

# *The Filson*

*A Publication of The Filson Historical Society, Kentucky's Oldest and Largest Independent Historical Society*



*Mark  
Wetherington*  
1

*Recent  
Acquisitions*  
3

*Browsing in  
our Archives*  
4

*CW  
Hospitals*  
7

*Expansion  
Campaign*  
10

*Ormsby  
Series*  
14

*Filsonians  
List*  
16

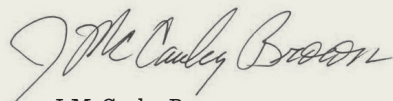
## FROM THE PRESIDENT

History is about change. While it tells us a lot about the past, its value is in shaping the future. We are living history as The Filson is transforming before our eyes with the expansion of the Old Louisville campus. While the new building and renovations of the Ferguson Mansion will give us the physical capacity to continue our growth, the continuing efforts to increase access to the collections, reaching broader audiences and engaging in current and relevant topics will ensure our success.

The Filson has changed and this change is just the beginning. As a guardian of our past experiences and historical knowledge, The Filson Historical Society has always played an important role for our community. Our past defines our identity and gives us a sense of place thus making it possible to pass on our traditions and culture from one generation to the next. In this way, communities are united, civic pride is cultivated, and good citizenship grows.

But the future of The Filson looks for more. The new campus is designed to reflect our values of openness, accessibility, dedication to educational outreach, and community responsibility. As an organization, we will continue to reflect those values and look to strengthen our ability in support of our mission *to collect, preserve and tell the significant stories of Kentucky and Ohio Valley history and culture*. The Filson will achieve the ultimate goal of reminding us of the need to remember our past and allow us the opportunity to make clearer and better decisions.

It is an exciting time to be part of The Filson Historical Society and I would like to thank the Board and the staff for the tremendous work they are doing in creating increased opportunities for membership engagement. Further, I want to thank all our members for their continuing support as we transition to the future.



J. McCauley Brown  
President

## FROM THE DIRECTOR

It's hard to believe that 2014 is over. It has been a great year with some truly remarkable achievements, especially in our efforts to accomplish one of our key Strategic Goals-- building a new home for the history of Kentucky and the Ohio Valley region in Old Louisville. On May 8, the exciting groundbreaking for our Owsley Brown II History Center capped off a dozen years of planning for the expansion of our campus.

A key step in that process was the proactive decision by the Board of Directors to acquire the old Bank One data processing center and associated parking lots that are now the center of activity at the corner of Fourth and Ormsby Streets. Without that property, we would be building our new home elsewhere. This acquisition was followed by a lengthy Board and Staff review of the feasibility of using the Bank One building as a repurposed Filson headquarters. After further architectural analysis and study we determined that we could build a new building designed for our needs for approximately the same amount as the renovation costs to the Bank One building.

The building you see going up at Fourth and Ormsby today will expand and unite the campus and create a major new community center for learning. The project will serve as a catalyst for our neighborhood's continuing development and revitalization in the future. As important as past action was to making our vision a reality, our ongoing Cornerstone Campaign depends on the generosity of our donors, for which we are deeply grateful. Without your support, the corner at Fourth and Ormsby would still be what it has been for more than half a century—a parking lot.

We still need your help to reach our campaign goal. Thank you!



Mark V. Wetherington, Ph.D.  
Director

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We welcome your feedback  
and story ideas.  
Phone: 502-635-5083  
Fax: 502-635-5086  
[www.filsonhistorical.org](http://www.filsonhistorical.org)  
[filson@filsonhistorical.org](mailto:filson@filsonhistorical.org)

## OUR MISSION:

To collect, preserve, and  
tell the significant stories  
of Kentucky and Ohio  
Valley history and culture.

Cover Photo:

Second level event space in the Owsley Brown II  
History Center configured as exhibit space



## Looking back over the years

since 1993 when I became Director, the accomplishments of The Filson Historical Society are a source of great pride and I feel privileged to have played a role with our Board of Directors, staff, and membership in The Filson's ongoing transformation. Over the years these accomplishments have addressed key strategic areas that include: increasing the use of our collections for research and scholarship, shifting the focus from a club to a regional historical society, broadening public support, and building an expanded campus as a home for the field of Ohio Valley history and culture.

Twenty-two years ago The Filson had, in many respects, very little presence beyond those who read our publications or actually visited our headquarters and used our genealogical records. Our region had a very significant story to tell, and The Filson had outstanding resources to help tell the stories, but there wasn't a great deal of awareness nationwide.

Providing greater public awareness and access to our collections was one of the primary goals we established very early in my tenure. In 1993 through a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and later funding from the J. Graham Brown Foundation, we created electronic records for over 1,000 manuscript, photograph, and library collections. This database became the foundation of an integrated online card catalogue and began to give The Filson broad notoriety. Due to the generosity of the Gheens Foundation, we published many of those descriptions in the *Guide to Selected Manuscript and Photograph Collections of The Filson Club Historical Society* in 1996. The guide was distributed nationally and internationally to university research libraries and archives, history departments, and researchers.

Over the years, The Filson has substantially increased the size of its collection. While over 90% of our collections are donated to The Filson, this is not always the case. In 1997, for example, we were able to make a major addition of rare books and pamphlets to our library collection thanks to the support of the CE&S Foundation. Additional support from CE&S allowed us to continue to make selected acquisitions and supported educational programs. In the past 20 years we have added new environmental, African American, journalism, business history, women's history, and decorative arts collections. Collections documenting the 20th century experience now account for over half of our research materials.



In addition to the expansion of the collection The Filson took the opportunity to establish its commitment to the development of the Ohio Valley region as a field of history. In the late 1990s we received funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct reading and discussion groups, in collaboration with historical societies and libraries in the region, to explore the idea of the Ohio Valley region as the "First American West". This grant project allowed us to extend our programming and engage diverse audiences throughout the commonwealth. Later in the early 2000s the "First American West" digital library was created with the University of Chicago Special Collections, and became a part of the Library of Congress "American Memory Project." This database is still available through a link on our website.

The Filson reached a turning point in 1998 as we redirected our resources toward greater scholarship and a regional focus for both Kentucky and the Ohio Valley region's history and culture. Embracing regionalism returned us to our founders' vision. Soon we created our Filson Institute fellows and interns programs (1998), held our first public conference at Oxmoor farm, and began a series of associated rotating gallery exhibits. The Filson continued the Institute line up of scholarly research and related public educational programs and today is the educational programming provider at Oxmoor, thanks to the generosity of the Thomas Walker Bullitt Perpetual Trust.

