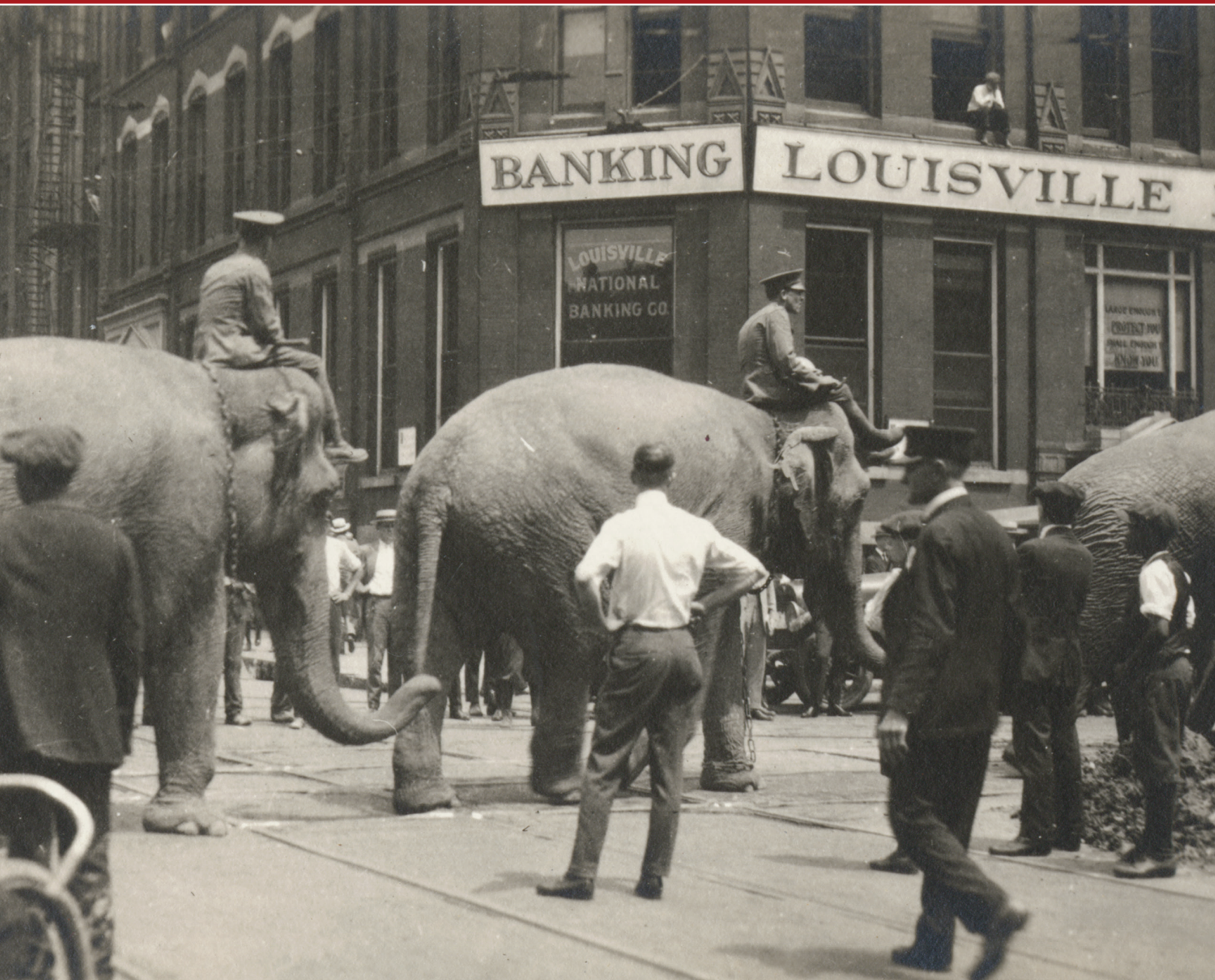


The Filson

A Publication of The Filson Historical Society, a privately-supported historical society
dedicated to preserving the history of Kentucky and the Ohio Valley Region.



Recent
Acquisitions
3

Browsing in
our Archives
5

Staff
Profile
8

Featured
Testimonial
9

World War I
Talk
10

The First
Division Circus
12

Fellowship
Announcements
15

Exhibit
Openings
16

Filsonians
List
18

FROM THE PRESIDENT


Lately I've been asking the people I meet to think about Louisville history, as preparation for a possible Filson program. So far I've asked forty people to tell me what community decisions they think have made Louisville the city it is today. I've received a wide range of different answers, and I've had some great conversations. As a non-native Louisvillian (I've only lived here 19 years), much of what I've heard has surprised me.

Here are some of the turning points in Louisville history that my interviews have identified.

- Hiring Frederick Law Olmsted to develop Louisville's parks and parkways.
- Following the Olmsted model in the 21st century to build the Parklands of Floyd's Fork.
- Merging the city and county governments into Louisville Metro.
- Choosing the locations of our interstate highways and the Ninth Street Corridor, and much later, building the new bridges.
- Shutting down the street cars.
- Redeveloping our messy river front into Waterfront Park.
- Seeing our locally owned businesses, banks, and media companies purchased by distant corporations.
- Merging the city and county school systems, then desegregating public schools through busing.
- Expanding the airport in its existing location, rather than moving it to a distant county.

