

Lining Northwestern Parkway is a variety of 19th and 20th century structures in vernacular styles. The north side of the 3300 block includes a brick Eastlake-style residence, several two-story frame houses with Italianate trim, a one-story frame shotgun house and a brick church with a classically derived portico (photos 2, 4, 5, and 6). The north side of the 3400 block also has an eclectic mix. On the northwest corner of 34th Street and Northwestern Parkway is an early 20th century brick bungalow with a long side gable (photos 7 and 8). On the northeast corner of Cedar Grove Terrace and Northwestern Parkway is the largest and most elegant residence in the district. The Portman House, built in the mid-19th century, is a symmetrical brick residence with a hipped roof (photo 8). The finely detailed entrance has a recessed door with panels (photo 9). The structure is a transitional vernacular style between Greek Revival and Italianate. The north side of the 3500 block is a series of brick veneer residences in Neo-Revival styles with Tudor predominating. The structures date from the 20th century (photo 10). The variety of the north side of the 3600 block includes a late-19th century Italianate structure which was owned by the Mattingly family, two one-story frame shotgun houses and a 20th century bungalow. The easement for Interstate 64 is immediately west of the brick-porched bungalow (photo 11).

(cont.)

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" 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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Portland, now one of Louisville's oldest neighborhoods, was, in the early 19th century, an independent city and a rival of neighboring Louisville and Shippingport as a center of river trade. The architecture of the residential area of Portland proper remains as a chronicle of the development of this important Louisville community. Structures in the area range in date from the 1830s to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The area embodies the rich history of Portland, once a separate corporate entity from Louisville. The history of Portland is important in the overall development of the Falls of the Ohio region and the Midwest.

The site of the present Portland area was acquired in the early 1800s by General William Lytle. It was originally part of the 2000-acre tract owned by John Connelly and Colonel John Campbell in 1775, which also included the sites of Louisville and Shippingport.

The town of Portland was laid out in two parts - "Portland proper", platted in 1814 by Alexander Ralston for William Lytle, and "Portland enlargement", platted in 1817 by Joel Wright for Mr. Lytle. The proposed Old Portland Residential District lies within the 1814 plat of Portland which generally included the area from what is now 33rd Street west to 40th Street, and from the Ohio River south to the present Bank Street. (See Map 1)

Early settlers in Portland were French immigrants, some of whom may have first come to Shippingport, where a French community had settled as early as 1806. The French inhabitants figured prominently in the early history of Portland, many of them prominent businessmen, town trustees, and trustees of the Catholic church. By the second quarter of the 19th century, the number of French immigrants decreased, and was replaced by natives of Ireland and Germany.

Portland's strategic location at the falls of the Ohio River was significant in its early importance as a river port. Except for times when the river was high, passengers and cargo had to be unloaded and transported overland around the falls. Portland and Shippingport were the stopping points for boats coming up river, while Louisville was the terminus for downstream river traffic.

As the steamboat grew in importance in river commerce, Portland also flourished. The wharf at the foot of what is now 34th Street was a busy center of commerce (the street was, in fact, then named Commercial Street), with warehouses, stores and taverns.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"An act for the annexation of Portland to Louisville, and for other purposes."  
 The Louisville Daily Journal, 1 April 1837, p. 2.  
 Board of Directors of the Louisville Free Public Library, Eighth Annual Report,  
 Louisville: Louisville Free Public Library, 1912.

(cont.)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 51 acres

E. 16/604390/4236460  
 F. 16/604280/4236620  
 G. 16/604260/4236980

QUADRANGLE NAME \_\_\_\_\_

QUADRANGLE SCALE \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A | 1,6 | 6,0,4 | 8,8,0 | 4,2 | 3,7 | 0,5,0 |

B | 1,6 | 6,0,4 | 9,0,0 | 4,2 | 3,6 | 6,9,0 |

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C | 1,6 | 6,0,4 | 6,0,0 | 4,2 | 3,6 | 6,4,0 |

D | 1,6 | 6,0,4 | 6,0,0 | 4,2 | 3,6 | 4,9,0 |

E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(see continuation sheet)

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Elizabeth F. Jones, Research Director & Mary Jean Kinsman, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Historic Landmarks & Preservation Districts Commission