In 2000, we hosted ten scholars for a weekend at The Filson to make an interdisciplinary evaluation of our scholarly research, conference, and publication programs. A wide variety of historians, as well as a folklorist and southern literature and decorative arts specialists, participated in this conversation. After much discussion, the study group approved much of the pre-read white paper that now forms the core of our Filson Institute programs. In 2002 we moved to align our publications with our regional mission. *The Filson*

*History Quarterly* was merged with *Ohio Valley History* to create a regional scholarly forum, and *The Filson* member's magazine was created primarily to educate our members about our unique collections.

Thus between 1993 and 2003, The Filson experienced a fundamental shift in direction from an inward looking membership organization to an outward looking regional historical society that intellectually and spatially broadened its horizons. These years allowed us to take significant steps toward building an infrastructure for regional history: a fellows and interns program, conferences and symposia, public programs, online catalogs, growing collections, and designated endowment funds for collection acquisition and building maintenance.

During the years of 2004 and 2005 the Board of Directors and senior staff recognized the centrality of our scholarship and collections in the long term strategic plan. We also recognized a growing need for expanded public engagement and campus expansion that would become a new home for Kentucky and Ohio Valley history for another generation.

Over the past 22 years, we have continued to expand our public programs, including the Civil War Field Institutes. We now have over 100 public programs per year, including the "Our Shared History" series in southern Indiana as a part of our regional mission. One of the most significant programs was our engagement in the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Filson played a key role in the bicentennial years including the publication of *Dear Brother: The Letters of William Clark to His Brother Jonathan* (Yale Univ. Press). We also mounted our Filson on Main Street exhibit "Lewis and Clark: The Exploration of the American West" sponsored by Brown-Forman and family donations, which later travelled to the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History. There were numerous lectures, a travelling trunk and a one-man play for school children, as well as other related programs, including Kentucky Humanities Council funded reading and discussion groups for adults along the length of Kentucky's Ohio River boundary. The Filson's Lewis and Clark collections were so important that the National Park Service designated our headquarters as official site on the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Due to its continual growth, The Filson constantly needed to strengthen its infrastructure. In 1996 our members and supporters through a capital campaign raised over \$1 million to address several important needs. Specifically we were able to provide greater accessibility to our collections through electronic data bases and to secure additional collections storage space by installing compact shelving in our stacks resulting in an increase of about 60% in capacity. Four years later we restored the Ferguson Mansion's exterior. In the early 2000s, we acquire the adjacent properties at 4th and Ormsby Ave. This was a critical first step that allowed us to plan

for a future for The Filson in Old Louisville, rather than moving to another area. We now had room to grow.

Despite the great recession of 2008, we continued to move ahead with plans for an expanded campus. Our Facilities Committee interviewed a variety of architectural firms, and selected De Leon & Primmer Architecture Workshop of Louisville, who have developed an exciting design that has been endorsed by Landmarks and appreciated by our neighbors. At the same time, The Filson engaged in a major capital campaign to fund the new campus. Also we strengthened the organization by adding a Development Department to conduct the Cornerstone Campaign with our Campaign Steering Committee. In 2012 added an IT and Finance Department, which has made much of our collections and programs more accessible to the public, including podcasts of many of our programs.

On May 8, 2014 we held an exciting groundbreaking ceremony and brought down the wall separating the old Filson from the new. Today, work on our exciting Owsley Brown II History Center continues.

In reflection, I see how much continuity in vision there has been for over twenty years and how many of our goals were addressed on an ongoing basis year after year. The Filson has received tremendous support from the community and I am grateful for the many Board and staff members who were committed to this common purpose and continue to support our mission today. I have no doubt that The Filson will continue to become a more diverse, engaging, and relevant institution in the years ahead.



# Recent Acquisitions



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Recent acquisitions have included some wonderful visual items, from portraits to photographs. Portraits of John Lucas Deppen, Sr. and his wife Henrietta Deppen were donated by descendant Patricia Tafel Kirchdorfer. Both were natives of Germany. Deppen owned one of the largest clothing stores in Louisville in the latter half of the 19th century and was a pillar of the Louisville business and German American communities. He died from injuries received in a carriage accident on Third Street. The artist is presently unidentified. A group of black and white photographs of Louisville that also included a couple of New Albany scenes was donated by Andrew Albatys (see Browsing in Our Archives for more on these). They primarily document buildings razed as part of urban renewal and industrial expansion.



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1. Henrietta Deppen  
(1818-1906)
2. John Lucas Deppen, Sr.  
(1824-1892)
3. An unidentified New Albany family, 1952. This family portrait reminds one of the famous Depression Era photographs of Margaret Bourke-White.
4. Old mansion on Chestnut at Seventh Street, 1951. A sign identifies it as The Houston and a hotel.

# Browsing in Our Archives

## Here Yesterday... Gone Today

BY JAMES J. HOLMBERG | CURATOR OF COLLECTIONS

Everyone knows the expression “good things come in small packages.” The package might also be nondescript as well as small. Many a “good thing” has come to The Filson through the years in such disguise.

Such a small package recently was donated to The Filson by antiques dealer and estate appraiser Andrew Albatys. The small package was a box containing a collection 5” x 7” black and white photographs of primarily Louisville views by an unidentified photographer dating from the 1940s and 1950s. As interesting as they are, what makes them especially useful is the fact they are identified. Of particular interest is a series of photos of the 7th Street area from Broadway to Jefferson Street, with special concentration between Broadway to Magazine Street. By the 1940s this area had largely transitioned to an African American residential and business

district. The buildings date to the 19th century and had been the homes of middle to upper class white Louisvillians. But by the 1940s the structures had deteriorated and they would soon be designated as urban blight and destined for demolition. This stretch of 7th Street is now lined by the federal courthouse, federal building, light industry, and parking. Entire swaths of Louisville succumbed to the urban renewal wrecking ball of the 1950s to 1970s. These once thriving but later marginal neighborhoods have disappeared. Much of what was razed was documented; but some of the buildings and cityscapes in these photos might possibly be unique.

One group of photos provides what would appear to be an obvious clue to identifying the photographer, but that answer has proved elusive.