My usual interest in history is that it can help us make sense of the world we live in today. Here, my objective is a little more than that. It's my belief that a community chooses its future path, but it isn't always aware of the choices it is making. Some decisions are made formally, through elections or other prominent civic processes. Others are made in private, possibly in smoke-filled rooms. At other times, we slip into a decision by not acting affirmatively, by not choosing, by just letting things happen as they will.

So what do you think has made Louisville what it is today? I'd like to hear from you. Send me your opinions by email to Craig@filsonhistorical.org. Or call me at The Filson at (502) 635-9271.



Craig Buthod, *President and CEO*

FROM THE CHAIR

On Monday, January 30, 2017, The Filson Historical Society lost one of our great members and life-long supporters, Eleanor T. Newman. She was the first, and to date, only woman to serve as President of The Filson. Eleanor was raised in Louisville, attended Louisville Collegiate School, and was a graduate of Vassar College. She became the Director of Admissions at the Finch School for Girls in New York City before returning to Louisville in 1965. She married Phillip Newman III and raised two sons. Among her many interests were gardening, opera, and history.

Eleanor joined The Filson's board and served as its President during its move to the Ferguson Mansion on S. 3rd St. in 1986. She was one of the most important leaders in the 133-year history of The Filson. Eleanor insisted on having professional historians on the staff and hired Judy Miller to build our programs and educational offerings. She was also the President of the Brennan House. When it was closed, The Filson became a beneficiary and its financial strength was significantly enhanced. Eleanor and Phil were incredibly generous to The Filson, including a major gift to the Cornerstone Capital Campaign and Phil's valuable liquor collection, about which several popular programs have been developed. Eleanor also served for ten years as Vice Regent for Kentucky at George Washington's home, Mount Vernon. We extend our condolences to Phil, her sons, her sisters, and her grandchildren.

William M. Street has informed the Board of Directors that he has decided not to serve another three year term. It was always his intention to retire once the Cornerstone Capital Campaign and the building project were completed. Bill has been a truly outstanding member, having served since 2004. His wisdom, experience and advice have been so valuable to The Filson. He was also a major force in the highly successful Cornerstone Capital Campaign, including providing a major leadership gift and a challenge grant to provide the necessary inspiration to other donors to achieve "the finish line." The Dan and Frances Street Lecture Hall will be an enduring tribute to Bill and his family. We hope we can rely on Bill from time to time to guide us as we move forward.



Carl M. Thomas, *Chairman of the Board*

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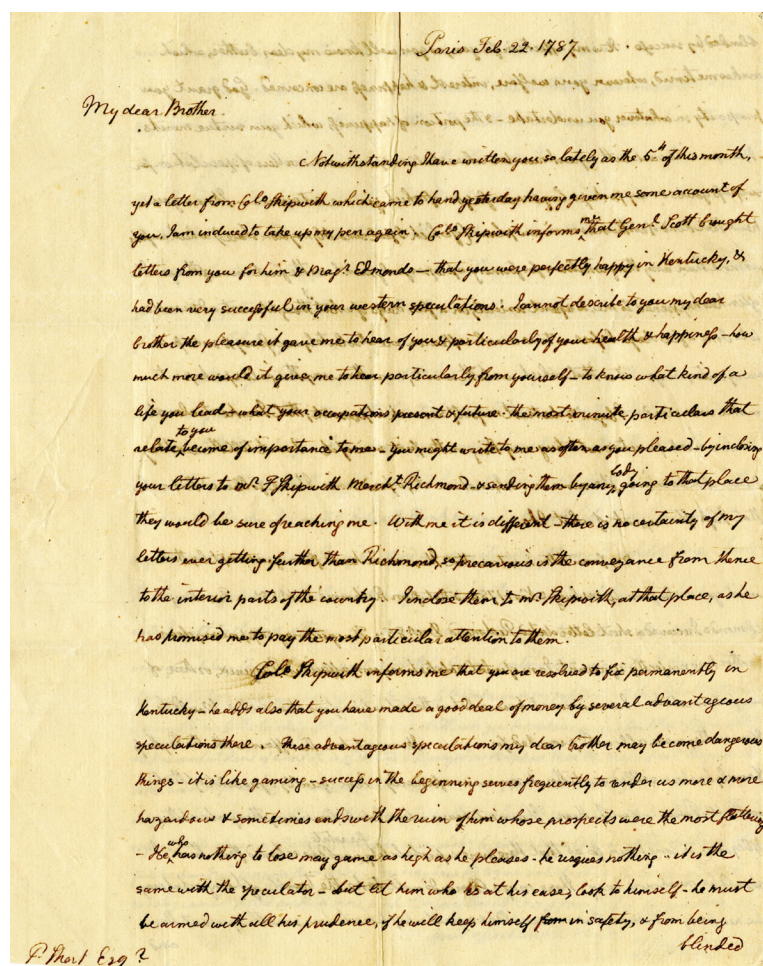
OUR MISSION:

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

Recent Acquisitions

A variety of interesting and historical items were recently donated to The Filson. The items shown here all come from larger collections consisting of papers, photographs, ephemera, and artifacts.

Martha Mills Mercke modeling clothes used in the 1935 Little Colonel movie (based on the famous novels of that title by Annie Fellows Johnston set in Pewee Valley, Ky.) starring Shirley Temple. Gift of Joseph Waterfill.



February 22, 1787 letter from William Short in Paris, France, to his brother Peyton in Kentucky regarding their western land investments. Gift of Barbara Reid, Hensley Peterson, and Mac Reid.

