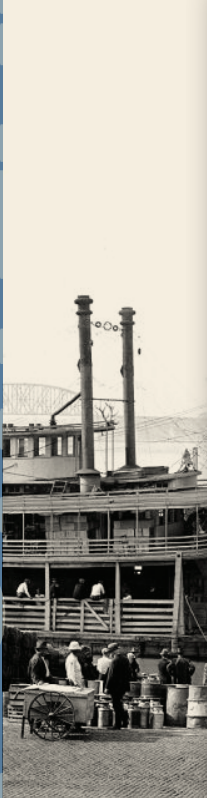


## Maritime Heritage Trail



*Your guide to the exploration of the  
that mark Portland's maritime history.*

## Architectural Heritage Trail



*Your guide to the exploration of the  
structures that mark Portland's architectural history.*

## African American Heritage Trail



*Your guide to the exploration of the people, places, and  
events that mark Portland's African American history.*

# PORTLAND HERITAGE TRAILS MASTER PLAN

Louisville, Kentucky  
July 2008



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# Acknowledgements

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This document included the work and input from a number of individuals and organizations:

## Funding

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U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service’s Preserve America program, a White House Initiative

## Client

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### Portland Museum

Nathalie Andrews, Executive Director  
Benjamin Baggett, Project Manager

## Special Groups

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Portland NOW, Inc, Mary Turner  
Residents of Portland  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
Kentucky Archaeological Survey, M. Jay Stottman  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
Donna Neary, Executive Director & State Historic Preservation Officer, State of Kentucky

## Design Team

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Eric Morrell, Graphic Design  
Emily Musterman, Graphic Design



# Introduction

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This Master Plan is the culmination of an intensive four month process sponsored by Portland Museum. Before the project began, three trails had been decided upon—African American Heritage, Maritime Heritage, Architectural Heritage. The project brought together many different groups and organizations, each contributing their unique perspective to the plan. The exercise began with a meeting which included Portland Museum, Metro Parks, members of the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, design consultants, and residents of the Portland Community. Important aspects of Portland’s heritage were discussed. During the subsequent months, frequent meetings occurred between Portland Museum and design consultants. Details on the three specific trails were presented and then plotted on maps. Heritage Trail trial runs gave citizens an opportunity to give feedback to The Portland Museum. The master plan which follows highlights this process and indicates key components to be included in Heritage Trail development.

## Concept

The vision of this Master Plan is to create a way for residents and visitors of Portland to experience three aspects of the community’s history-African American, Architectural, and Maritime. Through the Heritage Trails, visitors are guided through events and places of Portland’s past. Trail guides, way finding, and technology come together to present pictures and stories, infusing individual sites with historical significance.

Designs focus around colors and fonts that give the trails a historical, yet credible feel. Printed trail guides, one per each trail, instruct visitors on the location and significance of trail sites. Once on the trail, historic-looking plaques mark the individual sites. Banners have been designed to be used for special celebrations in conjunction with individual sites. A website gives visitors access to a wealth of information that can be updated in a timely and inexpensive manner.

## Summary of Area History

The town of Portland was established in 1811 by General William Lytle. It quickly developed a bustling wharf and became an important river town. Due to the Falls of the Ohio, river travelers had to disembark at Louisville, travel over land, and resume their river travels downstream of the falls. Portland became an important link to Louisville and was eventually connected by railroad. The increasing popularity of the steamboat in the mid 1800’s also aided in Portland’s growth.

At the heart of the town, a commercial district extended inland from the wharf. At the height of the town’s success, Portland contained many taverns, shops, fine hotels, and large warehouses. A series of archeological digs uncovered a variety of artifacts common to 19th century river cities, revealing a wealth of information regarding commerce, maritime, and domestic activity within Portland.

In the years before the Civil War, Portland was home to a diverse group of people, including immigrants and free and enslaved blacks. With it’s location on the Ohio River, Portland became an important crossing point to freedom for fugitive slaves. The most frequent crossing point was located west of Gravier Street.

As time passed, new methods of navigating the river developed. A canal was built to connect Louisville and Portland. After many expansions, the canal allowed boats to bypass the falls and continue the river journey without stopping. The need for land travel over the falls diminished, as did Portland’s significance on the Ohio.

Although the town had always been prone to flooding, a series of major floods eventually pushed residents out of the town center. The Great Flood of 1937 devastated Portland. After another flood in 1945, the large flood levee was built. All of the structures north of the levee were razed and the original town was separated from the blocks to the south. Despite the destruction of the heart of the original town, many historic structures are still standing. A section of Portland to the south of the levee has been designated as a Historic Register District.

## Proposed Program

During the course of developing this Master Plan a number of work sessions were conducted with the purpose of gathering input into the design process. Part of this process involved developing a ‘program’ for the project. This program is essentially a listing of features and qualities that need to be considered in the development of the Heritage Trails.

Heritage Trail Master Plan

- Graphic standards for Heritage Trail materials
- Design for the African American Heritage Trail guide, which serves as a base for the production of additional guides
- Map for African American Heritage Trail, which serves as a base for the construction of the Architectural and Maritime maps
- Recommendations, both passive and active, high-tech and low-tech for communicating trail information and way finding with the public
- Graphic design for signs and markers
- Cost estimates for production of trail guides, signs and markers, and additional media





Each of the three Heritage Trails follows a different aspects of Portland’s rich and diverse history. The themes for the trails are African American Heritage, Maritime Heritage, and Architectural Heritage. Each trail has sites located in the heart of the original town, which is now known as Portland Wharf Park. The trail then moves beyond the park’s boundaries and south of the flood levee to connect with the historical sites in the remaining community of Portland. Trail sites and information has been provided by The Portland Museum in order to highlight the theme of each trail.

Covers of the three Heritage Trail brochures

Heritage Trails

Typefaces & Colors

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Times New Roman</b></p> <p>Regular</p> <p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ<br/>vwxyz123456789</p> <p>Bold</p> <p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ<br/>vwxyz123456789</p> <p>Italic</p> <p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ<br/>vwxyz123456789</p> | <p><b>Copperplate Gothic</b></p> <p>Bold</p> <p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ<br/>vwxyz123456789</p> <p>Regular</p> <p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ<br/>vwxyz1234567</p> | <p><b>Univers</b></p> <p>Roman</p> <p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ<br/>vwxyz123456789</p> <p>Black</p> <p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ<br/>vwxyz1234567</p> |
|---|---|---|

In order to establish a brand and consistency among Heritage Trail materials, a set of type faces and colors have been selected for use.

Times New Roman is provided in three weights: regular, bold, and italic. Times New Roman regular should be used for all text. All three variations of Times New Roman can be used for headers, subheads, captions, or any other needs.

Copperplate Bold is used to designate trail names and site numbers on the historic plaques. Use of Copperplate Gothic in carefully chosen locations, such as the “Portland” title on banners and brochures help create an entire Portland community identity, as the font is also used in Portland Wharf Park.

Univers is used sparingly. Univers Roman is used to designate street names and places on the trail maps. Univers Bold is used for the title of the specific trail on the banners. It is also used occasionally on the website.



African American Heritage Trail  
Pantone 490



Architectural Heritage Trail  
Pantone 554



Maritime Heritage Trail  
Pantone 654

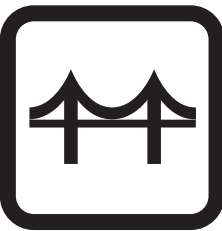
Each trail is associated with a specific color, as shown to the left. The assigned colors are to be the dominate color used on materials for the corresponding trail. The Heritage Trail’s darker, more muted colors will differ from the Portland Wharf Park’s more vibrant colors. However, due to the lack of structures on which to display Heritage Trail materials, the Heritage Trail colors will not be seen in the park. The difference in colors will allow visitors to distinguish between the two attractions.

# Heritage Trails

## Icons



Portland Elementary



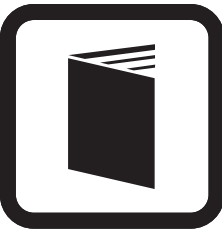
Portland-Shippingport Bridge



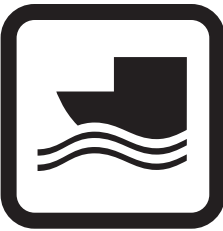
TARC Stop



US Marine Hopsital



Portland Library



McAlpine Locks Overlook and Artifact Gardens



Squire Earick House



The Portland Museum



Neighborhood House

A series of icons has been developed for use on the Heritage Trails. They are intended to aid the visitor in their navigation through the Heritage Trail. The bus icon marks bus stops that would be particularly helpful to visitors. Only bus stops at important intersections or bus stops connecting multiple routes are designated on the map. The remaining icons mark various landmarks, both historic and contemporary. In the case that one of the historic landmarks to the left is part of a Heritage Trail, do not use the symbol. Mark the site with a number following the protocol for all other Heritage Trail sites. However, always use the symbol for The Portland Museum, as visitors may not associate the historic name of Beech Grove with the museum.