DATE

April 13, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

727 West Main St.

TELEPHONE

587-3501

CITY OR TOWN

Louisville

STATE

Kentucky

Jefferson

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_

LOCAL X

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

*Edna W. Shelton*

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

January 14, 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

*W. Ray Luce*

DATE 2/21/80

ATTEST: *Kristen O'Connell*

DATE 2/19/80

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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North Western Parkway

3305-3633

3410-3637

Rudd

3305-3601

3300-3316

33rd. Street

716-816

34th. Street

709-811

708-800

Cedar Grove Terrace

708-816

717-803

36th Street

709-711

Cedar Grove Court

709-725

717-803

3rd. Alley

3415-3413

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The Portland Public School has occupied the same site at the northwest corner of N. 34th Street and Northwestern Parkway since the mid-19th century. The current structure was designed by Louisville architect Jasper Ward and erected in 1969. The new structure surrounds the 1890 building. The pediment of the older structure is visible near the front of the Northwestern Parkway facade (photo 12). The 3500 block on the south side of Northwestern Parkway represents a very well-cared-for and renovated blockface. These late 19th century frame structures, plus two brick structures in mid-block, are for the most part shotgun residences with varying stylistic details including Eastlake and Italianate (photo 13). Frame, one and two-story residences are situated on the south side of the 3600 block of Northwestern Parkway. The one exception is the two-story brick residence at 3622 Northwestern Parkway which is known as the McCullogh residence. (photo 14)

Portland Cemetery contains the graves of many of the early settlers of the town of Portland. There are gravestones in French, German and one in Chinese as well as many in English (photos 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20).

Rudd Avenue is the street which is now closest to the Ohio River as several streets in Portland disappeared with floods and the subsequent floodwall. On the western edge of the district, Rudd Avenue ends at Interstate 64 as it follows the bend in the River. The south side of the 3600 block of Rudd Avenue contains one-story frame residences (photo 21).

The Church of Our Lady stands on the north side of Rudd Avenue in the 3600 block. It is encapsulated by the Interstate to the north and west. The first church on the site was as early as 1839. The school building to the west of the Church replaced an older structure in the 1940's. The rectory has had some 20th century additions. The Church is Gothic Revival in style and has had many renovations owing to flood damage (photos 22 and 23).

The structures on Rudd Avenue in the 3500 block exhibit a variety of styles, all in frame with one exception (photo 24). No. 3411 has interesting bargeboard detail still intact (photo 25).

On the northwest corner of 34th Street and Rudd Avenue is a three-story commercial brick structure built after 1884. Until recently it housed the Kentuckiana Ornamental Iron Co. (photos 26 and 27).

The structure on the southeast corner of Cedar Grove Terrace and Rudd Avenue is a fine example of late 19th century Italianate townhouses. The details include window moldings, an elaborate door hood and a cast iron porch on the east side (photos 28, 29, and 30). The remainder of the 3400 block on the south side of Rudd Avenue is filled with one and two-story vernacular frame houses (photo 30). The north side of the 3300 block of Rudd Avenue consists of frame and brick two-story residences several of which retain interesting architectural details (photo 32).

(continued)

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Perhaps the oldest structure in the district is the Squire Earick House on the southeast corner of Rudd Avenue and North 34th Street. The structure is situated on a spacious, treed lot. The two-story clapboard structure has an overhang which extends over the square-columned front porch. The gable and cornice are trimmed with bargeboard (photos 33, 34, 35, and 36). The eastern portion of this block contains one and two-story frame and brick vernacular structures. A series of three one-story clapboard shotguns retains many original architectural details (photos 37 and 38).

Two fine brick shotguns with incised lintels exist on the west side of the 700 block of North 33rd Street. They are separated from the library site by Third Alley (photos 39 and 3). The west side of the 700 block of North 34th Street has a variety of structures of 19th and 20th century origin including brick and frame structures (photo 40). An interesting brick structure exists at 708 North 34th Street and has intact detailing in an Italianate vein (photo 41). The contrast between the early 20th century structure on the northwest corner of North 34th Street and Northwestern Parkway and the 19th century building on North 34th Street is quite vivid (photo 42).