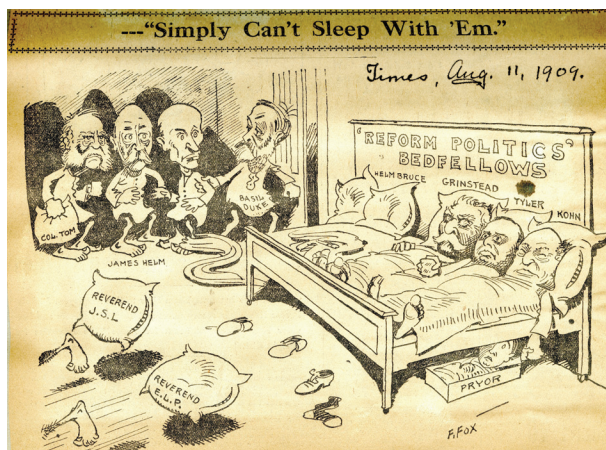


Patsy, long time domestic and nanny to the Bigstaff family, with Gertrude Oxley and Nazzie Bigstaff. Gift of Chip Chapman.

Recent Acquisitions (cont.)



1977 political cartoon by Stephen Sebree depicting newly appointed Secretary of Human Resources Peter Conn taking on part of the Frankfort "swamp." Gift of Tara O'Toole-Conn.



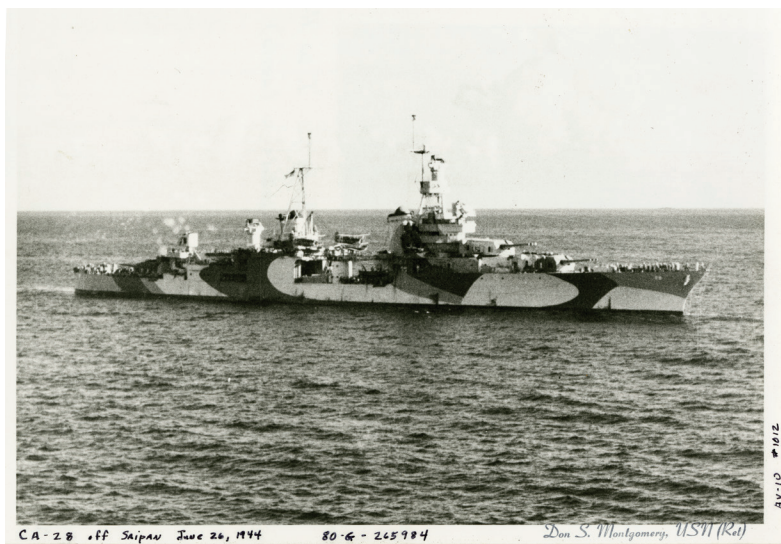
Fontaine Fox political cartoon in a Robert Worth Bingham scrap-book about Louisville reform politics from the August 11, 1909 *Louisville Times*. Two of the men depicted, Thomas W. Bullitt and Basil Duke, were Filson founders. Gift of Emily Bingham.



Woodside, later renamed Arden, Glenview home of the Atherton family for many years. Gift of Allan Atherton.



Pages from September 1916 issues of *Sparks*, the Louisville Downtown Rotary newsletter. Gift of the Louisville Downtown Rotary.



Heavy cruiser USS *Louisville* in full World War II camouflage off of Saipan, June 26, 1944. Gift of Don Montgomery.

“It was almost too much for me”

The Influenza Epidemic at Camp Zachary Taylor and in Louisville, 1918-1919

BY JENNIE COLE | MANAGER OF COLLECTIONS ACCESS

In late September 1918, Louisville's World War I cantonment, Camp Zachary Taylor, experienced a large number of cases of influenza. Hiram Schumacher, a private from Pandora, Ohio who was assigned to the Medical Department at Base Camp Hospital, wrote the following to his friend Miss Sisk on Sept. 28, 1918: "Owing to the rapid spread of influenza over the camp, orders came out from headquarters this evening that the entire camp will be under quarantine for thirty days and may be more."

This was not the first quarantine to strike Camp Zachary Taylor, formed in Summer 1917 in response to the United States' entry into "The Great War." In April 1918, Clara Discher of Louisville, writing to her brother Louis, notes, "Joe is still at Camp T[aylor] in the Depot Brigade; they are talking about putting them in quarantine again on account of so much pneumonia."

Pneumonia followed on the heels of influenza during Spring 1918 as the first wave of the epidemic began. At that time, the disease quickly spread around the world in four

months, killing off tens of thousands of people. Wartime censorship largely contained news of the crisis, which led to its nickname, "Spanish Flu." The non-combatant Spanish did not have censorship and thus reported on the epidemic first, leading to a popular misconception that the epidemic began in Spain. On September 7, 1918, the first case of the stronger, deadlier flu hit another training facility, Camp Devens, in Massachusetts. Symptoms such as headaches, fevers, prostration, and upper respiratory problems struck many at the camp. Worse, this version of the influenza had a propensity for pneumonic complications, which lead to lung failure and death. There was no cure, only the recommendations of rest, warmth, and fresh air. By the end of the month, the disease had spread across the country. It first appeared in Kentucky in late September, courtesy of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The army crowding men into train transports heightened the rapid spread of this highly contagious respiratory disease.

