

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

historic name	LeCompte Saloon
other names/site number	JFWP-540
Related Multiple Property	NA

street number	3200 Rudd Avenue				not for publication
city or town	Louisville				vicinity
state	Kentucky	code	KY	county	Jefferson
		code	111	zip code	40208

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

LeCompte Saloon
Name of Property

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County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Brick

roof:

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The LeCompte Saloon at 3200 Rudd Avenue (JFWP-540), Louisville is located in the Portland neighborhood, just one block from the northern boundary of the current Portland Historic District. The building sits on the southwest corner of the intersection of 32nd Street and Rudd Avenue, on a lot that is 25 feet and 9 inches by 148.5 feet, or approximately .09 acres of land. The area proposed for listing includes one contributing building.

Character of the Lot and Previous Ownership

The building was constructed in the mid-1880s, two blocks from the Portland Wharf, which was a busy commercial area that grew up in response to the need to transport goods and people around the physical impediment of the Falls of the Ohio River. Until a lock and dam system was installed, and raised the water level sufficiently, those traveling up or down the Ohio River encountered rapids and shoals, the only such place between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the Ohio River begins, and where it empties into the Mississippi.

In addition to the proximity to the wharf, the intersection of 32nd and Rudd Avenue was directly connected to this intense commercial activity by the 1886 completion of the *Walking and Carriage Bridge to Indiana*, which was the “first vehicular crossing of the river at the Falls Cities.”ⁱ The approach to the bridge was located on the northwest corner of the intersection, directly across the street from the entrance to 3200 Rudd Avenue. That bridge remained in its place until 1912, when a new bridge was built with its approach at 31st and High Street.^{ii iii}

Louisville’s largest flood on record occurred in 1937. Subsequently, a floodwall was constructed, and the LeCompte Saloon became a property on a dead end street, accessible by car only from 32nd Street, which is an original brick road from the turn of the century. The building now remains as the northernmost commercial corner store in Portland. The remainder of the parcel is now vacant, though a stable and shed were previously located to the rear of the property.

The original brick road is exposed along 32nd street. The current footprint runs approximately one block. This road led to the approach of the 1886 *Walking and Carriage Bridge to Indiana*, which was the “first vehicular crossing of the river at the Falls Cities.”^{iv} The approach to the bridge was located on the northwest corner of the intersection, directly across the street from the entrance to 3200 Rudd Avenue, linking the building to Portland Wharf commercial activity and suggesting that this was a major thoroughfare. Due to floodwall construction, 32nd Street now dead ends at Rudd Avenue.

ⁱCastner, Charles. "Kentucky & Indiana Terminal Railroad." In *Encyclopedia of Louisville*, John E Kleber, ed. 2015, pg 746.

ⁱⁱ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky*. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 2, 1905.

ⁱⁱⁱ "New K&I Bridge: Approach to be at foot of Thirty-first Street." *Courier-Journal* (1869-1922), Dec 18, 1910.

^{iv}Castner, Charles. "Kentucky & Indiana Terminal Railroad." In *Encyclopedia of Louisville*, John E Kleber, ed. 2015, pg 746.

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Exterior Description

LeCompte Saloon is a 2-story brick commercial building in a muted Italianate style. The main façade faces to the north, toward the floodwall. The east and north sides of the structure are crowned by the original continuous bracketed wooden cornice, and by a low-pitched hipped roof. Two ghost signs can be seen on the east wall. The west wall, separating the structure from the adjacent lot on Rudd Avenue, is an otherwise ordinary masonry partition wall.

The building's north side has a four-bay façade articulated by five cut-limestone columns, carved from a fine-grained stone, likely sourced from the Oolitic quarries of southern Indiana. With a simple base about a foot in height, each of the 14' columns features chamfered corners and is topped by a stylized Doric capital.

The columns stand on 6' centers and frame four openings of equal dimension (6' x 14'). Of these four, the westernmost opening frames a doorway flush with the façade and leading to an upstairs apartment. The remaining three bays support a setback, which shelters the commercial entry and storefront. The setback is a volume 18' wide, 6' deep, and 14' high. The original 6-panel carpenter-made storefront has survived largely intact, surmounted by three 3' x 6' transom windows.