The contrast between the 19th and 20th centuries is shown, also, in the 700 block of the east side of Cedar Grove Terrace with the 19th century K & I Railroad Bridge in the background (photo 43).

The only remaining structure of the Cedar Grove Academy (established as St. Benedict's in 1842) is at 719 Cedar Grove Court. The structure has changed greatly in appearance during the 20th century with the addition of Spanish motifs. (Compare View 5 with Photo 44). The building is currently being renovated for apartment use (photo 45). The former Cedar Grove Academy structure is situated on a slight rise on a treed lot (photo 46). The area is quite compact and the former Cedar Grove Academy is very near to the Church of Our Lady (photo 47). The other structures on both the east and west sides of the 700 block of Cedar Grove Court date from about the second decade of the 20th century (photo 48).

"Portland proper" is no longer the bustling wharf town with the railroad down to the wharf. Several streets no longer exist, street names have changed, and many structures have disappeared. However, with the many changes the 20th century has brought, Portland retains its own ambience and 19th century charm with its variety of residential, commercial, and institutional structures.

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Most documented history of Portland dates from the 1830s after the building of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which opened in 1830, separated Portland and Shippingport, and signaled the eventual decline and death of both as river ports. Since larger steamboats were still unable to pass through the Canal, Portland, with its larger wharf and road to Louisville, managed to retain a position in river commerce until the Canal was widened in 1865.

Portland was chartered as a city in 1834 by the Kentucky General Assembly. In 1837, the citizens of Portland petitioned the Legislature for annexation to Louisville, contingent upon the city authorities of Louisville consenting to the extension of the Louisville and Ohio Railroad from the wharf in Portland to 13th Street in Louisville and thence to the wharf in Louisville. Approval was granted; however Portland did not become a part of Louisville until 1852, and the railroad was never completed.

The historic district includes several institutions and churches important in Portland's history. One of the oldest is the Church of Our Lady, established as a congregation in 1839 through the leadership of Reverend Steven T. Badin, who had in 1811 established the first Catholic church in Louisville. Services were first held in a frame building, a former tavern, which stood in the center of what is now Cedar Grove Court, across Rudd Avenue from the site of the present church.

Trustees were appointed, funds were raised and in 1840 construction of a brick church on the Rudd Avenue site was begun. The church was dedicated on October 3, 1841, but the belfry and steeple were not erected until 1850. (See View 1.)

By 1866 the church had become too small for the congregation, despite an enlargement in 1862. Plans were made to raze the old church and build a new one on the site. The architect was John Andrewartha, who also designed the Louisville City Hall in 1873 and the Courier-Journal Building at 4th and Liberty Streets (now demolished). in 1876. The old church was torn down, leaving only the belfry and steeple, and the second structure was attached to it. The roof of the new church was higher than the belfry, so the lower part of the steeple was enclosed in an extra tier, thus explaining the truncated appearance of the steeple. The second church building was completed in November, 1870.

In 1872 the walls of the church began bulging in several places. Architects were consulted, among them Henry Whitestone, one of Louisville's important 19th century architects, and they pronounced the structure unsafe and recommended razing and rebuilding it. This was done and the church was opened for services in 1873, although the interior was not finished until 1879. Again the belfry and steeple were left and the new structure built behind. The architect of the third building is not known. This building is the present church, although the 1937 flood totally ruined the interior, necessitating an expensive renovation. (See View 2.)



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In 1857 a school building was built just west of the church and the Sisters of Loretto opened a school for girls, later admitting boys. The structure was razed and a new school was erected in 1948. The rectory was built in 1861 and remodeled in the late 1920s. (See View 3.)

Just across Rudd Avenue from the church and closely interwoven with its history is the site and surviving building of the old Cedar Grove Academy, founded in 1842 as a boarding school for girls operated by the Sisters of Loretto. It was first known as St. Benedict's Academy. The 4-acre tract had been acquired in 1841 by Bishop Chabrat of Bardstown and included the land bounded by 35th Street (now Cedar Grove Terrace) and 36th Street, and Rudd Avenue and Northwestern Parkway. The tract was known as Cedar Grove as early as 1841, and contained a frame structure known as "the tavern". This building served as a church for the newly organized Catholic congregation in 1839. The Sisters later built brick additions to this building facing the church on Rudd Avenue. The date of construction is not known but it was prior to the 1870s since a photograph of Cedar Grove dated "in the 70s" shows the additions. (See Views 7 and 5.) The large four-story structure which was the main academy building still stands in Cedar Grove Court. It underwent considerable alteration in its 20th century transition to a "Spanish style" building. The academy operated until 1925 when it became Loretto High School and moved to a location on West Broadway. The surrounding lawns, gardens, and shaded walks of Cedar Grove were sold for residential development and the old building is now surrounded by 20th century dwellings.