The identification for this run of images states they were taken from 734 Dixie Highway. In the late 1940s and early 1950s a Josephine/ Gertrude Simmons lived at that residence. She is identified as the widow of Harry I. Simmons and is listed as the owner of record. (Why her first name changes in the city directories from Josephine to Gertrude is unknown.) No other occupants, such as boarders, are listed over this period and Mrs. Simmons has no identified connection to photography



or the 7th Street area (a major focus). This neighborhood met the same fate as that of the 7th Street corridor at approximately the same time. Photographed in 1950 and 1951, the combination of residences and businesses soon disappeared when Philip Morris acquired the area and built a factory and support buildings. After Philip Morris moved their operation to another state the factory and most of the support structures were eventually razed. Today almost the entire area is a vacant lot.

These photos present many questions and mysteries to be answered. Thanks to this anonymous photographer, views of these disappeared Louisville streetscapes have been documented. Here yesterday but gone today, they fortunately, and perhaps serendipitously, have been preserved for our study and enjoyment; views of Louisville frozen in time.









#### *Page 2*

This 1946 view of antebellum buildings at the corner of 13th and Madison Streets would be quite different a decade later as urban renewal “progressed.”



#### *Page 3 - Top*

View from the front window of 734 Dixie Hwy. on a snowy day in 1951. Those buildings are all gone, replaced by a support building for Philip Morris and vacant lots.

#### *Page 3 - Bottom*

View from the rear window of 734 Dixie Hwy. in 1951 after a snowfall. The photo most likely was taken on the same day as the front window view. This entire neighborhood was razed to make way for the Philip Morris plant which was also demolished in recent years. Today the tract is a huge vacant lot awaiting development.

#### *Page 4 - Top Left*

A vacant antebellum structure on the east side of 7th St. between Broadway and Magazine awaiting demolition in 1950. Before the Civil War it housed the Louisville Female College.



#### *Page 4 - Middle*

The former Louisville Female College undergoing demolition by M & R Wrecking & Lumber Co., 1951.

#### *Page 4 - Bottom*

A view looking south at where the old school once stood, now completely demolished, 1951. Other antebellum structures (soon to be razed) extend south toward the federal courthouse in the distance.

#### *Page 4 - Top Right*

A 1951 rear view of antebellum buildings on the east side of 7th between Broadway and Magazine shows their dilapidated condition.



# SOLVING A RESEARCH MYSTERY

IDENTIFYING CIVIL WAR HOSPITALS  
..... IN LOUISVILLE .....

LAURA WHEATON, RESEARCH LIBRARIAN



In the course of a day at the Filson Library, we receive many research questions ranging anywhere from, “Do you have any information on the Smith Family?” to “Where do I get a death certificate?” One question I received turned out to be a real puzzler. A woman’s ancestor died during the Civil War in Louisville, but the only information she received from the National Archives was his discharge papers, stating he died in G.H. #7. She asked if I could help her find out more.

I started with our military records. There I found him listed in the 35th Indiana Volunteers, Company G. It appears he was involved with the 35th Regiment’s battle at Perryville and with a foraging expedition near Dobbin’s Ford in early December, but was too sick to continue and was sent to Louisville’s General Hospital #7, where he died of pneumonia on 22 December 1862. The question then became, which hospital was G.H. #7? There were over 20 hospitals in Louisville in 1862, and none were identified by a number. I searched online sources for information about General Hospitals in the Civil War, but could not find any published document that showed which hospitals

in Louisville were given numbers. I did find one list of General Hospitals from a website by a Pennsylvania Civil War group, but G.H. #7 was not on their list, either.

Luckily, our collections include a thesis on microfilm by Charles Karraker Messmer, which he wrote in 1953 to fulfill his Master’s Degree from University of Kentucky. His thesis is titled, “City in Conflict: A History of Louisville, Kentucky 1860-1865.” It contains an excellent description of the political and social climate of Louisville during the war years, in addition to well-documented changes that occurred in the city as the Union occupation forces arrived. One such change was the conversion of buildings into hospitals, required to support the casualties that were arriving daily from battles and skirmishes around the region. Messmer created a chart of hospitals and their locations numbered one through 20. I made the (possibly erroneous) assumption that the numbers corresponded to the G.H. numbers assigned by the Army. In 1962, Robert Emmett McDowell published *City of Conflict: Louisville in the Civil War 1861-1865*, which relied heavily on Messmer’s thesis. McDowell





included this list in his book, as well as lists for hospitals in Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany as of 7 June 1864.

One existing hospital, the U.S. Marine Hospital, opened in 1852 for sailors and dockworkers, was used for both Union and Confederate soldiers for a short time. It was quickly outgrown; not only did the Army need additional space, but also nearly one-third of the patients were African Americans; many white patients complained of being treated in the same facility as blacks. The Union Army began requisitioning buildings suitable for its purpose; sometimes the owner was quite willing to receive compensation for the use of his building, as in the case of the Avery Plow Company. During the war years, sales in plows reduced dramatically, so B.F. Avery saw a way to repurpose his factory to a new moneymaking venture. It became G.H. #4. Other buildings, provided by the city or confiscated from Southern sympathizers, accommodated the ever-increasing numbers of casualties arriving every day.

By 16 November 1862, there were 20 hospitals around the city of Louisville. Chart XII (see page 12) of Messmer's thesis contains a list of hospitals he gleaned from the *Louisville*