Carved stone lintels feature a stylized egg-and-dart band that are surmounted by a beaded stone cornice. The post-and-lintel serves as the base for a second story – a brick masonry wall punctuated at regular intervals by four window openings, 6' x 2½' each. Each of these four façade windows itself features a lesser stone lintel, ornamentally-incised. Meanwhile, the post-and-lintel composition that so defines the façade also defines the 32nd Street corner, allowing for side entry to the sheltered portico between the corner post and a sixth column, identical in style and in spacing to those fronting Rudd Avenue.

The eastern side wall, facing 32nd Street, has little detailing. It is a two-story load-bearing masonry structure without the incised window lintels. There are two identical ground-level door frames with original bracketed hoods.

On the first floor of the north façade there are three sets of double doors (designed to open fully onto the recessed front porch for ventilation) with double transom windows above each set of double doors; the transom windows have not been replaced, but are poor condition. The second floor features four elongated window openings, each measuring 6' x 2½', with stone sills and ornamented lintels that project from the façade. The three eastern-most North façade window openings are boarded up; the windows are gone in their entirety, and the encasements are in poor condition. The western-most North façade window opening does have its original upper sash. The West façade window openings have all been added; none of these are original. The East façade window openings are original; they were made to hold double hung, two over two, weighted windows, but the original windows do not exist anymore, and the openings are boarded up. The South façade has two large original window openings on the second floor; the openings are boarded up, however the western-most South façade window opening contains a 9 over 9, double hung window. The window in the now-enclosed back porch is not original.

Interior Description

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One picture of the interior of the LeCompte Saloon, in its iteration as the McMahon - La Paille Saloon, survives. It shows brass rails, ornate back bar, spittoons, and beer mugs; these were the quintessential features of the turn-of-the-century Portland corner saloon. Russ Baker might as well have been describing the LeCompte Saloon when he recalled the interior of Bott's Saloon, just one block away, as featuring "the center section of the bar about 30 foot long with the usual brass rail and brass spittoons (OK, OK, cuspidors, if you must!) and lots of pictures [...]" So too with Cousin's description the interior of the nineteenth-century saloon, having a bar "lengthwise down the side as one entered, heavily hand-carved, done in oak, mahogany, cherry, or hollywood."^v

Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance

The first floor back porch has been enclosed, and repurposed as a laundry and bath room. The stable and shed at the rear of the property have been torn down. Windows openings were added to the West façade.

^vCousins, Gerald. "The Swinging Door." Chapter 17 in *The Social History of Bourbon*, 1963, pgs 137-205.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded or is likely to yield, information in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the last 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1885

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Significant Dates

Ca. 1885

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance: The Period of Significance is a single year, the year of construction, in concert with the National Register convention for a building significant for its design.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The LeCompte Saloon at 3200 Rudd Avenue (JFWP-540), in Louisville, Kentucky, meets National Register criterion C, significant as a type of construction, a corner neighborhood saloon. The significance of the structure is evaluated within the historic context "Corner Saloons in the Portland Neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky, 1880-1919." These buildings were common to Louisville's first-tier urban neighborhoods during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Of the similar structures which have survived in the Portland neighborhood, 3200 Rudd may be said to be exemplary, owing to it having retained much of its original architectural detail and character, and to the corresponding absence of contemporary alterations.

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Historic Context: Corner Saloons in the Portland Neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky, 1880-1919.

Local Awareness

LeCompte Saloon is well known to local preservationists, historians, and social scientists. Despite being located one block outside the current boundary of the Portland Historic District, the Portland Museum chose to include LeCompte Saloon in its review of the Portland Historic District, noting that “this brick building recalls a time when Portland was a lively river town and Rudd Avenue was a main thoroughfare instead of a dead end. This important building is not currently in the Portland Historic District.”^{vi}

This building features in a number of other visual and oral narratives of historic Portland. Tom Owen, Ph.D., whose deep knowledge of local history and architecture has earned him the title of “Louisville’s Historian,” includes the building on his Walking Tour of Portland.^{vii} The anonymous author of the *Historic Photos of Louisville KY and Environs* website has included several images of 3200 Rudd Avenue in the “Portland” special feature page.^{viii} Clearly, even without official recognition of its historical significance and in its current run-down state, the architecture and style of the building speaks loudly to experts and laypersons alike.