The district includes another church, the Parkway United Methodist Church at the northeast corner of Northwestern Parkway and 34th Street. The congregation was organized in 1851 and met in a log house near Rudd Avenue until a church was built in 1860 on the present site. The church was known as the Portland Methodist Episcopal Church South until 1950 when the name was changed. (See Photo 6.)

Two other important institutions located in the historic district are the Portland Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library and the Portland Elementary School. The Portland Branch Library was established in 1905 in temporary quarters. In 1912 the present site at Northwestern Parkway and 33th Street was purchased by Portland citizens and construction of the building was begun. The architect, Val P. Collins (1861-1923) was a native of Covington who moved to Louisville around the turn of the century. He designed numerous houses in Louisville and other Kentucky cities and was the architect of the Carnegie Library in Shelbyville, Kentucky. The Portland Branch Library was completed in October, 1913, at the total cost of \$34,979.17. (See View 6.)

Of particular significance is the lot on the southeast corner of 37th Street and Pflanz Avenue. A 1914 ordinance of the City of Louisville prohibited blacks from buying property in blocks which were inhabited predominantly by whites and vice versa. The purchase of this lot in 1914 by a black was legally contested. The Supreme Court in 1917 handed down

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a landmark decision, declaring the ordinance unconstitutional, not only affecting the local ordinance, but similar ordinances across the nation (see photo 50).

Portland's years as a prosperous center for river traffic encouraged the growth of an attractive residential area along with the commercial district near the wharf. The businessmen, steamboat owners and captains built substantial houses and many of them survive, along with examples of vernacular architecture such as shotgun houses. The Historic District includes several of the more imposing residences as well as the vernacular styles and the later twentieth century dwellings.

Possibly the oldest structure in the district is the white frame house with an open porch and overhanging second story located at 719 North 34th Street. The house, known for years as the "Squire Earick House," is thought to have been built before 1820. Jacob Earick, a magistrate, chancery court commissioner and later an alderman, acquired the property in 1848 and it remained in the Earick family until 1902. The property has been traced to Judge John Rowan, prominent Kentucky jurist, congressman and senator, and the owner of "Federal Hill" in Bardstown. Rowan owned considerable land in Louisville and Portland and purchased much of it from the Lytle family. Rowan married Ann Lytle, a daughter of William Lytle. It is conceivable, but as yet unproved, that the original Lytle land in Portland may have included this property and house.

No. 3311 Rudd Avenue is a two-story brick house with Italianate details and an angular bay on the east side. (See photo 32.) Frank Butterfield, a river boat pilot, was first listed there in 1859. In 1862 the property was acquired by Alonzo J. Harrington, also a river pilot, who later became the secretary-treasurer of the Louisville Pilots' Benevolent and Relief Association.

On the south side of Rudd Avenue is No. 3430, built about 1877-79 for William H. Campbell, an engineer, who is thought to have been a descendant of Colonel John Campbell, one of the original owners of the site of Portland. (See photo 29.)

Northwestern Parkway, the main thoroughfare in the district, is one of five parkways designed by Frederick Law Olmsted to connect the three major parks in Louisville, also of his design. Although the park system was never completed as planned, the parkways contribute significantly to landscape design in Louisville.

Several fine nineteenth century residences remain on Northwestern Parkway, known in Portland's early years as Third Street and later as High Street. No. 3411, a two-and-one-half story brick structure with ornate window caps, was probably built between 1853 and 1859 for James Ostrander, a steamboat pilot. (See photo 7.)