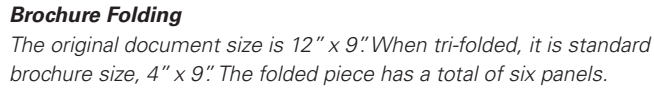


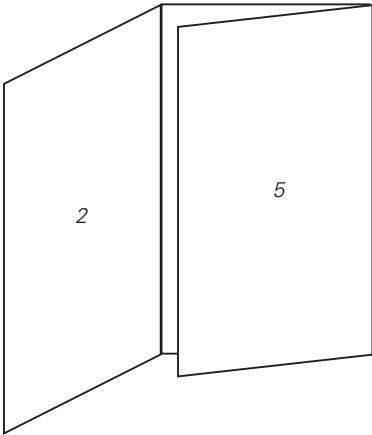


## Brochure

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The main form of communication for the Portland Heritage Trails is a brochure. The African American Heritage Trail, Maritime Heritage Trail, and Architectural Heritage Trail each has its own brochure. Each brochure has a trail map, complete with major bus stops, landmarks, scale, and important street names. The brochures also list site names, site addresses, short descriptions for each site, and occasionally photographs or illustrations for select sites. Consistent format and repetition of select graphic elements on each brochure unifies the three individual brochures into one set of Portland Heritage Trails.





AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE TRAIL

1. **Fugitive Slave Crossing**  
*West of 36th & Water Streets*  
The area west of the former Portland-New Albany Ferry landing served as an important crossing point for fugitive slaves throughout the first half of the 19th century. The low-lying area, unsuitable for building, remained isolated from the nearby town.

2. **Kessler Grocery**  
*230 Water Street*  
The first congregation of Portland Memorial Missionary Baptist church rented a room located on the second floor of the grocery from 1866 to 1869.

3. **Buchanan/Warley Case**  
*37th Street & Pflanz Avenue*  
In 1916, the US Supreme court overturned a Louisville segregation ordinance upon a test case, designed by the NAACP, involving a deed provision between the white property owner William Warley and the plaintiff, Mr. Charles Buchanan. Also, the site of the Harris Family farm.

4. **Portland Methodist Church**  
*35th Street & Second Alley*  
Site of the church's first location where Ed Doleman and family attended.

5. **Portland Memorial Baptist Church**  
*33rd & Water Streets*  
A major flood event in 1883 forced the congregation to relocate to a rented room at this site until 1885.

6. **Portland Memorial Baptist Church**  
*3336 Missouri Avenue*  
Two years after losing their first church in the flood, the congregation completed construction of a new church led by Reverend T.M. Faulkner.

7. **McMahon LaPaille Baseball Park**  
*near the K&I Bridge by the Ohio River*  
White and African American baseball teams played at this park on different days, including Ed Doleman's team the Portland Aces and the K&I Bombers.

8. **Pankyville**  
*Between Bank Street and Portland Avenue near 33rd Street*  
Located in the area today known as Portland Plaza, a senior care facility, this area was home to a small community of African Americans.

9. **Portland Memorial Baptist Church**  
*2725 Lytle Street*  
Led by Reverend Edward Reed, the congregation moved away from the river in 1899 to a lot purchased for \$590. Reverend Reed voluntarily worked as a laborer to help relieve the debt. The church remained here until 1914.

10. **Portland Colored Night School (1876 – 1956)**  
*2725 Lytle Street*  
Founded in 1876 and led by Henrietta Helm the school provided nighttime instruction for Portland's employed African-American community until 1956. The school was later renamed the Charles Young School.

11. **Portland Memorial Baptist Church**  
*2718 Lytle Street*  
In a short move across the street from the Portland Colored Night School, a new building was built in 1914 using materials from the 2725 Lytle street location. The congregation remained at this location until 1977 where it served as a pillar to the African American community. The current location is 3802 Market Street.

Panels 2 and 5

Color block with trail name in Times New Roman Regular

Trail site name in Times New Roman Bold in corresponding site color

Trail site address in Times New Roman Italic, 50% black

Trail site copy in Times New Roman Regular, black

Text wraps around photo

Portland Heritage Trails Master Plan

13



Color block with title in Times New Roman Regular

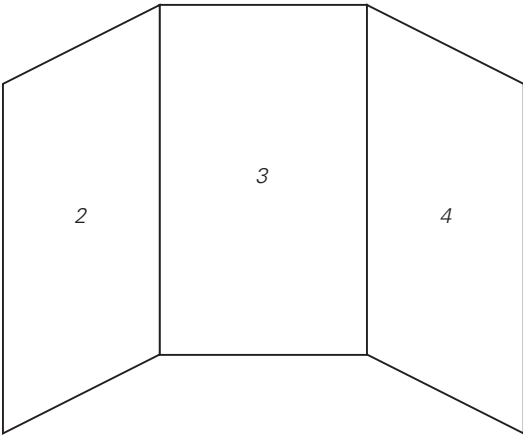
Map legend in Times New Roman Regular  
Legend outlined in corresponding trail color

Each trail to have different type of dotted line marking the preferred route for visitors

Trail site marker in corresponding trail color

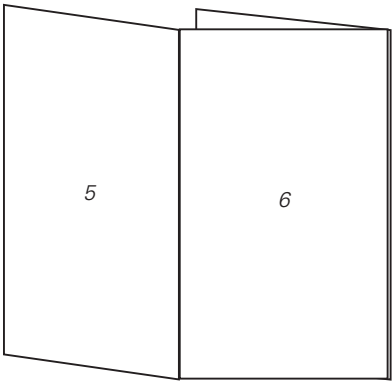
Panels 2, 3 and 4

Trail maps mark the trail route and sites, along with other landmarks, bus stops, parks, major roadways, and the Portland Historic District. Icons marking the various information have been custom-designed for the Heritage Trails.





Trail site explanations continue onto  
back of brochure from panel #4



AFRICAN AMERICAN  
HERITAGE TRAIL

6. Portland Methodist Church

35th Street & Second Alley

Site of the church’s first location where Ed Doleman and family attended.

7. Portland Memorial Baptist Church

33rd & Water Streets

A major flood event in 1883 forced the congregation to relocate to a rented room at this site until 1885.

8. Portland Memorial Baptist Church

3336 Missouri Avenue

Two years after losing their first church in the flood, the congregation completed construction of a new church led by Reverend T.M. Faulkner.

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near the K&I Bridge  
by the Ohio River

White and African American baseball teams played at this park on different days, including Ed Doleman’s team the Portland Aces and the K&I Bombers.

10. Pankyville

Between Bank Street and Portland Avenue near 33rd Street

Located in the area today known as Portland Plaza, a senior care facility, this area was home to a small community of African Americans.

11. Portland Memorial Baptist Church

2725 Lytle Street

Led by Reverend Edward Reed, the congregation moved away from the river in 1899 to a lot purchased for \$590. Reverend Reed voluntarily worked as a laborer to help relieve the debt. The church remained here until 1914.

12. Portland Colored Night School (1876 – 1956)

2725 Lytle Street

Founded in 1876 and led by Henrietta Helm the school provided nighttime instruction for Portland’s employed African-American community until 1956. The school was later renamed the Charles Young School.

13. Portland Memorial Baptist Church

2718 Lytle Street

In a short move across the street from the Portland Colored Night School, a new building was built in 1914 using materials from the 2725 Lytle street location. The congregation remained at this location until 1977 where it served as a pillar to the African American community. The current location is 3802 Market Street.

14. Ernest Gentry Overby

2511 St. Xavier Street

Mr. Ernest Overby, reported to be Portland’s first African American physician, practiced medicine at his home at this location. After serving in World War I as First Lieutenant in Medical Services he returned to Nashville, TN where he trained as a Physician at Meharry Medical College before taking up his practice in Portland. He served part of his time at the clinic for incurables at the nearby US Marine Hospital.

15. Beech Grove

2308 Portland Avenue

The Graham Family, thought to be slaveholders, built Beech Grove in 1852. In 1864, the Skene family purchased the site. Lucy, possibly Lucillia Wright, of Lytle Street, worked here for many years as a laundress. Now the home of the Portland Museum.

16. Methodist Church

24th & Lytle Streets

The Methodist Church moved to this location in the late 1800’s.

17. Henrietta Helm’s house

315 Short Street

Henrietta Helm, a first generation African American at the end of slavery, passed the exam for the Louisville School Board at age 17. After passing, she taught at Central, Western, and Eastern before her work began at the Portland Colored Evening School in 1908. The school served students age 14 to 62 who had to work during the day. She worked as both teacher and later served as principal until her retirement in 1917. She continued to teach piano lessons at her home at this location until her death in 1942.