Hiram Schumacher described the scene at Camp Taylor in late September: "over

1000 cases arrived within the last five days in the hospital. The entire medical detachment, over nine hundred men, were put out of the detachment barracks into tents so as to make room for the sick people." In all, 15 barracks were converted into hospital wards; 20 physicians came from Connecticut to assist, and nurses were recruited from throughout the Midwest. Organizations such as the YMCA, Knights of Columbus, and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary sent volunteers to help keep medical records; the Red Cross issued a plea for bed linens; residents from the surrounding area sent wagonloads of garden produce, soups, and jellies; students at Louisville Girls' High School prepared chicken broth; other young people fixed food trays.

Louisville experienced three "crests" during the influenza epidemic: October and December of 1918, and March of 1919. The Discher family daughters, writing to their brother in France from their home on Taylorsville Road, commented on the effect of the flu on the city, and on their social lives during the first crest. On Oct. 10, 1918, Clara Discher writes, "Monday morning the following announcement was made in the papers: 'All churches, schools, theatres, picture shows, pool rooms, gymnasiums, and swimming pools must close, all public meetings, dances, and parties canceled, funerals and weddings must be private and car windows must remain open and houses shall be tagged where there is a case of influenza.'" She also writes about a soldier from the camp who wanted to come out to dinner: "Papa got very much excited and said if we had a soldier to come out we would all get the flu."

DIRECTIONS FOR FLU MASK.

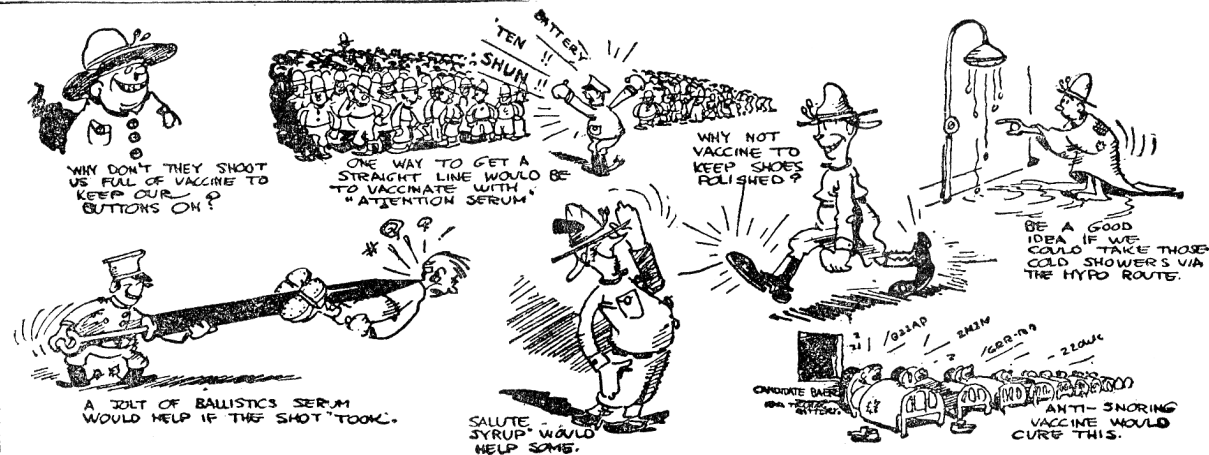
Cut gauze 12" x 24".

Fold in half. Put tapes on two upper corners.

Fold in thirds.

Stitch with black thread on outside.

Influenza Mask Directions (Influenza, 1919-1920, Red Cross Files, Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston Papers)



WAIL OF A "FLU" PATIENT

At first,
They told him he would be discharged
When his temperature was normal,
For four consecutive days.

It was.
But on the fourth day,
The M. O.'s decreed
That seven days normal were now required
Before patients were discharged.

The seventh day came—
But no release.
Ten days normal was the new edict.
With rebellious heart he remained on bunk,
Working deflections, figuring elevations,
Awaiting day he could be with battery
Once more.

On tenth day
It rained. Accursed fortune,
For well he knew
On rainy days no one left hospital.
On eleventh day it rained again.
Were the fates conspiring against him?
The twelfth day brought the answer.
For his temperature was 100,
And the nurse tucked him betwixt sheets
To start convalescence anew.

UP THE FLU

Said the Fly to the Flea, "I've
got the 'flu,'"
Said the Flea to the Fly, "What'll
you do?"
Said the Fly to the Flea, "I'll fly
with you."
So the Fly flew away—now the
Flea has the "flu."



Cover in file.

AT THE END OF A ?? DAY

I've washed out a score of kettles,
I've worked in the sweltering sun,
I've fed the crew the slum and stew
'Til it seemed like 'most a ton;
I've mopped all around the mess shack,
I've worked like the devil to pay,
And I'm glad, you bet, when at last I get
To the end of a K. P. day.

I've turned out at 5 for reveille,
I've shined my shoes 'til they hurt,
I've swung a broom 'round the barracks
room,
A-chasing away the dirt;
I've done doughboy drill 'til I'm weary,
I've done what the officers say,
And I'm glad, you bet, when at last I get
To the end of a candidate's day.

D. D. RICHARDS.

Influenza Cartoons and poems from *F.A.C.O.T.S.: The Story of the Field Artillery General Officers Training School, 1919*.