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The two-story brick house at No. 3431 Northwestern Parkway was built between 1865-67 by Peter Portman, a native of Switzerland, who was a grocer and saloon owner in Portland and a trustee of the Church of Our Lady. Portman died in 1885 and is buried in the Portland Cemetery. (See photos 8 and 9.)

On the north side of Northwestern Parkway in the 3600 block is No. 3613 which was built between 1881 and 1883 for Columbus C. Mattingly, a distiller with the J. G. Mattingly Distillery. The Mattingly distillery occupied a large block of land on High Street between 39th and 40th Streets in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The house remained in the Mattingly family until 1971.

Across Northwestern Parkway in No. 3622, built about 1856 for Daniel McCulloch, a wholesale grocery and drygoods dealer on Water Street in Portland. McCulloch was treasurer of the City of Portland prior to its annexation. Descendants of Daniel McCulloch occupied the house until 1970. (See photo 14, far left of picture.)

The Portland Cemetery, between Pflanz Avenue and Bank Street, bears evidence of the early residents in the French, German and Irish names on the gravestones. The Maquaire and Villier families are buried there, as are Louis Fosse and William Banon, both among the first trustees of the Church of Our Lady. (See photos 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20).

Although the commercial area of old Portland long ago vanished, the Historic District includes the most significant residential areas of the original community. The range of residential styles, including modest vernacular structures, elegant brick townhouses, and early twentieth century bungalow-type dwellings reflects the mixture that was "old" Portland. These, along with the surviving churches, the school and the library are visible reminders of Portland's history and early importance.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Portland Historic District  
Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of Missouri Alley and N. 33rd, south along the west side of N. 33rd to the northwest corner of N. 33rd and Northwestern Parkway, west along the north side of Northwestern Parkway to the northwest corner of N. 34th and Northwestern Parkway, south along the west side of N. 34th to the northwest corner of N. 34th and Pflanz, west along the north side of Pflanz to a point 105' west of the northwest corner of N. 35th and Pflanz, south across Pflanz and following the east boundary of Portland Cemetery for 112', thence west 52.5', south 75', east 157.5' to the west side of N. 35th, south to the northwest corner of N. 35th and Bank, west along the north side of Bank to a point at the property line between Portland Cemetery and Lot 45, Block 11-C, north following said property line and crossing Lytle, west along the north side of Lytle to the west boundary of Portland Cemetery, north following said boundary to a point 25' south of Pflanz, west 165' to N. 37th, north along the east side of N. 37th to a point at the east side of I-64, continuing along the east side of I-64 to Missouri Alley, east along the south side of Missouri Alley returning to the southwest corner of Missouri Alley and N. 33rd.





Old Portland Residential Dist.  
Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Xerox copy of map drafted by  
W. L. Rogers from descriptions