18. Doleman Family Home

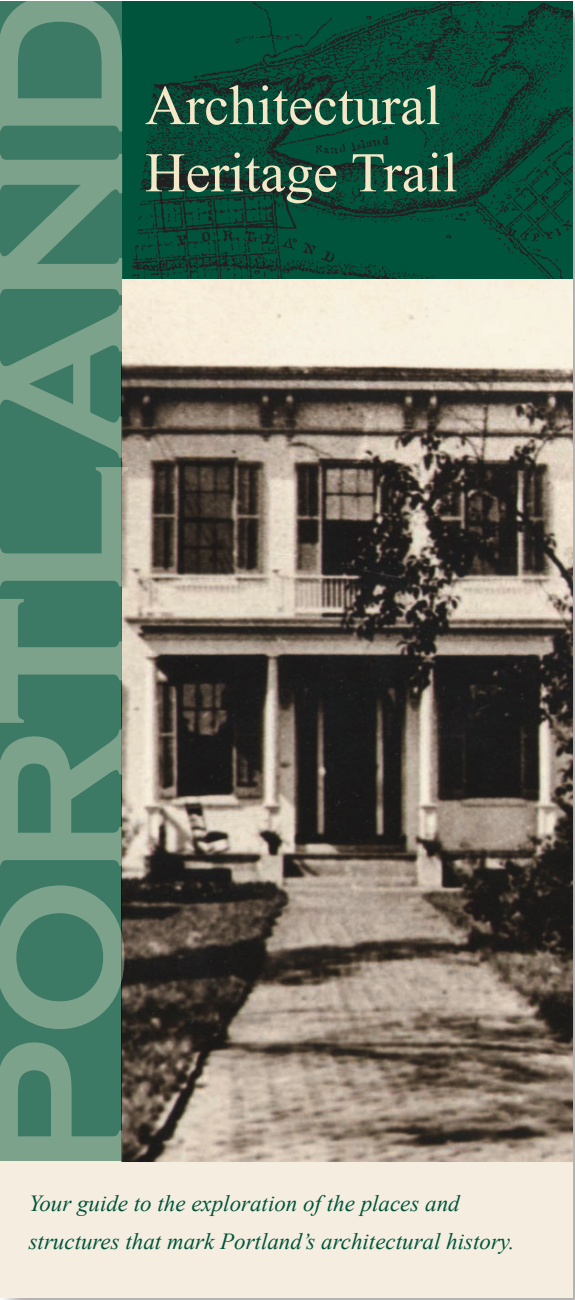
402 North 20th Street

Edward Webster Doleman (1895-1987) was born in Portland and served in WWI. He played baseball for the Portland Stars (later Portland Athletics) and is listed on the National Negro Baseball League Library. He was the second African American admitted into the Plasterer’s Union No. 123.

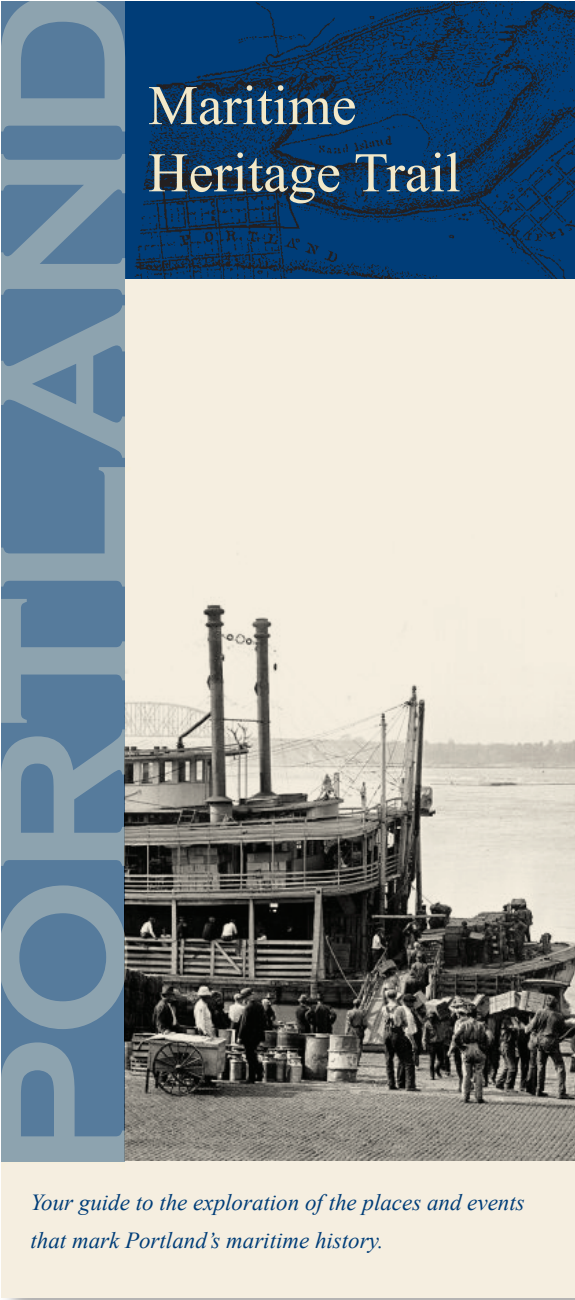
Project Funding provided by Preserve America, a White House Initiative,  
in cooperation with US Advisory on Historic Preservation  
and the US Department of the Interior

Panels 5 and 6

Photographs in the African American Heritage Trail brochure are actual photos from the Portland Museum. Photos in the remaining brochures are placeholder photos. The cover photo on the Architectural Heritage Trail brochure is a photo from the Portland Museum but needs to be replaced prior to printing due to low resolution. Placeholder photos must be replaced by actual photos or removed prior to printing. Location on page of placeholder brochures is not final. Photos can move around, but should be directly above or next to the information it illustrates and on the same panel. If the cover photograph illustrates a specific site, the proximity standard can be broken.



Sample covers for the Architectural Heritage Trail and Maritime Heritage Trail brochures.



Inside panels for Maritime Heritage Trail and Architectural Heritage Trail brochures, using the corresponding trail color for the title block, names of sites and individual site numbers. Specific trail sites and route for the Architectural Heritage Trail are to be determined. Trail sites and route for Maritime Heritage Trail are complete. Design should follow that of the African American Heritage Trail.

## Signage and Wayfinding

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A series of plaques have been designed to mark various Heritage Trail sites. Plaques will be especially helpful in locations where the historic building or place of significance no longer physically exists. The cast bronze plaques should be embedded in the ground, or affixed to the historic structure. The materials and design were selected to replicate other historic markers, often in cast bronze. Plaques would display the name of the site, a short explanation, site number (as it corresponds to the brochure), name of the Heritage Trail, and optional photograph or illustration. In addition to marking the site for Heritage Trail visitors, the plaques would provide educational opportunities for those in the Portland community.

In Metro Louisville, sidewalks are the responsibility of individual property owners. In the case of single family residencies, the property owner can apply for funding for sidewalk repairs through the city, but the wait for funding can take a year or two. In the case

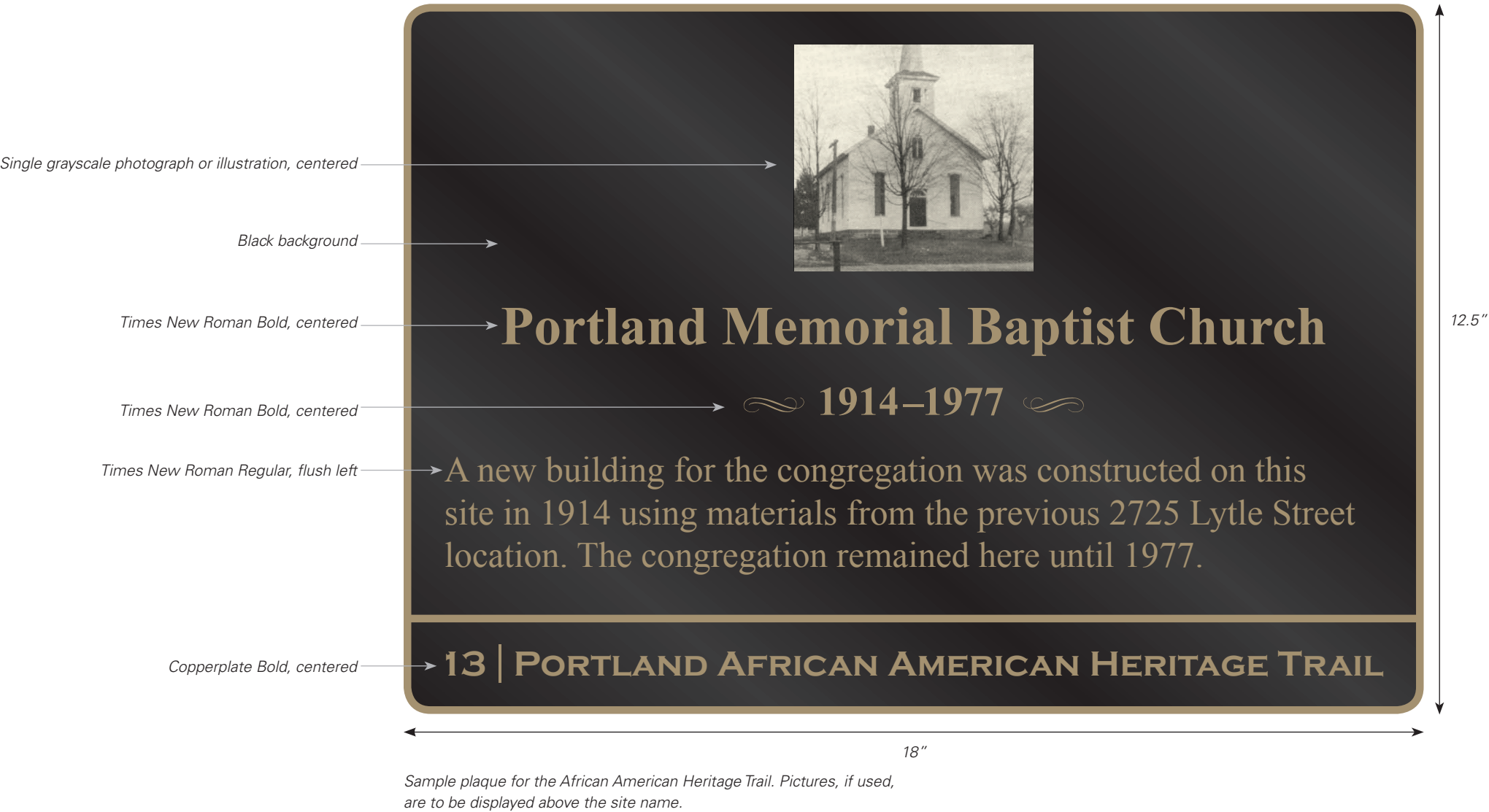
of businesses, the city will not subsidize sidewalk repairs. Because of Louisville's policy regarding sidewalks, it will be necessary to contact individual property owners to receive permission for plaque placement. For placement within the park, Metro Parks should be contacted.