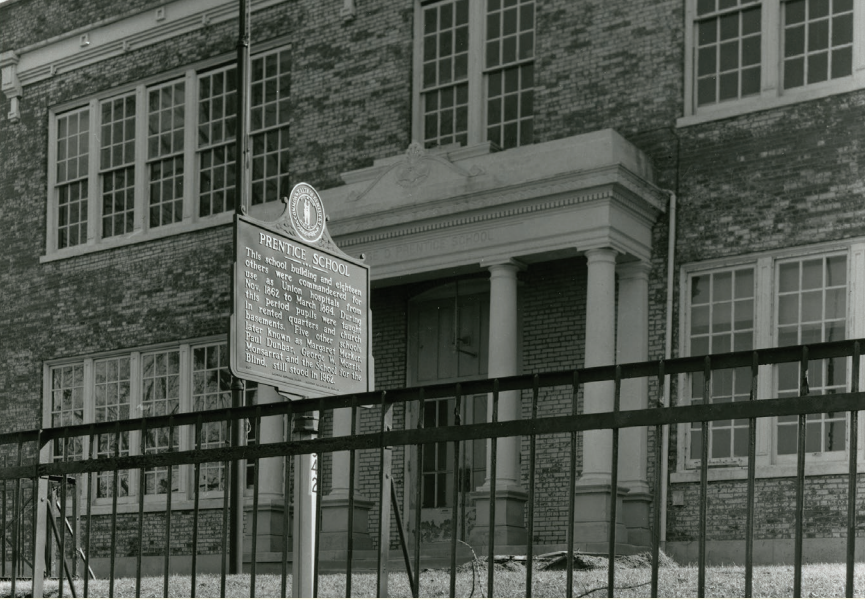
*Journal* from November 1862 and February 1863. Using his descriptions, I plotted them on a map in our collection, "Louisville and its Defenses", dated 1862. (See map, above) There are a few discrepancies; for example, Crittenden U.S. General Hospital does not appear on Messmer's list, but on the map, it is three blocks west of the Military Prison Hospital, which is #2 on his list. Part of the Blind Asylum (now Kentucky School for the Blind) (below) also operated as a hospital from 10 November 1862 through the duration of the war. Griffin House (#15) and Johnson (sic) House (#19) (William Preston Johnston) appear to be private homes that were either offered or confiscated to serve as hospitals. Messmer indicated in his thesis that southern sympathizers did not have much choice in occupied Louisville when it came to the U.S.



Army's needs.

The death rate in these hospitals was high, not due to any particular problem with the care, but more from the same problems that all hospitals of the period had: no antibiotics and crude surgery to treat severe wounds, and diseases common for the period, such as pneumonia, typhus, cholera, yellow fever, and





dysentery, which had no known cures. To handle this huge influx of remains, Cave Hill Cemetery company donated part of its existing land in 1861 to create a burial site for Union soldiers who died “in service”, meaning while enlisted. As the war went on, they added more land through donation and purchase, and it became a national cemetery in 1863. (above) In 1867, the remains of 732 soldiers from all over the region, including Confederates and U.S. Colored Troops, were reinterred in section D of the National Cemetery.

Near Fort McPherson is Brown U.S. General Hospital, which I determined by Messmer’s list to be the G.H. #7 where my patron’s ancestor died. Private Garrett Doyle is buried in Section B, row 7, grave 1595 in the National Cemetery of Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky. May he rest in peace.

*Page 10* HOS-22: Marine Hospital, Louisville.  
[Subject Photograph Collection, HOS-22]

*Page 11* Blind Asylum located on Frankfort Avenue.  
[Subject Photograph Collection, SCH-20]

*Page 12* Cave Hill Cemetery overlooking part of the National Cemetery, ca. 1895 [Cave Hill Cemetery Photograph Collection, 990PC39.49]

*Page 12* George D. Prentice School, formerly a Union Hospital from November 1862 to March 1864.  
[Subject Photograph Collection, SCH-107]



Transcription of Chart XII, Military Hospitals in Louisville, February, 1863 from “City in Conflict: A History of Louisville, Kentucky 1860-1865,” by Charles Karraker Messmer, a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Kentucky, 1953.

## CHART XII

### MILITARY HOSPITALS IN LOUISVILLE, FEBRUARY 1863

- No. 1** Ninth and Broadway
- No. 2** Tenth and Broadway (Prison Hospital)
- No. 3** Sixth, between Walnut and Chestnut  
(school building, now George D. Prentice School)
- No. 4** Fifteenth and Main (Avery Plow Company)
- No. 5** Eruptive Hospital (Bardstown Road)
- No. 6** Green, between Fifth and Center  
(Presbyterian Church, now site of Jefferson County Jail)
- No. 7** On the hill east of Park Barracks\*\*
- No. 8** Fifth, between Broadway and York  
(old Monsarrat School, now the museum of the Louisville Public Library)
- No. 9** Market and Wenzel  
(school building, now Margaret Mercer School)
- No. 10** Walnut, between Jackson and Hancock  
(school building, razed 1949)
- No. 11** Corner of Chestnut and Floyd  
(school building, now George W. Morris School)
- No. 12** Ninth and Magazine (now Paul Dunbar School)
- No. 13** Thirteenth and Green (school building)
- No. 14** Brook and Broadway (officers’ hospital)
- No. 15** Newburg Pike (Griffin House)
- No. 16** Jeffersonville, Indiana  
(Jefferson General Hospital)
- No. 17** Blind Asylum (Shelbyville [Frankfort] Pike, taken over November 10, 1862)
- No. 18** Turner’s Hall on Jefferson Street  
(editor’s note: on Jefferson at Preston Street)
- No. 19** Johnson House, between Bardstown and Newburg Pikes
- No. 20** Marshall, between Campbell and Wenzel

Source: Compiled from list of hospitals given in (Louisville) Journal, November 15, 1862; February 3, 1863

\*\*Editor’s note: No. 7 is Brown U.S. General Hospital

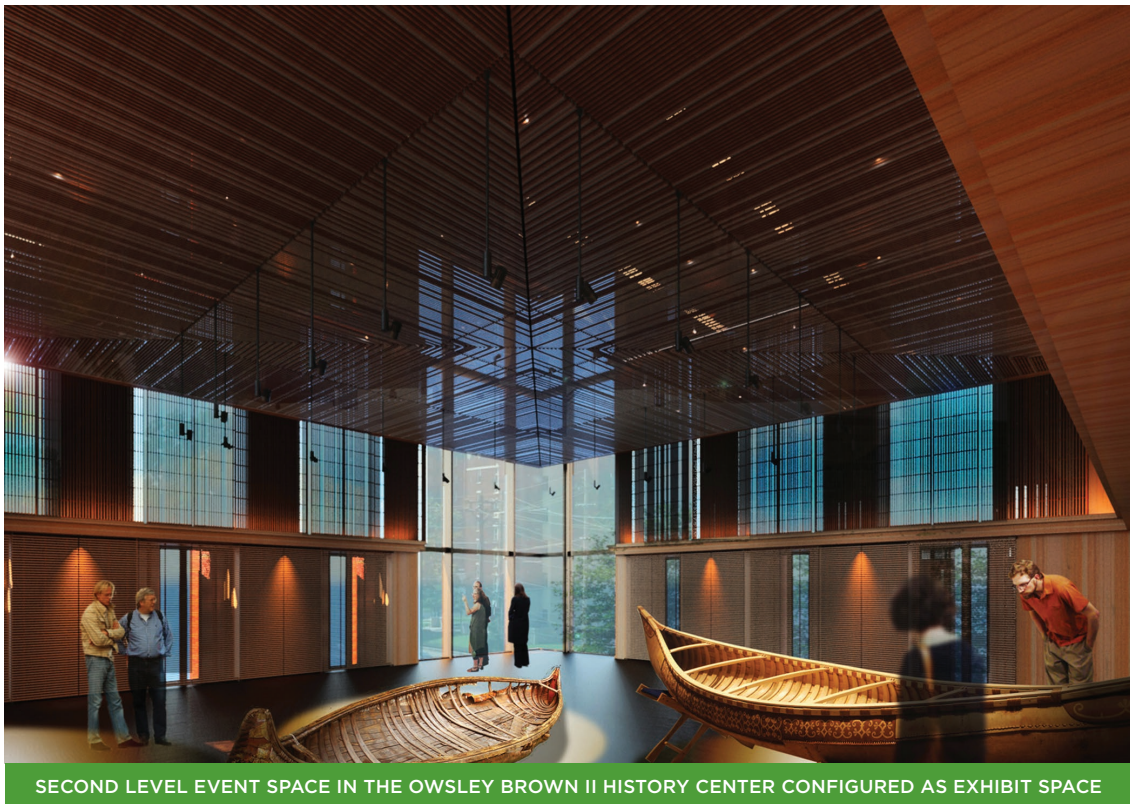
## 2014 PROGRESS REPORT: THE “NEW FILSON” FAST APPROACHES