Corner Commercial Buildings in the Portland Neighborhood of Louisville

Dating from the 1880s, LeCompte Saloon is one of the earliest corner stores constructions remaining in Portland. It is an archetypal example of the corner store architecture and design of its time and place, and is one of few such buildings to have survived largely intact. Between 1860-1930, there were nearly 200 corner commercial buildings built in the Portland neighborhood; 15 of these were constructed in the 1880s. In a study of corner stores in Portland, authors utilized a basic set of criteria and multiple sources (including building use designations on Sanborn maps, the Property Value Administrator website, and LOJIC Interactive maps) to determine that there were 183 such properties in the area in 1892, with a large number concentrated along the commercial corridors of Market and Main Streets and Portland Avenue, and the rest located throughout the residential streets of the neighborhood. Of these, the authors find that only 97 have survived, of which the majority “have fallen into disrepair or have suffered alterations that have left them with little or no retention of their historic character” and others are at “a high risk for demolition in the future if they are not addressed.”^{ix} 3200 Rudd Avenue is included in this Portland corner store inventory, listed on row 56 with a “current condition” described as “Fair - boarded up, integrity still there.”

^{vi}“Highlights of the District.” In *Portland Historic District: A Closer Look*. A Portland Museum Supplement to the Portland Anchor. Portland Museum, 2012, pg 5.

^{vii}Owen, Tom. “Portland.” *Tom Owen’s Louisville*, KET, Series number 102. First aired May 9, 2010. Available from <https://www.ket.org/episode/KOWEN%20000102/>

^{viii}“Portland.” In *Historic Photos of Louisville KY and Environs*. Available from <https://historiclouisville.weebly.com/portland.html>

^{ix}*Portland Corner Store Historical Context Study*. Louisville Planning and Design Services’ Urban Design/Historic Preservation Team. (Year unknown). Pgs 6-7.

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Additionally, a comparison of the address of the 66 saloons listed in the Smith's Illustrated Business Directory to the Portland Corner Store Inventory reveals only 11 corner buildings operating saloons during the era of significance survive today.^{xvi} The LeCompte Saloon at 3200 Rudd Avenue is one of these eleven, and one of only a few assessed as being in Fair or Good condition, and with few significant changes to the architecture.

Corner Store architecture and use

A corner commercial store became a classic element of urban landscapes because they easily advertised the business within due to their conspicuous location. The building is set flush with the sidewalk, with a bank of front wooden doors with glass panels and transoms above; the windows are designed to open to allow for ventilation and blur the lines between outdoors and indoors, while the large porch around the recessed entrance provides shelter. On the interior, the public commercial space occupies the front of the building, and private uses (a kitchen, bathroom, or living room) are located immediately behind it, allowing storekeepers and the families constant access and oversight of their business.^{xii}

The second floor functioned historically as residential space, which could be used by the storekeeper's family or rented to other tenants. Entrance ways along the side of the building provide access for tenants of the residential areas on the first and second floors. As the National Building Museum notes, "few building types have nourished such a melding of public and private uses," exemplifying "an arrangement that reflected an economic and social system in which retail activity depended on small-scale family enterprise."^{xiii}

The neatly-proportioned brick-and-stone load-bearing masonry construction of the LeCompte Saloon evidences all of these classic corner store features. The side entrances provided access to the building's second-floor residents, and to the family areas on the first floor. It's likely that they also served as a place for women (who did not frequent saloons) to discreetly purchase carry-home tins of beer known as 'growlers,' as was common practice in the day. As Russ Baker recalls, the side and back doors to the Bott's Saloon at 31st and Rudd Ave. were utilized by women who would knock to summon the saloonkeeper, and who usually carried "a scarf or small towel to cover the bucket, as it was not considered ladylike to buy a pail of beer and carry it home."