In addition to the bronze plaques, a design for celebratory banners has been provided. Due to the lack of light poles in the area and the maintenance required for banners, it is not feasible to have banners at every trail site. However, celebratory banners can be put in place to mark anniversaries, renovations, special tours, or other unique events. Banners used on a temporary basis can generate excitement within the community, as they are not part of the everyday landscape. Each banner would contain the same information displayed on the corresponding bronze plaque.



Signage & Wayfinding

Historic Plaques



Photographs and illustrations corresponding with the site can be placed on cast bronze plaques. The technologies used to create bronze plaques are more suited to line drawings and should be considered when choosing pictures. Color cannot be achieved and fine details will require simplification. Because every picture is unique, it is necessary to consult with the fabricator on each individual photograph or illustration.

Plaque size will vary depending on if a picture is used. Plaques with a picture will measure 18” x 12.5”. Plaques without pictures will measure 18” x 8”. Both sizes should be .25” thick.

12.5” Plaque backgrounds should be black with leatherette background texture.

The amount of text will stay the same on every plaque. There should be one line for title of the site, followed by a line displaying the date, as it applies to the specific Heritage Trail. Three lines of text should give a brief history of the site as it relates to the Heritage Trail. At the bottom of the plaque there should be one line for the site number (corresponding to the trail map) and the name of the Heritage Trail.



Sample plaque without a picture for the Architectural Heritage Trail.

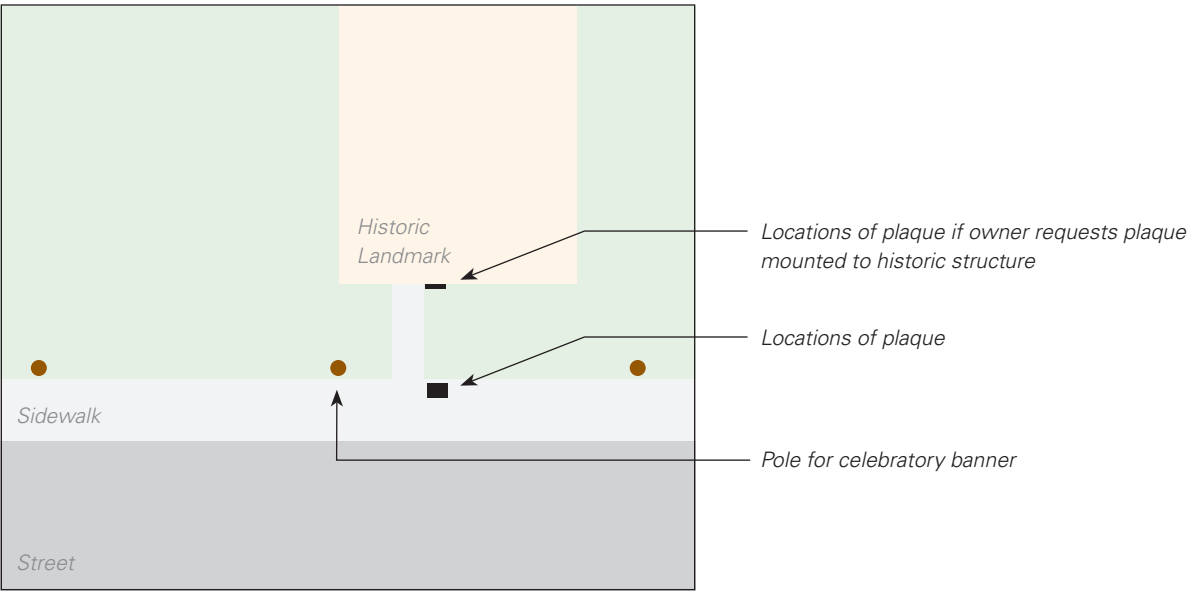
## Signage & Wayfinding

### Historic Plaques



Historic plaques should be embedded in the sidewalk. In the case that the building still exists, the sign should be located close to the entry to the building. When a structure is no longer standing, signs should be located in the middle of the span of sidewalk in front of the property.

Some property owners may request plaques attached directly to the structure, rather than embedded into the sidewalk. When plaques are attached to buildings, they should be attached in a location that is the most visible to heritage trail visitors. They should also be attached not to disrupt the architectural integrity of the building. Blind mounting techniques should be used, with no exposed screws or fasteners on the face of the sign. Blind mounting should reduce the risk for theft. However, ease of access to the sign itself should be considered when determining placement.





Celebratory Banners



### Portland Memorial Baptist Church

A new building for the congregation was built on this site in 1914 using materials from the previous location. The congregation remained at this location until 1977.

13

African American Heritage Trail



### Beech Grove

Built in 1852 by the Graham family, Beech Grove was purchased in 1864 by William and Mary Skene whose family lived here until the 1940s. Beech Grove is now the home of the Portland Museum.

8

Architectural Heritage Trail



### Portland Louisville Canal

In 1830, Congress passed a bill to complete construction of the canal. Due to increasing steamboat travel, the canal was expanded a short time later. It became the first canal to be operated by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1872.

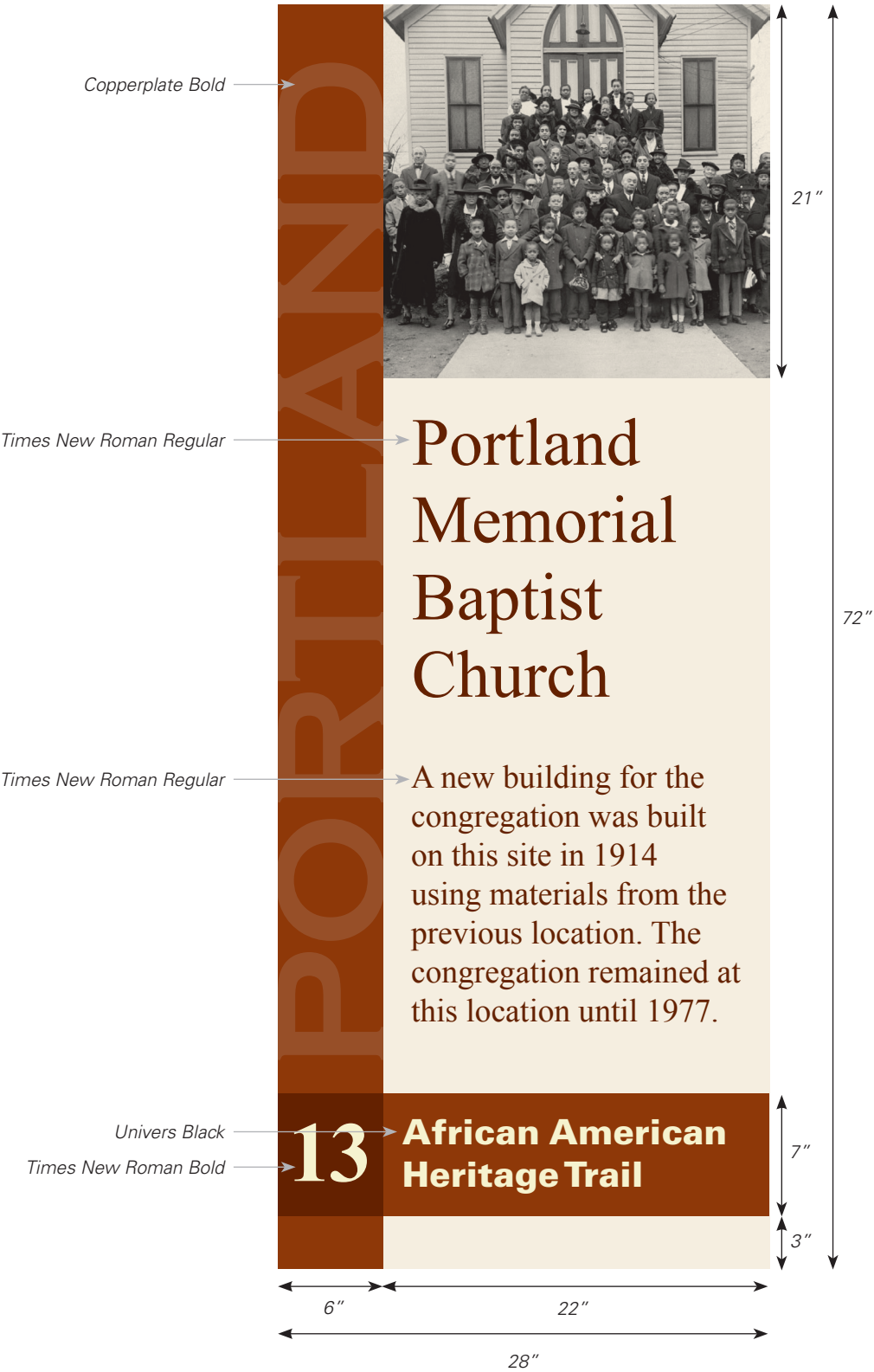
4

Maritime Heritage Trail

Examples of celebratory banners for the three Heritage Trails

Signage & Wayfinding

Celebratory Banners



Sample banner as it would look on a lightpole.