Mr. Discher was right to be concerned. Hiram Schumacher reports on Oct. 13 that the quarantine is still in place on Camp Taylor: "No meetings despite it being Sunday due to the 52-day quarantine from Spanish flu." He comments on the Camp's inability to manage the dead writing, "Both the morgue and the chapel floors were covered with dead bodies so that they had to be put on the outside." Rogers Clark Ballard Thurston, one of the heads of the Red Cross in Kentucky, received a notice on Oct. 18 that as of 8a.m. that morning, the hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor had admitted 11,241 patients with the flu, and had 656 deaths; they were also tracking pneumonia, as they

knew that the two diseases were related. The next day, Mary Frances Discher wrote to her brother, lamenting the cessation of her social life: "If you were in Louisville, I wonder what you would think of it. I call it a heck of a place. The Spanish Flu is closing almost everything... I am so anxious for the flu to leave so the dances can start, so I can meet some more boys."

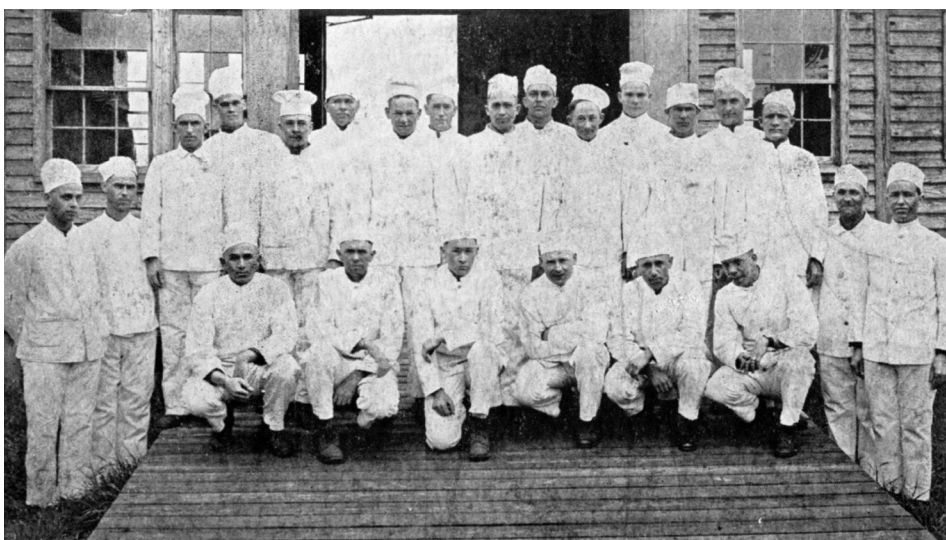
By mid-November, the flu's effects were lessening and the quarantine was lifted. The Discher girls' Aunt Maggie writes to their brother Louis in early November, upon learning that he was wounded on the front. She consoled him with the following note, full of exaggerations: "Of course, even if you

would have been at home you may have been stricken with the 'flu out at your old camping ground...over one hundred school sisters went out to the camp to help wait on the sick soldiers and all of the barracks were turned into hospitals, the well boys were put in tents. I saw the camp the other Sunday, tents on both sides of Preston Street as far as you can see. The ban was lifted on Sunday the 10th of November."

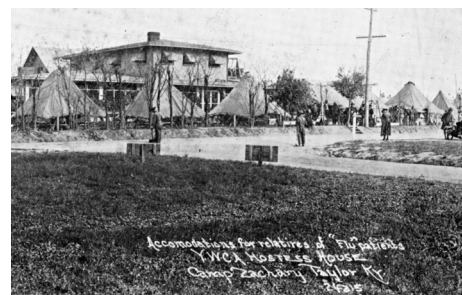
During the second crest, in December 1918, Frank Lane, a soldier at the cooks' school at Camp Taylor, described accompanying the body of one of his fellow kitchen workers who succumbed to the flu home. "Louis Maxie was one of our KPs and when



These tents used during the construction of Camp Zachary Taylor appear similar to how World War I cantonments used tent wards to deal with the overwhelming numbers of sick soldiers during the Influenza epidemic. Tent City at Camp Zachary Taylor, 1917, Louisville, KY (WWI-106, World War I Subject Photograph Collection)



Base Hospital Ward Masters at Camp Zachary Taylor, 1918, Louisville, KY (WWI-120, World War I Subject Photograph Collection)



Accommodations for relatives of Flu Patients, YWCA Hostess House, Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. (11PC18.9, Cohen Postcard Collection)



Clara Gibson, influenza fatality, with her beau Cliff Carbery, 1918 (Clara Gibson Photograph Collection)

he died I was asked to take his body home and I could not refuse as he was a friend of mine...his father and two sons met me... that was the saddest family I ever saw and it was almost too much for me..."

The third crest hit in March 1919. In a collection of letters and ephemera gathered by high schooler Clara Gibson of Louisville, we find two letters written by her newest Camp Taylor beau, "Ed." These letters reveal that she was missing dances and the officers' graduation at camp due to being sick with the flu. A letter from Clara's former favorite who had been sent overseas, Cliff Carbery, dated Mar. 29, 1919, confirmed the worst—it is written to Clara's mother, offering her

delayed condolences on the death of her daughter, who had passed away just days after her 19th birthday.

Current figures suggest that 500 million people were infected and more than 50 million died in the 1918-1919 influenza epidemics; it actually lowered statistical life expectancy by 10 years. At Camp Zachary Taylor, the flu hospitalized 1/6th of the population and 1500 died. Louisville reported 6400 cases and more than 500 died; 16,000 Kentuckians perished. By the time the worldwide pandemic ended, influenza had killed at least twice as many people in the world as died in combat on all fronts in the entire four years of World War I.