The large, recessed front porch, set near the sidewalk, provided easy and inviting access. The face of the building, with bracketed door hoods and roof cornice, and banks of windows which opened to the river breezes, was distinctive. The structural stonework incorporated within 3200 Rudd reflects

^{*}*Portland Corner Store Historical Context Study*. Louisville Planning and Design Services' Urban Design/Historic Preservation Team. (Year unknown). Portland Museum and Portland Preservation Alliance jointly inventoried Portland Corner Stores for the Portland Planning Task Force; this inventory was used in the Portland Corner Store Historical Context Study as the Portland Corner Store Inventory.

^{xvi} "Saloon Listing." *Smith's Illustrated Business Directory of Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville, 1883-1894*.

^{xii} *The Corner Store*. National Building Museum. September 23, 1999-March 6, 2000.

^{xiii} *The Corner Store*. National Building Museum. September 23, 1999-March 6, 2000, pg 1.

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the best example of an artisanship that helped to define the character of the commercial structures that served as the cornerstones of Louisville's Victorian-period neighborhoods.

The building's architectural details allow even a casual observer to understand something about its historic character and function. Despite the presence of the floodwall, the building's proximity to the river, its corner placement, and the original yellow brick road also communicate its role in the social and economic fabric of its time. These factors together support the historical significance of the structure as a rare and excellent example of the corner saloon in Portland.

Additional economic and social importance

3200 Rudd Avenue was uniquely designed and located to serve both riparian commercial interests and its surrounding neighborhood. On the latter account, not only did it provide residential living space and a stable public gathering space, but, in its ca 1910 iteration as the McMahon and La Paille saloon, it was also the sponsor of a baseball team which played on a nearby baseball field and was a staple of the community.^{xiv}

Portland History

Portland was part of a large land purchase by General Lytle in 1811. It was platted shortly thereafter, and by 1812, the first buildings were constructed in what would become Portland's central business district, an area at the foot of 34th Street and north of Bank Street known as the Portland Wharf. The growing concentration of commercial activity at the Wharf paralleled the significant increase in steamboat travel on the Ohio River in the 1800s; while the technological innovations of the Industrial Revolution allowed for ever-larger ships and increasing numbers of trips, the Falls of the Ohio remained an obstacle to travel until the 1870 widening of the Portland Canal provided a bypass opportunity. In the intervening half century, the solution was to unload goods and people, and port these from Portland to Louisville. The portage enterprise allowed for the creation and growth of a variety of businesses typical of river cities (warehouse, stores, and taverns), and attracted new residents (including waves of French, Irish, and German immigrants) to the area.^{xv} Lot parceling and census data from 1820s forward show that working-class families and immigrants settled in Portland en masse, influencing the development patterns of the city and transforming it into an urban area.^{xvi}

The footprint of Portland increased in 1817, and it received a charter in 1834. Although it was twice annexed by Louisville in the 1800s, and exists today as one of Louisville's oldest neighborhoods, the Portland of the 19th century identified as a river city both economically and socially.

^{xiv}Personal communication with Natalie Andrews, Director of the Portland Museum. October 19, 2017.

^{xv}Jones, Elizabeth and Mary Jean Kinsman. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Portland Historic District*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1980.

^{xvi}*Cavalier Building Local Landmark Designation Report*. Metro Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission. November 3, 2012, pg 3.

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Portland's economic base was undermined by the widening of the Portland Canal in 1870, which allowed larger ships to bypass the Falls of the Ohio and avoid portage, and by a series of devastating floods. Although the Great Flood of 1937 and subsequent construction of the flood wall cut Portland's connection to the Ohio River, its history as a river city can still be seen in the architectural fabric of the area's remaining original structures and overall urban development pattern.