Celebratory banners are designed to be a printed size of 28" x 72". Additional specifications on size of picture and color bands are displayed to the left. Times New Roman Regular and Bold, Copperplate Bold, and Univers Black are all used as shown. Photographs are to be black and white or sepia toned, with the transparency set to multiply. Sepia toned photographs are preferred. InDesign files for sample banners have been provided.



## Technology

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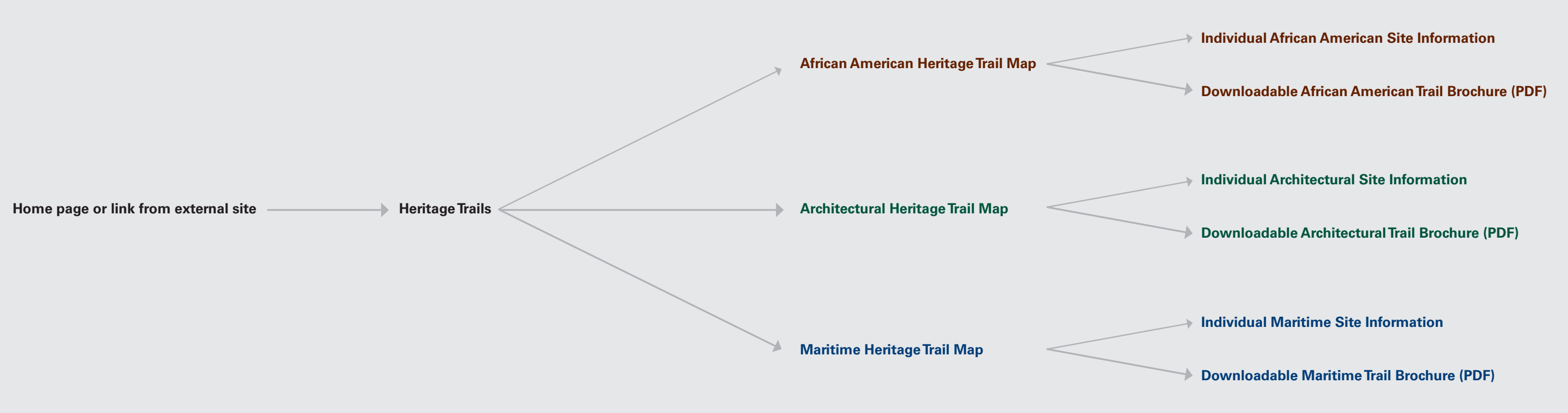
There are many ways the Heritage Trails can be communicated using technology. The most cost efficient and accessible way would be through a trail website. A website would provide potential visitors with an interactive version of the trail brochures. As websites are available anytime, anywhere, potential visitors would not be restricted by the location and operation of hours of tourist offices or other brochure locations. The website would also have a PDF version of trail brochures, so that visitors can download and print their own map.

Unlike traditional brochures, websites can be updated in a timely matter and at a lower cost than reformatting and reprinting brochures. As more details on a trail site become available, information on that single trail site can be updated on the website. Websites are not limited to the same space confinements of traditional brochures. The number of photos and length of descriptions can be more generous on the web. The ability to be photo intensive would be very beneficial for trails where only a handful of structures still exist. Websites also have capabilities for adding audio components.

As technology develops, people access web information in new ways via cell phones and other portable devices. The website could be formatted to be compatible with technologies such as smart phones. If trail visitors had mobile internet access, they could access the website information while visiting Portland.

Other technologies that could be used for communication include Podcasts and Global Positioning Systems (GPS). Podcasts are available in audio or video format. Users download podcasts from the internet to their computer, with the option to transfer to a digital media player. Once on a digital media player, visitors could take the audio/visual files with them while they travel the trail. GPS systems could help visitors navigate through the environment without a paper map. However, GPS has a limit to its accuracy and may not be best for trail sites located in close proximity to one another. Their accuracy is also affected by weather conditions and other environmental factors.