For more firsthand accounts on the influenza epidemic at Camp Zachary Taylor and in Louisville, see the Hiram Schumacher Letters, the Discher Family Papers, the Frank Raymond Lane Correspondence, and the Clara Gibson Papers at The Filson. For more general information on the flu in Louisville, see the *Encyclopedia of Louisville* entry on Camp Zachary Taylor; for information on the influenza epidemic in general, see J. K. Taubenberger and D. M. Morens, "1918 Influenza: the Mother of All Pandemics" in *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 12(1), 15-22 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1201.050979>) and *American Pandemic: The Lost Worlds of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic* by Nancy K. Bristow.



Staff Profile

Heather Potter

Associate Curator of Collections for Photographs

Pathway to The Filson

Heather received her BA in History from Washburn University in Topeka, Kansas and her Master of Library Science with a specialization in Archives and Records Management from Indiana University at Bloomington. She first started processing photo collections as a Master's student and worked as a Project Archivist for the Kentucky Folklife Program Archives at the Kentucky Historical Society prior to starting at the Filson in 2013.

Duties as Associate Curator of Collections for Photographs

Like all Associate Curators, Heather performs reference, technical, and outreach services, with the additional duties of managing all rights and reproduction orders for the department. Heather also manages the PastPerfect Museum software which keeps our photos, prints, and museum items organized. In addition to her regular duties, Heather also manages our volunteers and interns who work on photo orders and processing.

Currently, Heather is working on the following projects:

- Co-curating the upcoming World War I exhibit
- Co-authoring an upcoming collections essay on the Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston Mountain Photograph Collection for *Ohio Valley History Journal*
- Working to get more of our collections documented in PastPerfect Online

We sat down with Heather to find out a little bit more about her:

My favorite collection is the Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston Photograph Collection—it's the largest photograph collection housed at FHS with more than 20,000 photographic items spanning from the 1880s-1940s. Thruston had an artistic eye and was extremely meticulous noting dates and locations on almost all of his images. I could easily spend hours thumbing through his photos, if time permitted.

The most interesting photo order I've received was a request to reproduce a photograph of Countess Mona Von Bismarck for the Cartier Archives. Mona was wearing a piece of their jewelry. I have worked with fashion journalists, historical authors, the Smithsonian Channel etc. But the nerd inside of me came out that day, when I talked to the Cartier archivist. I didn't know that Cartier had an archive. I love jewelry and it was kind of fun to chat with another archivist about their materials. A fun day to get a call, "Oh, Cartier is on the phone for you!"

It was hard to choose between that and the day I received a call from Japan for a Patty and Mildred Smith Hill photograph that was used on national Japanese television. They wanted to reproduce the picture because they were talking about the "Happy Birthday" court case. The cool part was that they sent us the video clip and it was neat to see "FHS" credited.

I love a good history mystery and unearthing the stories of the Filson's photograph

collections. We have such a diverse collection I learn something new every day which makes my job extremely rewarding.

I am passionate about providing access to our collections. I enjoy getting to know our researchers and members, their research topics, and helping them find that missing link to their research project or family story.

Outside of The Filson, I enjoy knitting, cooking, gardening, and I really enjoy being outdoors and exploring the Kentucky Parks System, including being a tourist in our own state by exploring different Kentucky tourist attractions.

My favorite tourist attraction in Kentucky is probably Mammoth Cave, in part because of all of the history I've learned about the cave here at work and then going down there and exploring the caverns and hiking with that knowledge.

My favorite thing about Louisville is the juxtaposition of the city—we live in a major metropolitan area yet 20 minutes from my front door I can be lost in the middle of Jefferson Memorial Forest enjoying the great outdoors. It feels very rural, but you are still in the city. The modern skyscrapers of Louisville dominate the horizon, but a few blocks away we have the largest collection of Victorian era homes in the U.S. The mix of old and new is everywhere. I love that our city is rich in history and diversity. Plus it doesn't hurt that we have an amazing culinary arts scene. You can get whatever you want to eat here in Louisville, and there are new restaurants popping up all the time.

Finn Purvis, 16

Local history is very important for my life because this is where I live. This is my home, this is the place that I can go and really tap into the history of this place. This is my legacy that was left to me, and that is why I joined The Filson. My brother (Sawyer Purvis), my father (Jonathan Purvis), and my grandfather (Claude Purvis) are all members of The Filson as well.



Atticus Finnegan Purvis (“Finn”) approached The Filson Historical Society in November 2016 after attending our Grand Opening celebration with his father, grandfather, and brother. All four members of the Purvis family were extremely impressed with the facility and exhibits and are now all members. Finn, a sophomore at Community Montessori in New Albany, Ind., spoke with LeeAnn Whites, Director of Fellowships and Internships, about interning with The Filson and she directed him to the Collections department. With his interest in antiquated texts, objects, medieval history, prehistoric tools and the lives of peoples who lived in those times, and the impacts of ancient technological developments, he is well-suited to serve as an intern through the spring 2017 semester.

Currently, Finn is helping us with our daily 2:00 tour and also working on organizing books and writing portrait descriptions on the second floor of the Ferguson mansion.

“The Death of Our Dear Son”

A Louisville Family's Sacrifice in World War I

BY JAMES M. PRICHARD



The Great War in Europe seemed far beyond the nation's shores when the cannons roared in 1914. The horrific slaughter on the battlefields of France fueled a formidable anti-war movement throughout the United States, where songs like “I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier” (1915) became major hits. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson won a second term in office largely on the campaign slogan, “He Kept Us Out of War.”