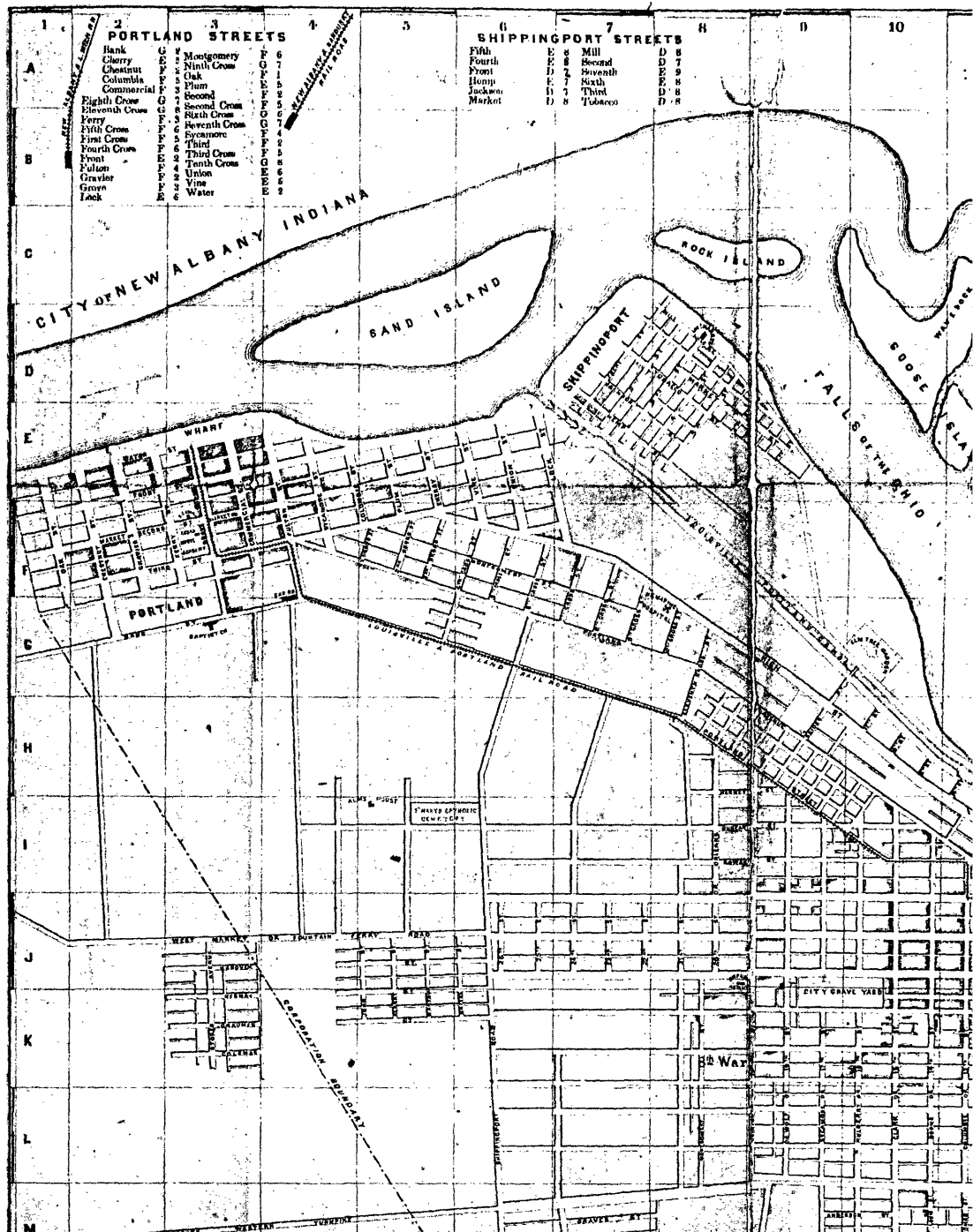
in deed books, 1935-21 1980

Map # 2.