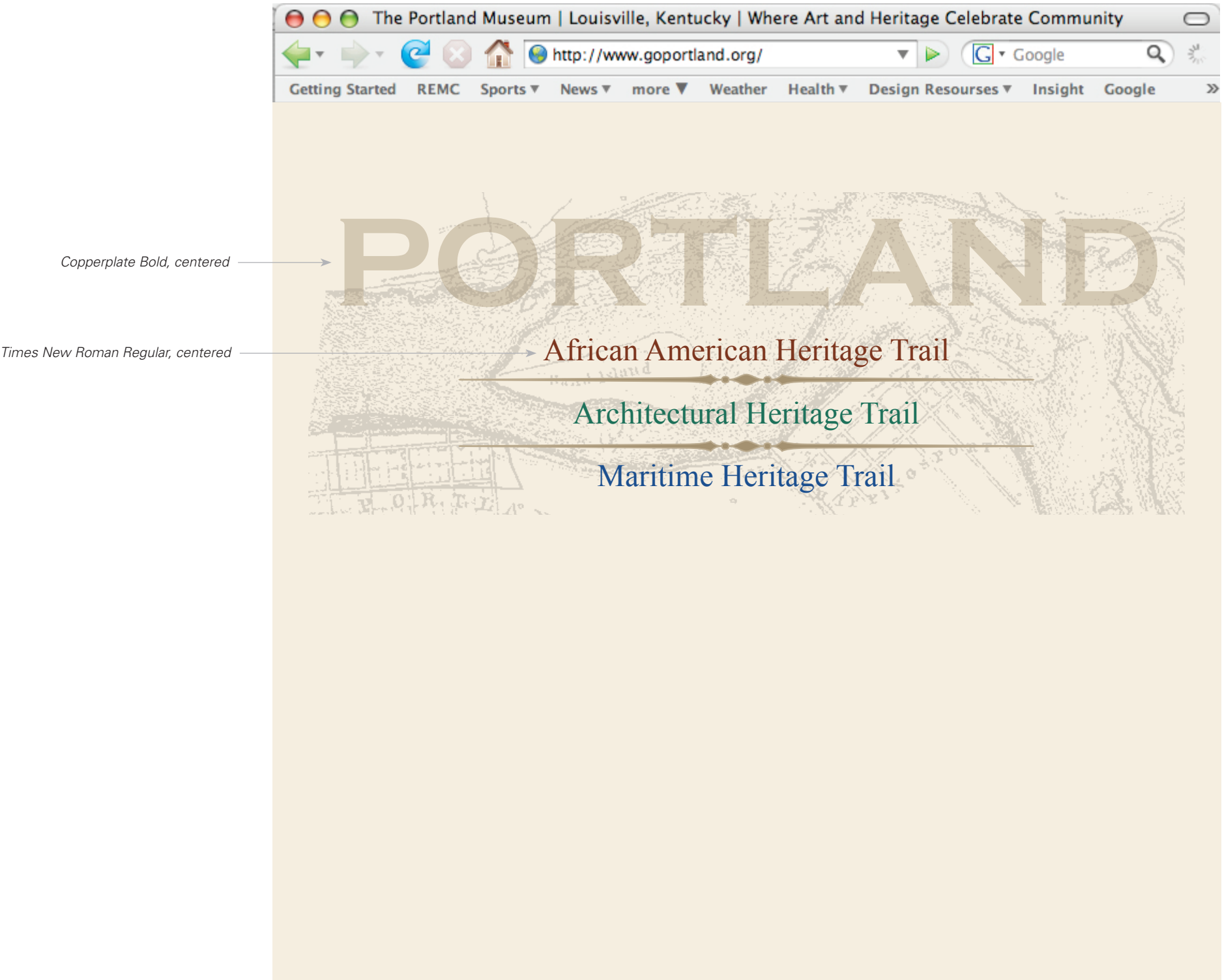
Website Navigation



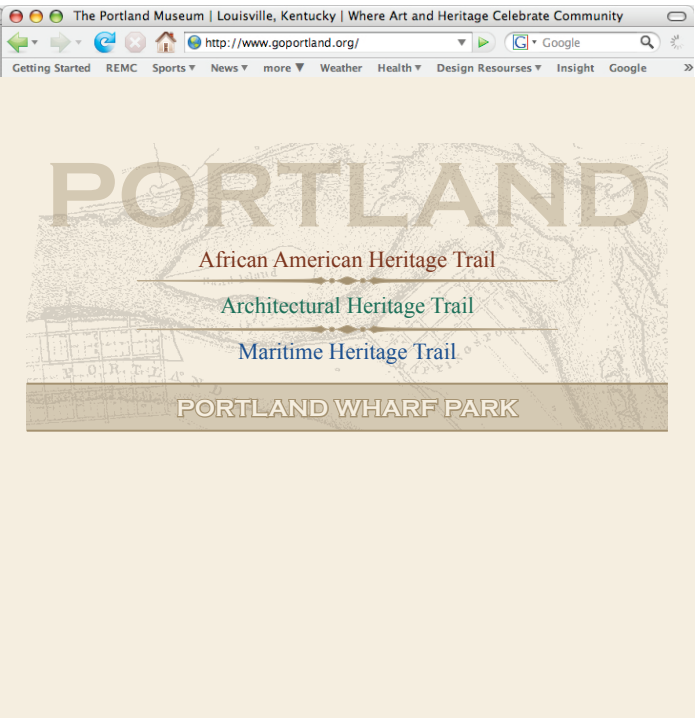
There are many options for how to arrive at the Portland Heritage Trails website. Heritage Trails could be accessed through the Portland Museum’s website (www.goportland.org) or other community websites (Portland Now, historical societies, etc.). The Heritage Trails could also be located on a stand-alone site with seperate domain name, such as portlandheritagetrails.com. Once connected to the Heritage Trails site, visitors would have the option to select between the three trails. On the selected trail website (such as the African American Heritage Trail), users could access information for locations on the trail or download a PDF of the trail brochure.



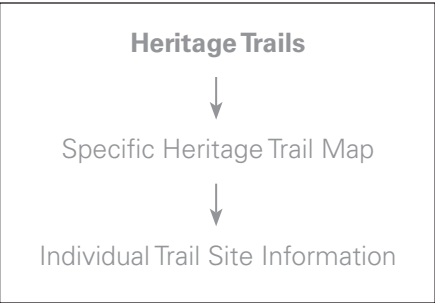
Website Design - Heritage Trail Selection



Trail selection page

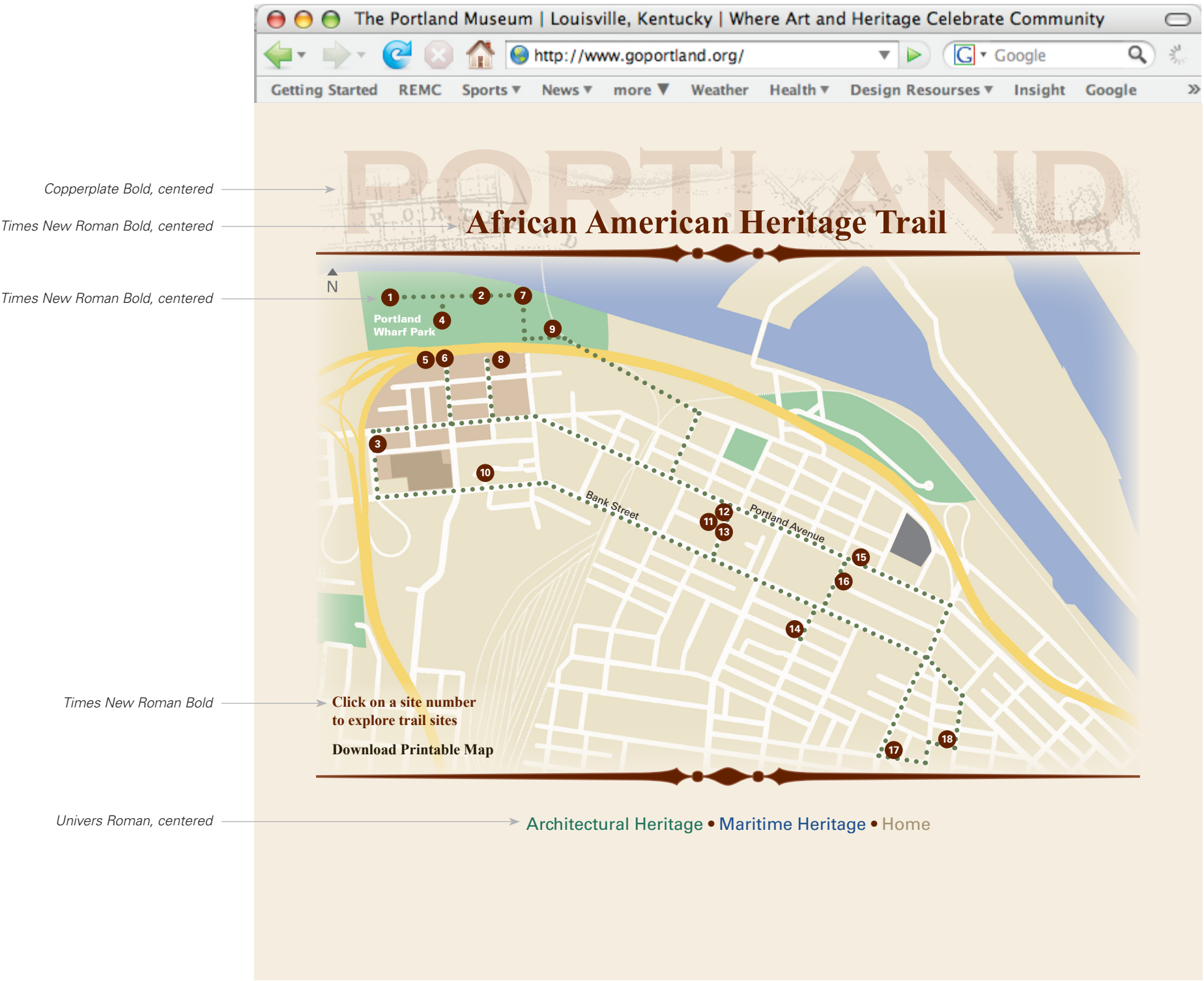


Trail selection page with link to Portland Wharf Park website

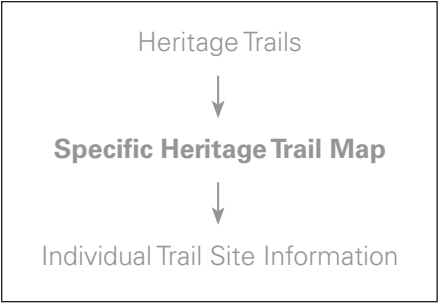


Site map

Website Design - African American Heritage Trail



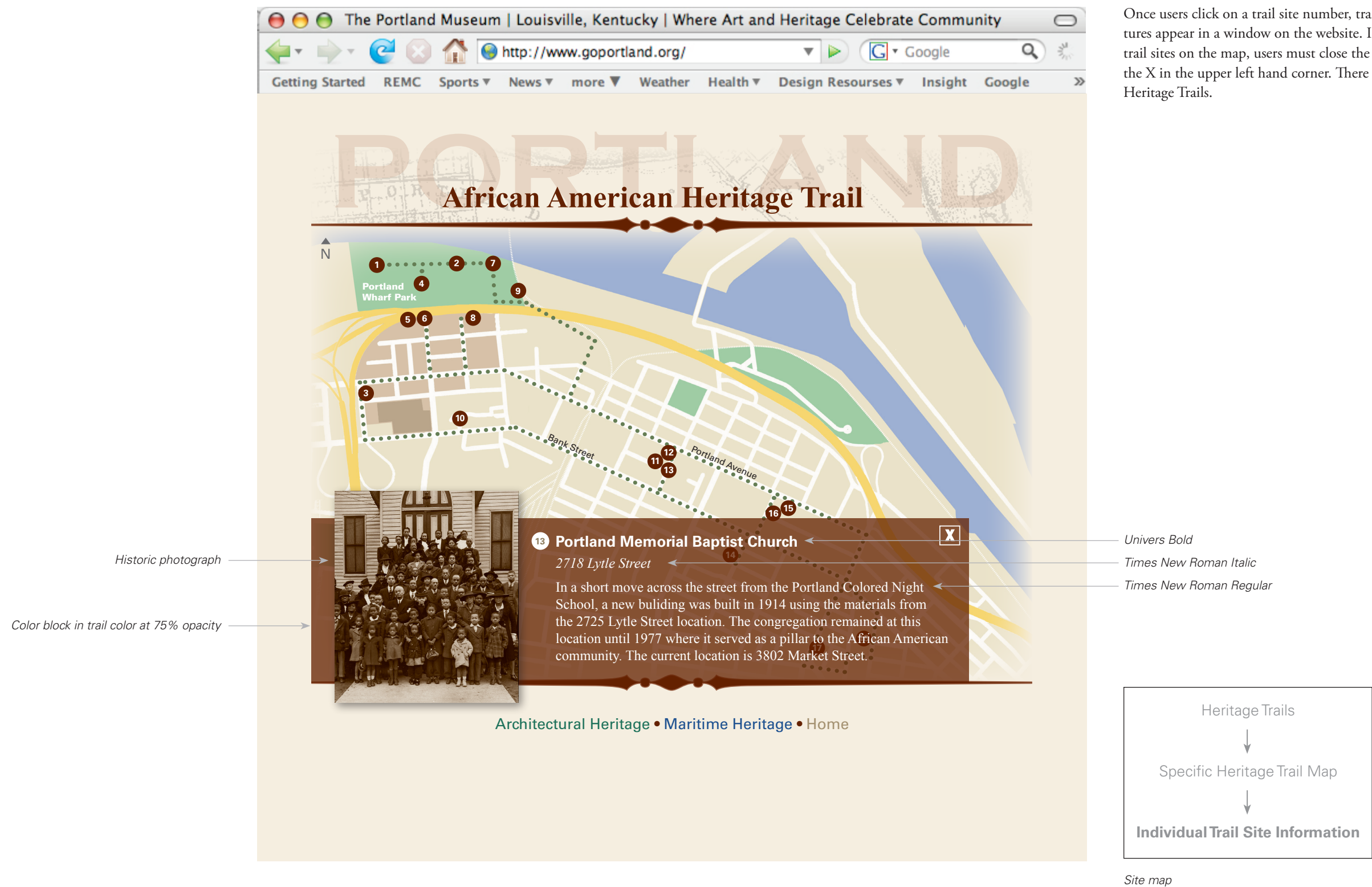
On the main site for each of the Heritage Trails, users can access information on individual trail sites or can download a PDF brochure of the trail. Site numbers serve as links to the corresponding information. The map itself has fewer details on the website than it does on its printed counterparts. Street names (with the exception of major roads), park names, bus stops and other landmarks have been removed. The website is more for the familiarization and exploration of the history before visiting the physical sites than for the actual navigation of the Portland neighborhood.