Yet cries for peace were gradually drowned out by the reports of Germany's adoption of increasingly terrifying weapons of war. In the spring of 1915 alone, the Germans introduced poison gas on the battlefield

and launched the first aerial bombardment in history with a Zeppelin raid on London. At the same time a German submarine sank the luxury liner, *Lusitania*, on May 7 with the loss of 1,198 passengers and crew, including 128 of the 139 Americans on board. Americans were shocked and angered by the growing number of civilian casualties, particularly among women and children, as the German war machine sought to alter the balance of power in Europe.

The discovery that Germany had secretly promised to support Mexico should war break out with the United States led President Wilson to ask Congress for a declaration of War against Germany and her allies on April 6, 1917. The nation was electrified and thousands of young men, including hundreds of Louisville residents volunteered for active service. As war fever raged those who hesitated to join were denounced as slackers. Carl F. Baude, the son of Rudolph H. Baude and Emma Heuser and a graduate of Male High School, left his job at the Ball Optical Company and attempted to join the fledgling aviation service but was rejected due to blood pressure problems.

As 1917 came to an end he told his father that he would not give up, declaring “I want to go! I will not be a slacker!” On Dec. 20, 1917 he enlisted in the Marine Corps in Louisville and was shipped out for basic training at Quantico, Virginia. In the spring of 1918 his unit shipped out for France. The arrival of American forces in Europe coincided with the last major German offensive of the war. Driven back

to within fifty miles of Paris the British and French prepared for a last ditch effort to halt the enemy onslaught. As a member of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion of the 4th Marine Brigade, Baude may have heard more than one weary French soldier warn as he neared the front, “La guerre est fini.”

On May 30 the Marine Brigade, as part of the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division, was ordered to defend the sector just west of Chateau-Thierry. As the Germans continued to pressure the Allied defenses a French officer ordered the Marines to fall back. A Marine officer exploded, “Retreat, Hell! We just got here!” and the Americans held their position. On June 6 the Marines were ordered to drive the Germans from Belleau Wood, a former hunting preserve about half the size of New York's Central Park. The heavily outnumbered Americans were mowed down as they advanced against a hail of German machine-gun fire. One tough sergeant won an instant place in Marine Corps legend when he shouted to his men, “Come on, you sons-of-bitches! Do you want to live forever?”

In the desperate days that followed the Marines fought with such tenacity that their German foes christened them “Devil Dogs.” On June 13, Pvt. Baude was gravely wounded with a gunshot wound in the leg as his machine gun unit helped repulse a German counter-attack. Conveyed to a battlefield hospital, he survived the amputation of his leg only to die from gas gangrene on June 18, 1918. A week later to the day the fighting ceased with the Germans completely driven from the battlefield.

Louisville, Ky.
 July 17, 1918.

My dear Mr. Markley -

Your letter of June twenty-first, telling us of the death of our dear son and brother was our first announcement we received - and so far the only one. God bless you for your kind news and thoughtfulness. We feel we owe you a debt of gratitude we can never repay. Only the day before the receipt of your letter (July thirteenth) we had a letter from

him dated June the ninth, saying that he was enjoying the best of health and the few pleasures that section of France had to offer. That he had no complaint to make but that a letter from home would mean "worlds" to him. My poor boy! That only comfort was denied him, although I had written twice weekly since May fifth.

I will not burden you with my grief, but we are most anxious to see you, and in case you should pass through Louisville on your way home we would be so glad to have you as our guest,

if not Mr. Baude and I will come to see you in Kansas if you would be as good to let us know when you are home.

Could any arrangement be made whereby my boy's grave could be kept in order, so that his name would remain intact, so that after the war his grave could be located and his body brought home. Also could any effort be made, especially his Export Rifleman medal which he prizes so highly be sent us? Any expense incurred would be immediately forwarded.

Anything may do Mr. Markley that you can arrange for us would be deeply appreciated.

Thank you and all other who may have demonstrated in any way to the comfort and help of our boy and you especially for your great kindness in informing us of his death.

We hope to remain

Your most grateful friends
 R & E. Baude -
 Bernard's parents
 Carl Baude

On July 13, the Baude family in Louisville received a letter from Rev. Harry M. Markley, the Y.M.C.A. chaplain at the military hospital where their son died. Markley wrote, "Your boy was brave through all his sufferings, and fortunately did not suffer excessively. He had the best surgical attention and nursing and we hoped he would survive but it did not seem as if it should be." In her reply Mrs. Baude noted that, "only the day before the receipt of your letter...we had a letter from him dated June the 9th saying that he was enjoying the best of health and the few pleasures that section of France had to offer." She continued, "...he had no complaint to make, but (added) a letter from home would mean worlds to him. My poor boy! That only comfort was denied him..."

The family's heartbreak was intensified by the fact that they had not received official notification of their son's death from the government. For a few weeks they clung to hope that Markley had misidentified the young Marine whose death he witnessed. However, on August 30 a telegram from the Marine Commandant in Washington dashed their hopes. Their only son, as he had written in one of his letters, would never return from his "long march." Pvt. Baude's remains were exhumed and shipped home for burial in Cave Hill Cemetery in 1921.

Ironically, Edward Lee Garrett of Crescent Hill, the first Louisville man to be killed in action while serving with American forces in France, was also mortally wounded at Belleau Wood. A lieutenant in the 23rd U.S. Infantry he fell in the same sector as young Baude.

On July 14, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* added the names of Garrett and Baude to the city's *Roll of Honor*. Given the fact that many German-Americans were viewed at the time with suspicion and hostility, it is notable that Baude was the son of German immigrants.