This has been a landmark year for The Filson Historical Society. In 2014 we broke ground on our Campus Expansion Project, and our campaign supporting it reached the \$10.4 million mark, 90% of our \$11.7 million goal.

Next year promises to be an equally exciting and important year in the history of The Filson. In 2015, we are scheduled to complete the Expansion Project, including construction of our new building, The Owsley Brown II History Center, renovation of the Ferguson Mansion and Carriage House, and creation of the public, park-like campus surrounding it all. The current Project schedule is as follows:

Owsley Brown II History Center Construction  
Carriage House Renovations  
Atrium Construction  
Pedway Construction  
Ferguson Mansion Renovations  
Grand Opening Celebration

May 2014 - December 2015  
November 2014 - May 2015  
January 2015 - July 2015  
April 2015 - July 2015  
February 2015 - December 2015  
Spring 2016



SECOND LEVEL EVENT SPACE IN THE OWSLEY BROWN II HISTORY CENTER CONFIGURED AS EXHIBIT SPACE



While it will be a very busy year at The Filson, we will continue to provide services to our members and the public throughout the construction period. We will post construction updates on our website blog (<http://filsonhistorical.org/filson-blog/>) and our Facebook page, so you can keep track of our progress as the “New Filson” fast approaches.



CENTRAL STAIRCASE IN THE OWSLEY BROWN II HISTORY CENTER

## FILSON ACCESS AND SERVICES DURING CONSTRUCTION

Due to renovations to the Carriage House, our contractors have erected fencing that prevents driving, and eliminates some of the parking spaces, behind the Ferguson Mansion. However, we will still offer plenty of convenient parking. In addition to the parking spaces remaining on either side of the Mansion, visitors may use The Filson's 40-space parking lot on the corner of Third Street and Ormsby Avenue.

During renovations to the Ferguson Mansion, we will hold programs and events at alternate sites, including historic Oxmoor Farm and venues at other partner organizations. The “Our Shared History” series will continue in Southern Indiana without interruption. Throughout 2015, be sure to check the location of events on our monthly calendars and on our website.

Our Library and Special Collections will remain open for research through March 2015, and possibly later, depending on the pace of construction. To keep these services open to the public through much of the construction process, our Library and Special Collections will move in February to the first floor of the Ferguson Mansion. Our online resources will continue to be available throughout Project construction.



## HOW YOU CAN GET INVOLVED

All this progress has been made possible by the generous support of our Cornerstone Campaign donors. We still have approximately \$1.3 million to raise to meet our final goal and Project budget. If you have yet to make a commitment to the Cornerstone Campaign for the Campus Expansion Project, we invite you to do so now. You can donate online at [filsonhistorical.org](http://filsonhistorical.org) or by calling Laura Kerr, Development Coordinator, at 502-635-5083, or email her at [lkerr@filsonhistorical.org](mailto:lkerr@filsonhistorical.org).

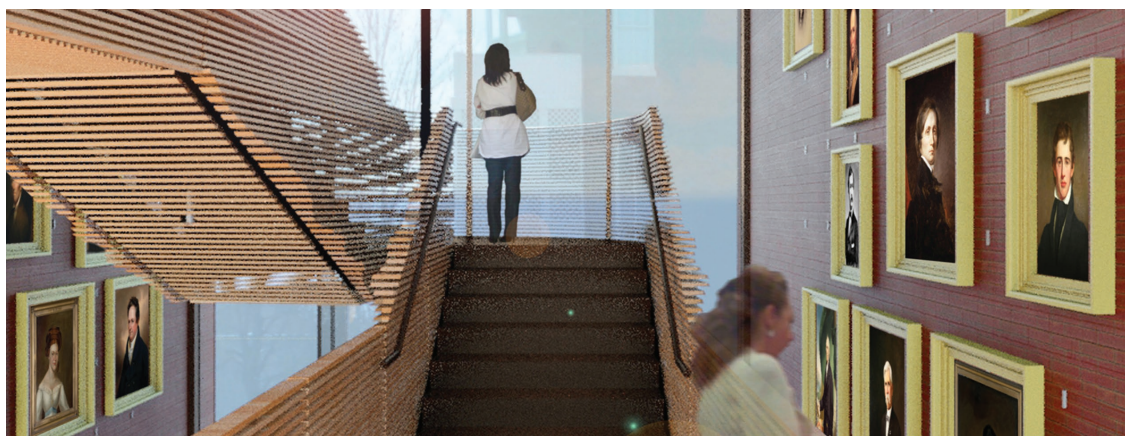


THE OWSLEY BROWN II HISTORY CENTER VIEWED FROM ORMSBY AVE.

An exciting way to get involved in our Project and help us raise the balance of our Campaign goal is by purchasing a personalized, engraved wooden panel in our new event hall in the Owsley Brown II History Center. The panels will be engraved with the name(s) of your choice and will be permanent fixtures in our beautiful new event hall. They are available in three different sizes at three one-time donation gift amounts. The 3/4 inch panel is available for \$100, the 1 3/4 inch panel for \$500, and the 2 3/4 inch for \$1,000. There are a limited number of these panels, so please order yours today online at [filsonhistorical.org/purchaseapanel](http://filsonhistorical.org/purchaseapanel), or by calling Laura Kerr, Development Coordinator at 502-635-5083 or by emailing her at [lkerr@filsonhistorical.org](mailto:lkerr@filsonhistorical.org).