Site map

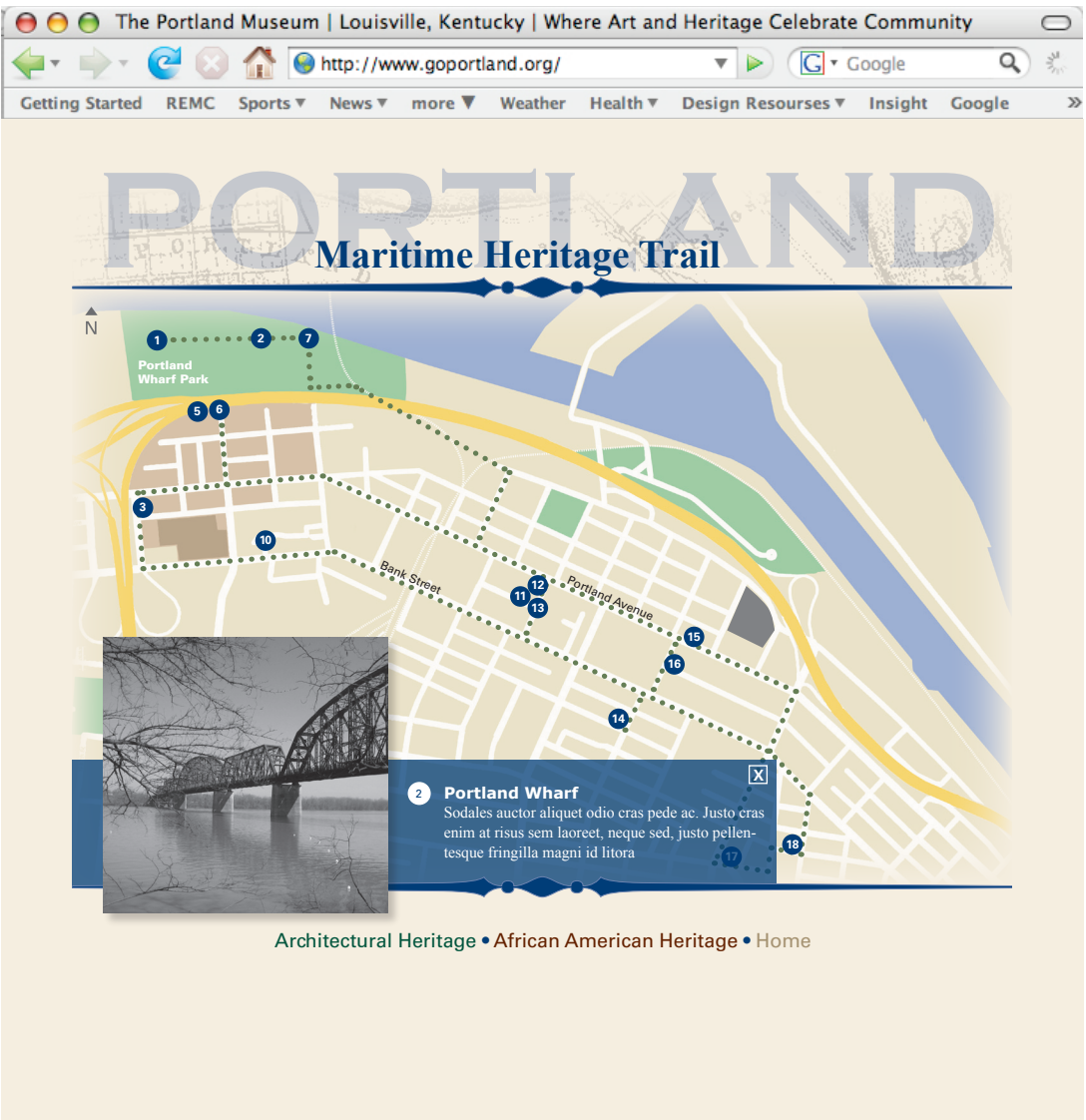
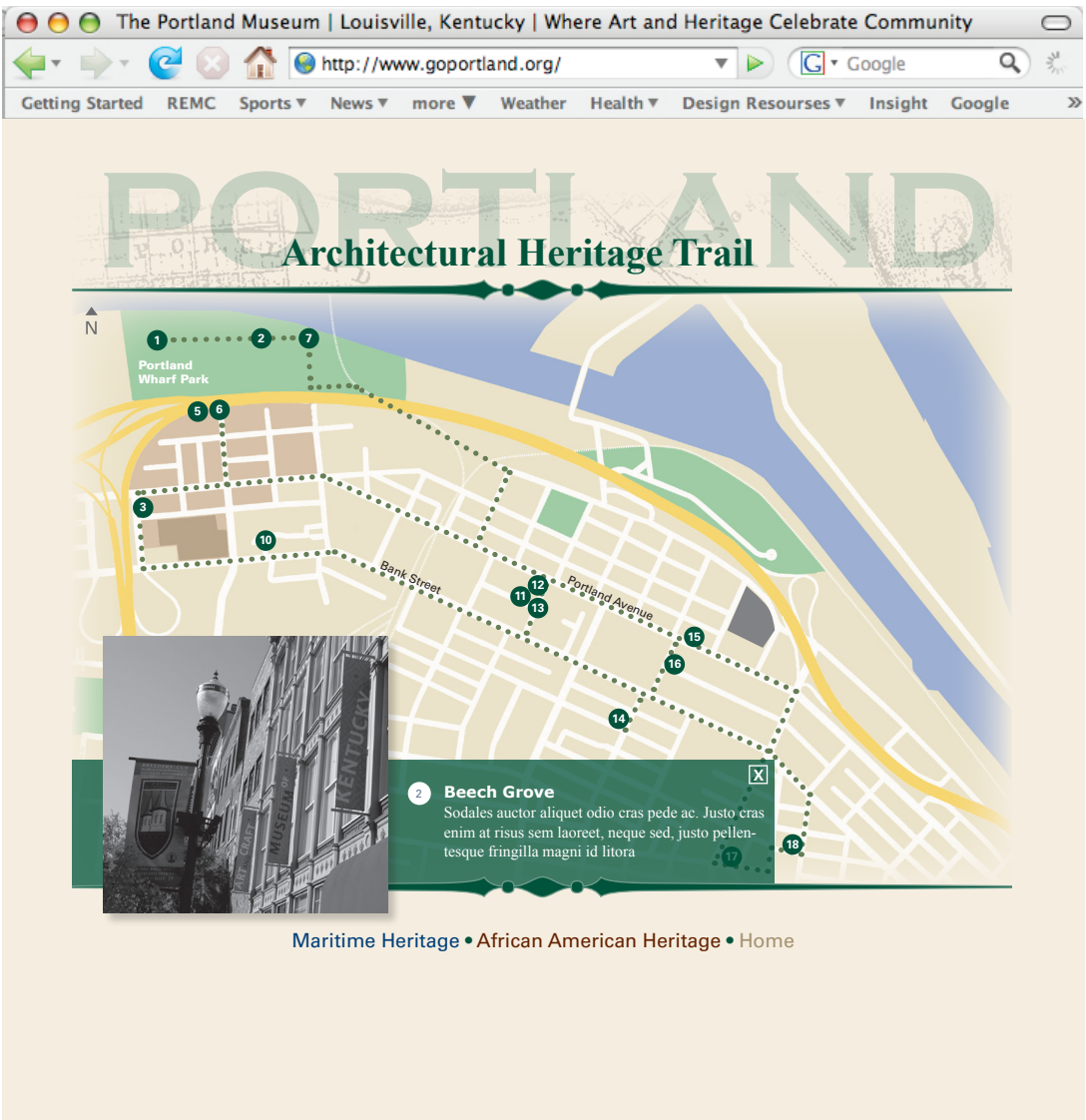
## Technology

Website Design - African American Heritage Site detail





Website Design - Architectural Heritage and Maritime Heritage



Websites for the Architectural Heritage Trail and the Maritime Heritage Trail will follow the same format as the African American Heritage Trail. Colors continue to correspond with those assigned. Placeholder maps and pictures have been added and will change when final content is decided.