Building History

Corner stores of the 1800s were typically situated in residential neighborhoods, allowing for proximity to customers, and featured a business (grocery, saloon, or household goods) on the first floor with residences above.^{xvii} In these respects, 3200 Rudd Avenue is an archetypical corner store building. The first business to occupy the first floor was the LeCompte Saloon, which opened in 1887 and operated until 1895.^{xviii} The LeCompte family operated a couple of saloons in Portland and Louisville, including one nearby on Rudd Avenue between 27th and 28th streets in 1886. At least until Prohibition began in Kentucky in 1919, subsequent first floor businesses were also saloons: Caron's City Directory lists it as the Jones & Hoerni Saloon in 1896, the Schott Saloon in 1899, the Coon Saloon in 1905, and JJ La Paille Saloon in 1910.^{xix} While these saloons must have served as a gathering space for locals, it likely also served the travelers who utilized the Walking and Carriage Bridge to Indiana, constructed in 1886 with its approach directly across the street from 3200 Rudd Avenue.^{xx}

The residences on the second floor of the building were also fairly continuously occupied. Indicative of the larger patterns of the times, multiple generations shared one the space and help working-class jobs as, for example, laborers. Often, the occupants were the families of the saloonkeeper; others were immigrants, like Cornelius Hasselback of Germany, who lived with 5 other family members on the second floor in 1900.^{xxi}

Chain of title research from 1901 until 1949 shows the building under absentee ownership, functioning primarily as an investment property. A 1909 Deed book entry shows that 3200 Rudd Avenue was one of a large number of lots that were sold off by the Central Consumers Company (the stockholder company for Frank Fehr Brewing Company, a pre-Prohibition brewing company based in Louisville) to satisfy debts. The building changed ownership rather frequently, particularly during the early years of Prohibition.

^{xvii}*Cavalier Building Local Landmark Designation Report*. Metro Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission. November 3, 2012, pg 5.

^{xviii}*Caron's Louisville (Jefferson County, Ky.) City Directory for 1887, vol XVII*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Caron Directory Co, 1947. Print.

^{xix}*Caron's Louisville (Jefferson County, Ky.) City Directory, for years 1886-1947*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Caron Directory Co, 1947. Print.

^{xx}*K&I Wagon Way Ky. Side*. University of Louisville Photographic Archive, Collection K&I-2, Subject 130, Negative Number 90.06.113, "

^{xxi}Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.

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Evaluation of the LeCompte Saloon with the context of Corner Saloons in the Portland Neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky, 1880-1919

In terms of these key elements of architectural design and style, as well as intended use and significance to the fabric of the turn-of-the-century urban neighborhood in Portland, 3200 Rudd Avenue is a significant structure. It is a fine example of the corner neighborhood saloons that were common to Louisville's first-tier urban neighborhoods during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and of the similar structures which have survived in the Portland neighborhood. The LeCompte Saloon may be said to be exemplary, owing to it having substantially retained its original architectural detail and character, and to the corresponding absence of contemporary alterations.

Evaluation of the Integrity between the LeCompte Saloon's significance and its current physical condition

3200 Rudd Avenue includes many of the features -- the post-and-lintel commercial façade; the neatly-proportioned brick-and-stone, load-bearing masonry construction; the second-floor residence with street-facing windows; the bracketed door hoods and roof cornice -- that were typical of so many of Louisville's neighborhood commercial buildings of the time, few of which survive in such complete original detail. Furthermore, the structural stonework incorporated within 3200 Rudd reflects the best example of an artisanship that helped to define the character of the commercial structures that served as the cornerstones of Louisville's Victorian-period neighborhoods.

These architectural details allow even a casual observer to understand something about the historic character and function of 3200 Rudd Avenue. Despite the presence of the floodwall, the building's proximity to the river, its corner placement, and the original yellow brick road also communicate its role in the social and economic fabric of its time. These factors together support the historical significance of the structure as a rare and excellent example of the corner saloon in Portland.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Baker, Russ. "I remember." *The Portland Anchor*, Anchor Publications, Dec 18, 1980.

"Bars, Taverns, and Saloons." In *Encyclopedia of Louisville*, John E Kleber, ed. 2015, pgs 68-70.

"Baseball Fever Comes to Portland." *Portland Museum*, 2011.