Map showing plats for Portland  
and the Eastern Addition to  
Portland

JAN 16 1978





**REFERENCE TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>COURT HOUSE</b>—Jefferson, b. 5th and 6th<br/> <b>TAL</b>—Jefferson street, bet. 6th and 7th<br/> <b>WEEK HOUSE</b>—East limits of the city<br/> <b>CITY BUILDINGS</b>—Jefferson st. cor. 6th</p> <p><b>U. S. Buildings.</b><br/> <b>CONV. HOSP.</b>—E. W. c. Green and 3rd<br/> <b>POST OFFICE</b>—N. E. c. Jefferson and 3rd<br/> <b>U. S. MAR. HOSPITAL</b>—High st.</p> <p><b>Beneficial Institutions.</b><br/> <b>PROF. EYES DRUGS ASTORIA</b>—Fifth st.<br/> <b>GER. PROT. ORTHOP. ASTORIA</b>—Jefferson<br/>     street, below Wozel<br/> <b>ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY</b>—Fourth street,<br/>     bet. Chestnut and Broadway<br/> <b>PROF. EYES DRUGS ASTORIA</b>—Fifth st.<br/>     bet. Chestnut and Broadway<br/> <b>GER. PROT. ORTHOP. ASTORIA</b>—Jefferson<br/>     street, below Wozel<br/> <b>ALMA HOUSE</b>—Duncan st.<br/> <b>ST. JOSEPH'S CAT. OR. ASTORIA</b>—Eliza-<br/>     beth street, below road<br/> <b>PERS. ORTHOP.'S HOME</b>—Frothing street,<br/>     Preston road</p> <p><b>Public Halls.</b><br/> <b>THEATRE</b>—E. c. Green and 4th st.<br/> <b>MORRIS HALL</b>—N. E. cor. 1st &amp; 4th<br/> <b>MARION HALL</b>—S. W. cor. 1st and 4th<br/> <b>GEN. PATRICK'S HALL</b>—1st bet. 1st &amp; 2d<br/> <b>CONCERT HALL</b>—5th bet. 1st &amp; Market<br/> <b>APOLLO HALL</b>—3d bet. Main &amp; Market<br/> <b>MARSHALL'S HALL</b>—5th b. Main and Mar</p> <p><b>Newspaper Offices.</b><br/> <b>DAILY JOURNAL</b>—3d bet. 1st &amp; Green<br/> <b>DAILY DISPATCH</b>—3d bet. Mar. &amp; Jef.<br/> <b>DAILY TELEGRAPH</b>—3d bet. Mar. &amp; Jef.<br/> <b>DAILY COURIER</b>—3d bet. Mar. &amp; Jef.<br/> <b>DAILY ANDERSON</b>—1st bet. 3d street</p> <p><b>Telephone Offices.</b><br/> <b>HOLLY'S PAT. TEL.</b>—Main, b. 2d &amp; 3d<br/> <b>NATIONAL TEL.</b>—Main st. corner 3rd<br/> <b>Express Offices.</b></p> | <p><b>LOT. &amp; PORTLAND</b>—Main, b. 12 and 13<br/> <b>LOT. &amp; COY.</b>—Cor. Washington and 1st<br/> <b>NEW ALBANY &amp; LAKE WEAVER</b>—Portland<br/> <b>JEWELRY STORES &amp; ISMARATOLLS</b>—Ferry,<br/>     foot 3d street<br/> <b>LOT. &amp; MEX.</b> (lat. line)—c. Bly &amp; 11th</p> <p><b>Churches.</b><br/> <b>CATHEDRAL</b>—5th st. bet. Walnut<br/> <b>COURT OF THE L.</b>—5th st. c. Grayson<br/> <b>GEN. CAT. CH.</b>—b. Jackson and Han.<br/> <b>NORSE DAME</b>—Portland<br/> <b>St. PATRICK</b>—Cor. 13th and Mar. sts.<br/> <b>St. MARY'S</b>—Shelby, b. 1st &amp; 1st.<br/> <b>St. PETER'S</b>—near Eliatown turnpike</p> <p><b>Episcopal.</b><br/> <b>COURT CHURCH</b>—3d b. Green &amp; Walnut<br/> <b>St. PAUL'S</b>—6th b. Grayson and Walnut<br/> <b>St. JOHN'S</b>—Jef. st. bet. 12th and 13th<br/> <b>Grace</b>—Gray, bet. Floyd and Preston</p> <p><b>Methodist.</b><br/> <b>WALNUT ST.</b>—5th st. corner Walnut<br/> <b>BRICK</b>—Brook, bet. Mar. and Jefferson<br/> <b>CHURCH</b>—5th st. bet. Main and Market<br/> <b>WALNUT</b>—12th st. b. Market &amp; Jef.<br/> <b>WILSON</b>—Shelby st. b. Market &amp; Jef.<br/> <b>St. JOHN'S</b>—5th st. bet. Center<br/> <b>RETRIEF</b>—Fulton st. b. Preston &amp; Jack'n<br/> <b>ASBY'S CHURCH</b>—Fulton street</p> <p><b>German Church</b>—Clay, b. Mar. &amp; Jef.<br/> <b>Presbyterian.