Website samples for Architectural and Maritime Heritage Trails

**Appendix**

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Maritime Heritage Trail

MARITIME  
HERITAGE TRAIL

5. Lockhart Home / K&I Headquarters

2910 Northwestern Parkway

This home, originally constructed in 1863 for canal superintendent Enoch Lockhart, eventually became the home of Ferry operator James Irwin. In the 1900's it served as headquarters for K&I railroad headquarters and Norfolk Southern.

6. Henry Shreve, Portland Ferry, Pontoon Bridge

37th Street and Water Street

By 1817, Captain Henry Shreve purchased on of the first rights to the waterfront where he operated a ferry to New Albany. Pink Varble constructed a pontoon bridge for a quick escape during uncertain times of the Civil War era.

7. General LaFayette Encore Site

31st Street and the River

Greeted by ten thousand well wishers, Mr. Lafayette, General Major in George Washington's Army and French Ally to the US landed for the first time on Kentucky soil at this site.

8. The Barclay Warehouse

33rd Street and the River

A multi story warehouse built on the wharf allowed shipments to be loaded from different tiers during flood events.

9. Ostrander House

3411 Northwestern Parkway

Built around 1850, the home of Mr. Ostrander, a steamboat captain, provided warm sunlit rooms in the winters and cool shaded porches in the summer. The wrought iron fence was spared during WWII scrap drives.

10. Mooring Rings / 1937 Flood Marker


35th Street and Rudd Avenue

Evidence of Portland's maritime past, the rings recovered from the wharf in the 1960's were used for steamers to anchor themselves to the wharf. The flood marker shows one of the deepest areas of water during 1937 at 22 feet above grade.

11. Campbell House

3430 Rudd Avenue

Built around the 1860's this home of former steamboat captain, Billy Campbell has all the details of New Orleans style architecture and wrought iron work. When Mr. Campbell died all steamboats lowered the flags to half mast.



12. The Iron Worker's Union Hall and Storefront

800 N 34th Street

Now an apartment complex, this building once a grocery store, served as the old Iron Worker's Union hall. Much of the iron made here in Louisville was shipped to New Orleans for use in building.

13. David Shields Flat Boater / Squire Earick House

717 N 34th Street

David Shields, sold this house to relative and Portland Magistrate Squire Earick after losing his flat boat business. Flat boats predate steamers and had very little means of propelling themselves. Used mostly for downriver travel they were often disassembled and sold as scrap timber or made the foundations for the new home of the owners.

14. Mary Miller Historic Marker


3600 Bank Street

Mary Miller, the first lady steamboat man, received her license, making her the first in the US, in 1884. She and her husband, Old Natural, worked the Red River Bayou country but had their home in Portland. Their boat, the Saline was built here. Ten years after receiving her license she died, leaving five children, and was buried here at the Portland Cemetery.

15. Portland Museum

2308 Portland Avenue

The primary repository of maritime heritage in Portland, the museum shares Portland's maritime history in the permanent exhibit entitled, "The Land, The River, and the People."



Maritime  
Heritage Trail

Project Funding provided by Preserve America, a White House Initiative, in cooperation with US Advisory on Historic Preservation and the US Department of the Interior

Your guide to the exploration of the places and events that mark Portland's maritime history.

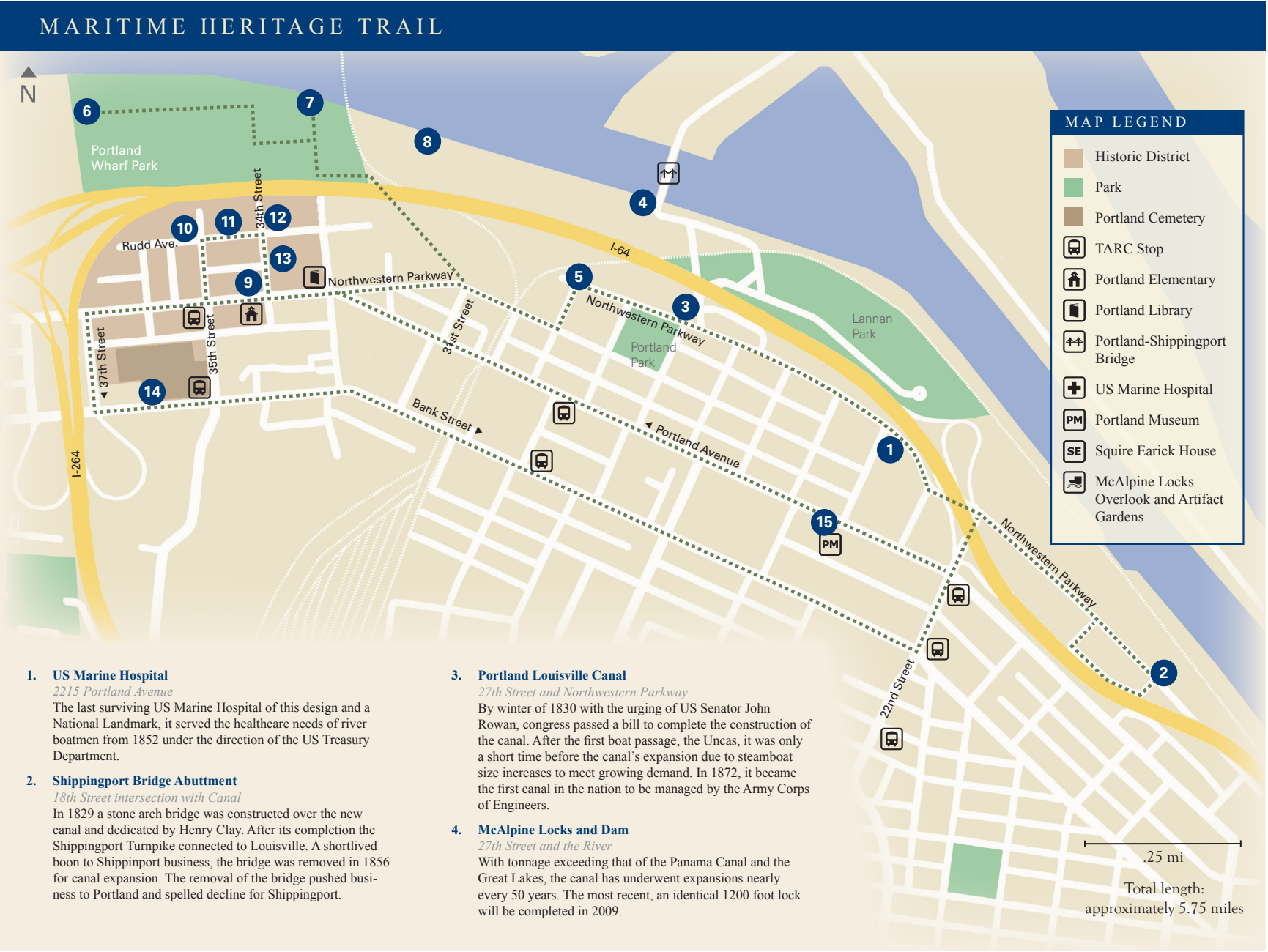
Maritime Heritage Trail brochure front panel, flat.  
All photos are placeholder photos and must be replaced before production.

Portland Heritage Trails Master Plan

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Appendix

Maritime Heritage Trail



Maritime Heritage Trail brochure back panel, flat

Historic District Banners



National Register District banners



At the request of The Portland Museum, an additional banner had been designed. It is intended to mark the boundary of the National Register District located south of the levee. Both green and blue designs are shown. If the banners are used in just a few locations around the district, the green banner should be used. If banners are placed on nearly every utility pole, the green and blue banners should be alternated to provide visual excitement to the repetition.

The banners utilize the Copperplate Gothic seen on Heritage Trail materials and throughout Portland Wharf Park signage, furthering the identity that has been created for the Portland community. The banners also use Times New Roman.



National Register District shown in lighter bronze. The district is located south of Portland Wharf Park and is bound to the north and west by I-64. The darker bronze represents the Portland Cemetery.