"Because he is a Democrat: John La Paille loses his liquor license." *Courier-Journal (1869-1922)*, August 5, 1908.

"Brewing Industry: The Frank Fehr Brewing Company." In *Encyclopedia of Louisville*, John E Kleber, ed. 2015, pg 118.

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Cavalier Building Local Landmark Designation Report. Metro Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission. November 3, 2012.

Cousins, Gerald. "The Swinging Door." Chapter 17 in *The Social History of Bourbon*, 1963, pgs 137-205.

"Highlights of the District." In *Portland Historic District: A Closer Look*. A Portland Museum Supplement to the Portland Anchor. Portland Museum, 2012, pg 5.

Jones, Elizabeth and Mary Jean Kinsman. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Portland Historic District*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1980.

K&I Wagon Way Ky. Side. University of Louisville Photographic Archive, Collection K&I-2, Subject 130, Negative Number 90.06.113.

_____. *KY Irish American*, August 18, 1910.

Neighborhood of Teams - Community of Champions, Items 19 and 20. Portland Museum, 2017.

"New K&I Bridge: Approach to be at foot of Thirty-first Street." *Courier-Journal (1869-1922)*, Dec 18, 1910.

Owen, Tom. "Portland." *Tom Owen's Louisville*, KET, Series number 102. First aired May 9, 2010. Available from <https://www.ket.org/episode/KOWEN%20000102/>

Personal communication with Natalie Andrews, Director of the Portland Museum. October 19, 2017.

"Portland." In *Historic Photos of Louisville KY and Environs*. Available from <https://historiclouisville.weebly.com/portland.html>

Portland Corner Store Historical Context Study. Louisville Planning and Design Services' Urban Design/Historic Preservation Team. (Year unknown). Pgs 6-7.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 2, 1905.

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"Saloon Listing." *Smith's Illustrated Business Directory of Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville, 1883-1894.*

"Temperance." In *Encyclopedia of Louisville*, John E Kleber, ed. 2015, pgs 873-874.

The Corner Store. National Building Museum. September 23, 1999-March 6, 2000.

"The District and its Significance." In *Portland Historic District: A Closer Look*. A Portland Museum Supplement to the Portland Anchor. Portland Museum, 2012, pg 16.

"The Saloon - A Community Institution Yesterday and Today Hall of Fame." *The Portland Anchor*, Anchor Publications, May 25, 1978.

"There's been baseball in Louisville since 1865." (*Source Unknown. Original print copy available from the archives of the Portland Museum.*)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ JFWP-540 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .0917 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinate

Lat: -85.7998
Long: 38.2765

UTM References

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

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Zone Easting Northing

Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Thirty-second Street and Rudd Avenue; running westwardly with the south line of Rudd Avenue 35 feet and 9 inches, and extending back southwardly of that width throughout, the east line of said lot binding on the west line of Thirty-second Street, 148.5 feet. The building proposed for designation is located at 3200 Rudd Avenue. The proposed boundary for the Local Landmark designation is the exterior perimeter of the extant structure on the parcel. It is described by the Jefferson County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) as a lot of .0917 acres, under parcel number 012G00690000. The legal description is: 0.0878 AC +/-, SW CORNER RUDD AVE & 32ND ST, 25.75 X 148.5 TO 10' ALLEY.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries for 3200 Rudd Avenue are the historic parcel that the property has been since constructed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title_ Isabella Christensen
organization _____ date 10/19/17
street & number 500 Compton Street telephone 502-558-3157
city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40208
e-mail isachri@gmail.com

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: LeCompte Saloon
City or Vicinity: Louisville
County: Jefferson
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Bruce Cohen
Date Photographed: November, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0001)
North façade, closeup of porch, camera facing south.west

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Photo #2 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0002)
East and North façades, camera facing southwest.

Photo #3 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0003)
East façade, camera facing west.

Photo #4 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0004)
East and South façades, camera facing northwest.

Photo #5 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0005)
West façade, camera facing southeast.

Photo #6 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0006)
North façade, camera facing south.

Figure #1 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_Fig1)
Architectural drawing of sides (East and West façades) and rear (South façade). Drawn by Ann Del Prince.