</b><br/> <b>FIRST CHURCH</b>—Green, b. Centre &amp; 6th<br/> <b>SECOND CHURCH</b>—3d b. Green &amp; Wal<br/> <b>THIRD CHURCH</b>—cor. 11th and Walnut<br/> <b>FOURTH CHURCH</b>—Haw'k b. Main &amp; Mar<br/> <b>CHURCH</b>—S. W. Church—b. Green, c. 4th</p> <p><b>Congregational Societies.</b><br/> <b>CHURCH</b>—Cor. Floyd &amp; Chestnut</p> <p><b>Baptist.</b><br/> <b>WALNUT STREET CHURCH</b>—N. W. cor.<br/>     Walnut and 4th sts.<br/> <b>EARLY BAPTIST</b>—Jef. b. Pres. &amp; Jackson</p> | <p><b>Unitarian Church</b>—Walnut, cor. 5th<br/> <b>Synagogue.</b><br/> <b>Jews' SYNAGOGUE</b>—4th, b. Green &amp; Wal<br/> <b>MEDICAL COLLEGE</b>—Chestnut, b. 8th &amp; 9th<br/> <b>HEM. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE</b>—Cor. Green<br/>     and 5th sts.</p> <p><b>Banks and Banking Houses.</b><br/> <b>BANK OF KENTUCKY</b>—Main, above 3d at<br/>     N. W. cor. KENTUCKY—S. E. c. Main &amp; 5th<br/> <b>S. BANK KENTUCKY</b>—N. E. cor. Market<br/>     and Bullitt sts.<br/> <b>BANK OF LOUISVILLE</b>—Main, b. 3d &amp; 4th<br/> <b>FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK</b>—Main, bet.<br/>     5th and 6th sts.<br/> <b>LOUISVILLE SAVINGS BANK</b>—Fifth, bet.<br/>     Main and Market sts.<br/> <b>HORTONS &amp; Co.</b>—Main, cor. Bullitt<br/>     A. D. HUNT &amp; Co.—Main, b. 4th &amp; 5th<br/> <b>TUCKER, BRANNIN &amp; Co.</b>—Fourth, bet.<br/>     Main and Water sts.<br/> <b>W. E. COYNE</b>—Main, b. 5th and 6th<br/> <b>WARREN &amp; Co.</b>—Main, bet. 3d and 4th<br/> <b>GRAY &amp; Co.</b>—Main, bet. 4th and 5th<br/> <b>W. LEE WATTS &amp; Co.</b>—Main, nearly<br/>     opposite National Hotel<br/> <b>JOHN SMITH &amp; Co.</b>—4th, b. Main &amp; Wat</p> <p><b>Hotels and Restaurants.</b><br/> <b>LOUISVILLE HOTEL</b>—Main, b. 6th and 7th<br/> <b>GALT HOUSE</b>—Main, corner 2nd at<br/>     National Hotel—Main, cor. 4th at<br/> <b>DREW'S HOTEL</b>—Jefferson, cor. 4th at<br/> <b>MIAMI HOUSE</b>—Main, bet. 2nd and 3rd<br/> <b>MENONCEY HOTEL</b>—Fifth, b. Main and<br/>     Market st.<br/> <b>DREW'S HOUSE</b>—Main, b. 4th and 5th<br/> <b>BOWLER HOTEL</b>—Market, b. 1st and 2d<br/> <b>QUINN'S HOUSE</b>—Market, b. 1st &amp; Brook<br/> <b>WALLACE'S RESTAURANT</b>—Third, between<br/>     Main and Market st.<br/> <b>CENTRAL HOTEL</b>—Cor. Third and Green<br/> <b>CENTRAL PALACE</b>—Cor. Jefferson and 5th</p> |
|--|---|--|

Old Portland Residential Distr.  
Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Xerox copy of map of Louisville  
published by W. Lee White, 1856.

Reprinted in Views of Louisville  
Since 1766.

Map # **3.**

Portion of map showing Portland  
and the route of the Louisville

and Portland Railroad.

FEB 21 1980 JAN 16 1978



LOOP ISLAND

MISSOURI RIVER

Step Glass  
co's  
Works

POPLAND WHARF

Irvine

Jacobs  
Heirs  
20 A.

Heirs  
40 A.

Mechanics  
Building  
Association

Blankenbaker

D. Blankenbaker

Pat Brown  
Mary Tyler to  
Joseph Lickels  
Joseph A. Graff &  
Louis Weyd

Ronald  
Gardwell  
Swager's  
Addition

O.A. Graves Sub.

A.C. Gauthier

Kendall

C.M. Strader

J. Arbustis Heirs

Pyrothe Heirs

South Gate

Sub

Old Portland Residential Dist.  
Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Xerox copy of map of Louisville  
printed in 1876 Atlas of Louis-

ville.

Map # 4.

888 2, 1 1980

Section of map showing street  
names in Portland, the Catholic  
Church, St. Benedict's Academy,

the Portland School, and the  
railroad route.

JAN 16 1978