## GRAND OPENING CELEBRATION

In early 2016, we will host a New Filson Grand Opening Celebration. We hope all Filson members, supporters, and friends will join us at that exciting event. Stay tuned for more details.



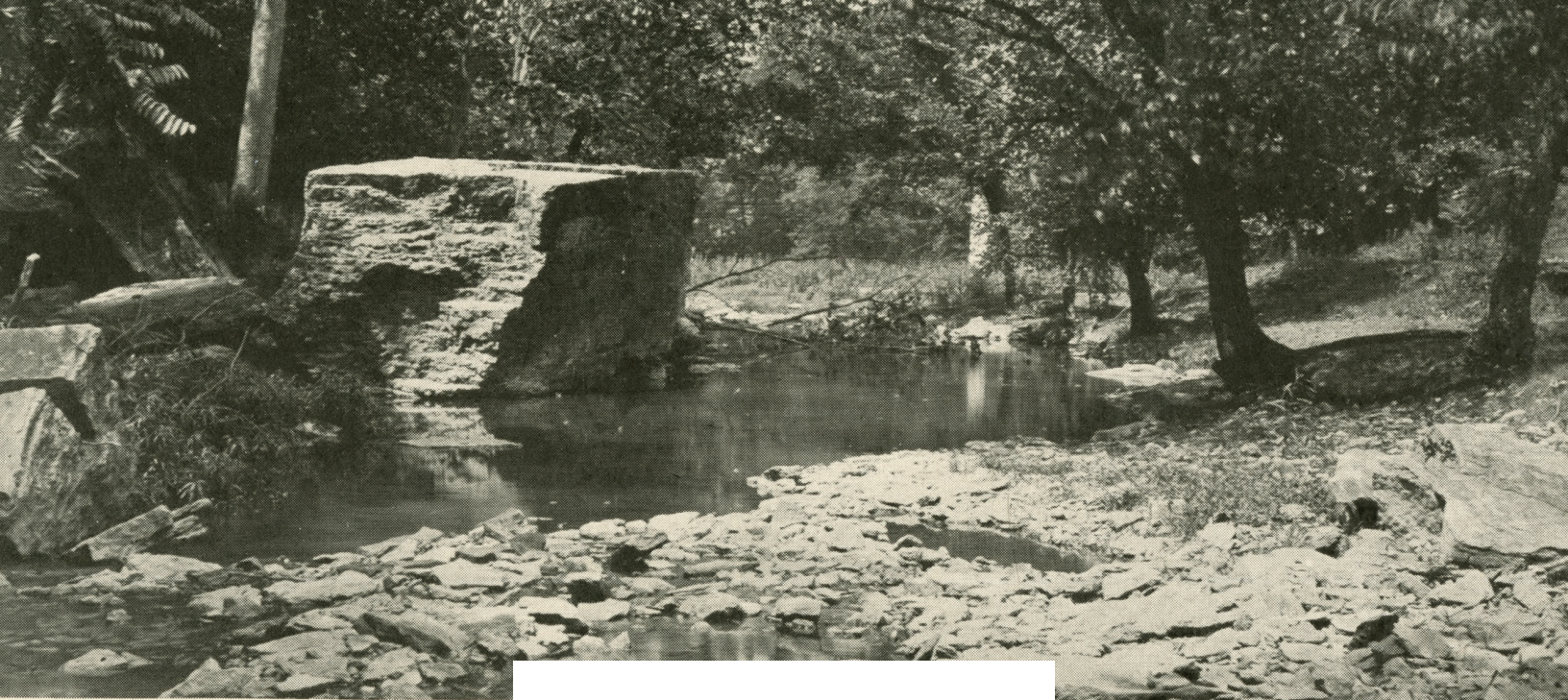
CENTRAL STAIRCASE AND PORTRAIT GALLERY IN THE OWSLEY BROWN II HISTORY CENTER



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Thompson L. Armstrong and	Ernst & Young, LLP	Lee and John Stough	Sarah and Robert Shaw
Sara Ann C. Armstrong	David and Lucille Fannin	Charles and Sally Lehman	Mr. Nicholas X. Simon
Bradley Asher	Fifth Third Bank	Mr. and Mrs. Stephen F. LeLaurin	Robert Slaton
Allen Atherton	Mr. George E. Fischer	Mr. James B. Lentz	Diane and Walter Snowa
Bill and Julie Ballard	Frazier-Joy Family Foundation	Mr. and Mrs. Hunter G. Louis	The Snowy Owl Foundation
Marsha E. Barnes	Paul H. Fridell	Abby and Fairleigh Lussky	The South Fourth Street Association
William E. Barth Foundation	Mrs. Rudy H. Fritsch	Ms. Stewart Lussky and	John S. Speed
Mr. and Mrs. Gary L. Bates	Speed S. Fry	Mr. Robert Jones	The Steinbock Family
Mary Rose Beyerle	Vincenzo Gabriele	Skipper and Hana Martin	Sharon and John Stern
Bingham Greenebaum Doll, LLP in	Louise Farnsley Gardner	Mary T. Means	The James W. Stites Jr. Family
honor of Rick Anderson	Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Gaston, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. R. Wathen Medley, Jr.	J. Walker Stites, III
Mrs. Barry Bingham, Jr.	Holly and Joe Gathright	Judge and Mrs. Henry Meigs II	Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company
Dr. Arthur Thomas Blanford, M.D.	Gary Gerlach	Berl Meyer	Elizabeth S. Stokes
John Boh	The Gheens Foundation	A. Stevens Miles, Jr.	Richard and Mary Ellen Stottmann
Ina Brown Bond	The Gilbert Foundation	Representative Jerry T. and	Bill and Lindy Street
Theresa and John T. Bondurant	Don J. Glaser	Laura J. Miller	Frank Strickler
Jack and Brenda Brammer	William H. Glys	Judy Lawrence Miller	Dace and King Stubbs, Marshall and
Joan Brennan	Norbert E. Gnadinger, Sr.	The Mills Foundation	Heather Farrer, Dace Maki
Betty Ann Broecker	Mrs. Mary Louise Gorman	The Monday Afternoon Club	Clay W. Stuckey, D.D.S.
George and Kathy Brooks	James E. Graves	Raymond Montgomery, Jr.	David Stuedle
Betty Dabney Brown	Bonnie Burks Gray	Kenneth W. Moore	Patrick Sumner
David T. Brown	Susan and David Gray	Morel Construction Co., LLC	Robert and Susan Schenkel
G. Garvin Brown IV	Downey M. Gray	Clay L. Morton	Avanell Sutherland
Leo J. Brown, Jr.	Emily M. Durrett and Leonard Gross	Munson Business Interiors, Inc.	Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sutherland
Marion Brown	Kim Gruenwald	Duane and Anne Murner	Kate and Harry Talamini
Mr. Martin Shallenberger Brown, Jr.	Barbara and Bruce Haldeman	Austin and Jane Musselman	The Third Street Neighborhood
Eileen and Mac Brown	Kathy Hall	Judge and Mrs. John David Myles	Association
Meredith M. Brown	Libby and Wayne Hancock	David H. Neustadt, M.D.	Carl M. and Ellen B. Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson S. Brown III	Dr. Mathew J. Hanka	Eleanor and Phillip Newman	Ellen Miller Timmons
The Owsley Brown II Family	The Wood & Marie Hannah	Mr. W. Barrett Nichols	Brenda and Waverley Townes
Brown-Forman Corporation	Foundation	Vivian Ruth Sawyer and	Martha S. Trotter
William F. Burbank	Hardscuffle Foundation, Inc.	Thomas T. Noland, Jr.	V.V. Cooke Foundation
The C. E. and S. Foundation	Barbara B. Hardy	Patrick and Margie Northam	Thorne and Sally Vail
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Sally Van Winkle Campbell	Michael N. Harreld	Anne Brewer Ogden	Brig. Gen. R. R. Van Stockum
Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawrence Caperton	Robert and Martha Haynes	Paul Ogle Foundation	Mr. and Mrs. James R. Voyles
Laurence Carr	Joseph B. Helm	Paul Olliges	Gayle and Herb Warren
Linda W. Carter	H. Edgar Hill	Douglas Owen	Porter Watkins and George Bailey
Katherine Nash Cary, Margaret Nash ,	J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC	D. N. Palmer	Mrs. James S. Welch
and Louise Nash Farnsley	Marc Hilton	Paradis Foundation	The Wells Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Lin Caufield II	The Honorable Order of	Bo and Penny Pearson	Glenna Pfeiffer and
D. D. Cayce III	Kentucky Colonels	David and Penny Pearson	Mark Wetherington
L. Stanley Chauvin	Robert B. Horner	Joan and Thomason Pike	Carol Proctor Whyne
Kenneth H. Clay	Thomas Howard	Charles Pittenger	Robert and Suzanne Whyne
Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. C. Clay	Bixler W. Howland	Loren H. Plunkett	The William M. Wood Foundation