Figure #2 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_Fig2)
Architectural drawing of front (North façade) and interior floor plan. Drawn by Ann Del Prince.

LeCompte Saloon

Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky

County and State



KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0001

LeCompte Saloon

Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky

County and State



KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0002

LeCompte Saloon

Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky

County and State



KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0003

LeCompte Saloon

Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky

County and State



KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0004

LeCompte Saloon

Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky

County and State



KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0005

LeCompte Saloon

Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky

County and State



KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_0006

LeCompte Saloon
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky
County and State

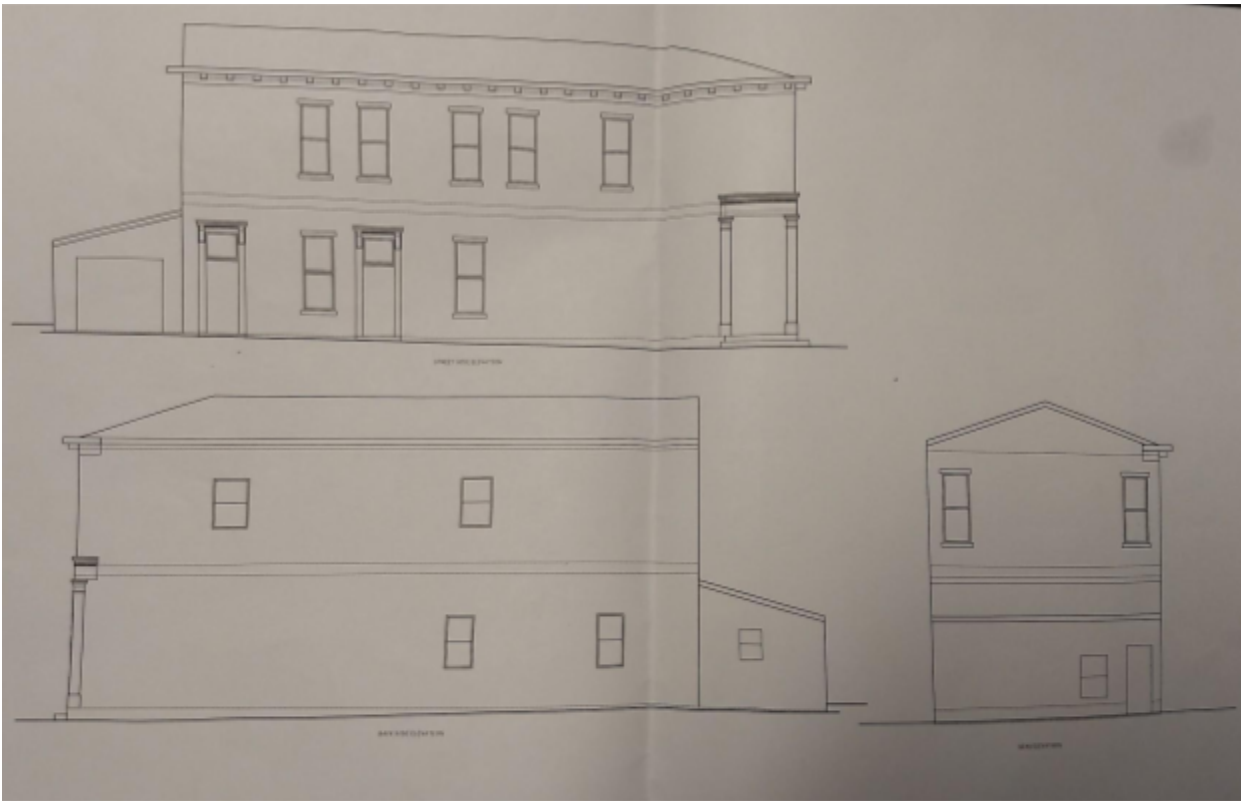


Figure #1 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_Fig1)

LeCompte Saloon
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Kentucky
County and State



Figure #2 (KY_JeffersonCounty_LeCompteSaloon_Fig2).

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____