Clifton Foundation	Gerald G. Hubbs	The PNC Foundation	Keith L. Williams
Lisa Collins	Humana Foundation	Publishers Printing Company	Mary and Orme Wilson
William Copher	Richard Iler	Peggy Ray	David and Susan Wood
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The Cralle Foundation	Lawrence and Sherry Jelsma	Barton H. Reutlinger	Herbert M. Zimmerman
Jerome A. Crimmins	Ellen Pearson Johnson	Elizabeth Reutlinger	
Virginia Croket	Guy Jolly	Robert W. Rounsavall, Jr.	





## THE 8TH ANNUAL HENRY D. ORMSBY III SEMINAR SERIES

The 8th Annual Henry D. Ormsby III Seminar Series honors and recognizes Henry's devotion and distinguished contributions to The Filson Historical Society. The series affirms Henry's personal involvement and commitment to life-long learning, scholarship and education.

When Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. designed Central Park in New York City in the 1850s, he made intentional what until then had been random acts of noblesse oblige on the part of kings and nobles: the set aside of land in fast growing cities such as London (Hyde Park) and Paris (Bois de Boulogne), for the public's enjoyment. Living in an age of rapid urbanization, industrialization, immigration, and social change, Olmsted insisted that public spaces—and natural spaces—must be created ahead of the growth of the city as places of rest, health, democratic interaction, and as places to both preserve and experience nature. In the late 19th and 20th centuries, as more and more Americans left their rural homes for cities, this instinct was broadened to state and national parks as well. This enduring vision that parks are critical public infrastructure (no less important than roads, bridges, or sewers) that serve both people and nature, and should be intentionally planned into the growth of cities, and into the lives of their citizens, has never been more important than now. The 2015 Ormsby Series will focus on the significance of parks in history, looking at national parks, state parks, and Louisville's very significant Olmsted park system. It will conclude with a look into the future of parks, using The Parklands of Floyds Fork, one of the largest new public parks systems in the country.

.....  
**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 – 6:00 P.M.**

**The Library at Oxmoor Farm**

*The National Park Service*

**Scott Martin, Director**

**The Parklands of Floyds Fork**

‘Wallace Stegner was correct, the National Park Service is “America’s best idea”. The impact of these majestic national marvels stretches far beyond the boundaries of the parks and monuments themselves. Using the creation of our first parks by President Grant up to today’s management challenges, Scott Martin will highlight the many ways in which the National Parks influenced urban park design and the many ways urban park systems have responded to the expectation of the public for “National Park” experiences close to home.

Scott Martin serves as the Parks Director for The Parklands of Floyds Fork. He joined The Parklands team in 2010 after serving eight years as the Director of Commerce & Leisure Services in Franklin County, VA. Prior to Franklin County, Scott spent five years working for the Boise (Idaho) Parks and Recreation Department as the Coordinator of Partnerships during which time he provided staff support and conservation planning for the successful \$10 million Foothills Open Space Serial Levy campaign that has preserved over 9,000 acres of land to date.



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**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24 – 6:00 P.M.**

**The Library at Oxmoor Farm**

*The Kentucky Park System*

**Elaine Walker, Commissioner**

**Kentucky Department of Parks**

The Kentucky Park System was established in 1924 to protect, preserve and provide public access to some of the Commonwealth's most important natural, cultural and historic landmarks. The system has grown to 49 parks with 17 of those resorts (contain lodges), 21 recreational parks and 11 historic sites. From the birthplace of North American Paleontology with ties to Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson; to the home of Cassius Marcellus Clay; to the site of one of only two Moonbows in the world; to the expansive lake and mountain resorts, some with Civilian Conservation Corps structures; Kentucky Parks create memorable experiences. Kentucky State Parks Commissioner Walker will highlight some of the many unique features of the state park system, particularly those that involve culturally or historically significant resources.

Kentucky Parks Commissioner Elaine Walker brings to the position not only years of government experience but also a passion for promoting parks and recreation facilities. During her six years as Mayor of Bowling Green, Kentucky, the city created four new facilities, from the expansive Circus Square Park in the middle of the historic downtown, to a small neighborhood park at Lee Square. Her mission is to build on the strong tradition that established Kentucky as having the finest state park system nationwide.

.....  
**TUESDAY, MARCH 3 – 6:00 P.M.**

**The Library at Oxmoor Farm**

*Louisville's Olmsted Parks*

**Mimi Zinniel, President and CEO**

**Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy**

Louisville's Olmsted parks and parkways are living works of art, a system of 18 city parks and the six tree-lined parkways that connect them. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the system is the legacy of Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of landscape architecture who in 1891 envisioned the parks as natural havens for Louisville's city dwellers. For over 100 years, Louisville's Olmsted parks have enhanced our lives, preserved the native landscape and strengthened neighborhood ties. Olmsted Parks Conservancy's mission

is to restore, enhance and forever protect these valuable city assets.

Mimi Zinniel is the President and CEO of the Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy. The Conservancy raises private monies to fund capital projects in Louisville's Olmsted park system. Previously, she worked for Brown-Forman Corporation in several roles. She has served on the boards of the following organizations: the Community Foundation of Louisville, where she most recently served as the Chair of the board; the Greater Louisville Project Policy Board; and Junior Achievement.

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**SUNDAY, MARCH 8 – 3:00 P.M.**

**Gheens Foundation Lodge,**

**The Parklands at Floyds Fork**

**1421 Beckley Creek Parkway**

*The Parklands of Floyds Fork*

**Daniel H. Jones, Chairman and CEO**

**21st Century Parks**

The Parklands of Floyds Fork is a nearly 4000 acre addition to Louisville's public park system. Resurrecting Frederick Law Olmsted's belief that public parks are critical infrastructure that should be designed ahead of the growth of the city, The Parklands system encompasses four new public parks, and an innovative vision of urban parks not as places for human recreation, but also for urban conservation. As the world urbanizes, every city should be setting aside land for parks, and creating management and funding structures to sustain them. As obvious as this sounds, Louisville is one of the few cities doing so at this scale. In addition to taking a close look at The Parklands and its major design elements (both human and natural), this session also seeks to broaden the discussion to the role of parks at all scales (local, state, national, international) as a critical element of public infrastructure planning in the 21st Century, and to pull together the themes of the entire series.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Daniel Jones started his career as an educator, teaching at Franklin College in Indiana and the University of Louisville. He then worked in real estate management and development. In 2004, he founded "21st Century Parks," a non-profit corporation developing The Parklands of Floyds Fork, the largest and fastest moving fully funded metropolitan parks project in the country. He currently serves as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of 21st Century Parks, where he oversees fundraising, planning, design, construction, and operations of the new parks.



*Filsonian listing reflects membership renewals received through December 10.*

# The Filsonians

## September - December 2014

How can you give a gift that will provide the greatest benefit to you and The Filson Historical Society? Through Planned Giving.

By informing us of your intent to include The Filson Historical Society in your estate, you are helping to ensure The Filson's ability to meet our mission of saving and sharing the significant stories of Kentucky and Ohio Valley history and culture. Your commitment allows us to remain a strong and vital educational resource for our community both today and tomorrow.

Planned gifts create opportunities for both you and The Filson Historical Society. Choosing the right type of commitment for you and your needs is just as important as making the gift. It could be something as simple as naming The Filson as a beneficiary to a more complex trust arrangement. In addition to the tangible benefits of planned giving, you will have the joy of knowing that your commitment helps The Filson continue to be a steward of the past and ensures our future as a resource for Kentucky and the Ohio Valley. To learn more about planned giving options, please contact Rick Anderson at 502-635-5083.

### **FILSON Membership**

**(\$5000)**

Dr. Emily S. Bingham and  
Mr. Stephen Reily

### **SHELBY Membership**

**(\$1,000 - \$2,499)**

Mr. George R. Bailey and  
Ms. Porter Watkins  
Mr. Turney P. Berry and  
Ms. Kendra Foster  
Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Bond  
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Farrer  
Dr. Laman Gray Jr.  
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson III

### **CLAY Membership**

**(\$500 - \$999)**

John J. and Ann Price Davis III  
Mr. and Mrs. Mark B. Davis Jr.  
Mr. Walt Kunau  
Mrs. Joan Pike

### **AUDUBON Membership**

**(\$250 - \$499)**

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Mrs. Laurie A. Birnsteel  
Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby C. Blocker  
Elizabeth and Patrick Bruenderman  
Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Bush  
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Rev. John G. Eifler  
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Mr. Michael R. Ward  
Mr. Anthony M. Wilhoit  
Mr. Bill Leavell  
Ms. Arlyn J. Metcalfe





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**(\$100 - \$249)**

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S. Pearson Auerbach M.D.  
Mr. and Mrs. David L. Baker  
Dr. Curtis L. Barrett  
Mr. Wayne Basconi  
Mr. and Mrs. Gary L. Bates  
Mr. William Temple Beam, Jr.  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boone  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carl Braverman  
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Carolyn Yetter



# IT'S ALL ABOUT THE BOURBON

Come enhance your appreciation of bourbon and increase your knowledge of Kentucky whiskey products at The Filson Bourbon Academy. This educational seminar is supported by the Kentucky Distillers Association and the Louisville Convention and Visitors Bureau.

This eight-hour course will take place on Saturday, March 7 at The Filson Historical Society.



The class will be led by The Filson's bourbon historian, Mike Veach, a member of the Bourbon Hall of Fame and author of *Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey: An American Heritage*.

The Academy is limited to 30 students, with a cost of \$100 for Filson members and \$125 for non-members. This cost includes the day-long session and a box lunch.

To reserve your spot, please call The Filson at (502) 635-5083 or visit us online at [filsonhistorical.org/events](http://filsonhistorical.org/events). Reservations should be made by March 1, 2015.

## THE FILSON BOURBON ACADEMY

**SATURDAY, MARCH 7 / 9:00 A.M.**