Although the conflict failed to become "The War to End All Wars", the First World War marked America's rise as a world power. This was also the first war in which the government recognized the sacrifices of the nation's families by issuing Gold Stars for display at the homes of those who lost a loved one "Over There." The Baudes were among the first of Louisville's Gold Star families, the first among many in the generations to come.

Note: The Baude Family papers are available for research in the Filson Historical Society's Special Collections Department.



For Further Reading:

Alan Axelrod, *Miracle at Belleau Wood: The Birth of the Modern U.S. Marine Corps*. (2010)

Edward Lengel, *Thunder and Flames: Americans in the Crucible of Combat, 1917-1918*. (2015)

The First Division Circus

BY HEATHER POTTER | ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The First Infantry Division (United States) is a combined arms division of the United States Army, and is the oldest continuously serving in the Regular Army. It has seen continuous service since its organization in 1917 during World War I. It was officially nicknamed “The Big Red One” after its shoulder patch and it’s also known as the “The Fighting First.”

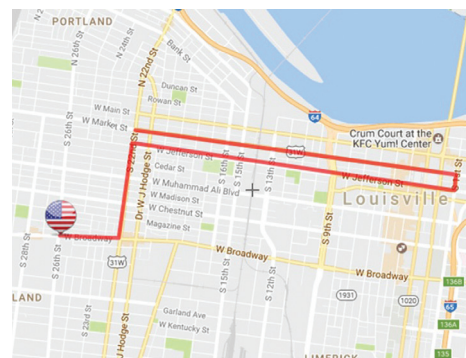
By the end of the war, the division had suffered 22,668 casualties and boasted five Medal of Honor recipients. The division was then located at Sedan, the farthest American penetration of the war.¹ In the dead of winter of December 1918 the First Division led the U. S. Third Army across the Rhine River into occupied Germany and the First Division established its headquarters at the Koblenz Bridgehead, Montabaur, Germany. They occupied the territory and kept an eye on the Rhine as Germany recovered from the war and until the Treaty of Versailles was signed in June 1919. After participating in the greatest war of all times the men of the First Division found keeping an eye on the Rhine a dull pastime, unlike soldiers today who can find entertainment via smart phones and the internet. It was not surprising that some of these soldiers would kill time and entertain their buddies by performing makeshift stunts, acts, or mini-circuses. What “The Big Red One” needed was some excitement and something to do—so why not a circus? According to a *Courier-Journal* article, “A circus would not only help to uphold the morale of the division, but it would let the whole A. E. F. (American

Expeditionary Forces) know that the boys who were watching the Rhine could play as strenuously as they could fight. A circus then it was to be.”² The First Division prepared for six weeks to produce a circus extravaganza filled with a street parade, sideshows, and a three-ring circus featuring 18 acts. With a seating capacity of 8,000 more than 15,000 people attended the opening performance, and the attendance for the other three performances were even greater, “Not since the Middle Ages when the neighboring nobility met there for tournaments, had the little village seen such pageantry as that of the circus parade that wound around its bending streets on July 11, 1919, the opening day of a four days’ engagement.”³ Booths lined the outside the arena with food and refreshments. The circus included everything one would expect acrobats, wire walkers, jugglers, and trapeze performers all while clowns were adding a touch of humor to the atmosphere. There was even a monkey drill by 40 mounted men which consisted of riding on every conceivable part of the horse and the show closed with chariot races. The men performed beautiful equestrian stunts though a few short months before they had been doing double time to keep up with a retreating enemy.

You may be wondering how the First Division Circus connects to Louisville history. After the huge success in Germany, the First Division Circus wanted to tour the world, but the U. S. Army didn’t go for it. The First Division departed the Koblenz Bridgehead, Germany and returned to the United States in August 1919. In September,

they marched in the victory parade down New York City’s Fifth Avenue led by General John J. Pershing, and by October the division was relocated to its new quarters (Demobilization Station) at Camp Zachary Taylor, in Louisville, Kentucky. Even though the U. S. Army said they couldn’t take the circus on the road, they did manage to convince the administration to allow them to prepare a parade and circus for the citizens of Louisville and would later take the act to Indianapolis and Chicago.⁴

On July 31, 1920 the festivities began and the First Division Circus held a parade in downtown Louisville. According to the *Courier-Journal* article, *Soldiers Circus Pitching Tents: Big Show Opens at Camp Today on Argonne Field Following Parade*, “The proposed itinerary for the city parade is: Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway to Twenty-sixth Street, then north to Market Street, east to First Street, south to Jefferson Street, west to Twenty-sixth Street, south to Broadway, and then to the circus ground.” The parade took spectators right through the heart of downtown Louisville.





Soldiers from the First Division Circus ride elephants during a parade in downtown Louisville, northeast corner of 5th and Market Street, 1920.

I discovered this cool story while re-processing and digitizing our World War I Subject Photograph Collection to make it accessible in our online photograph database. I went through over a hundred photographs, but the image of Elephants strolling down Market Street caught my attention. I asked my colleagues to see if anyone could tell me why elephants were in downtown Louisville and the answer was no. Still intrigued, I conducted a bit of newspaper research and was able to solve the mystery and pinpoint the location of many of these photographs. The main clue was the Louisville National Bank in the background of the image. With the help of the 1920 Louisville City Directory, I was able to determine that it once stood on the northeast corner of 5th and Market Street; today it is an empty city corner.

After the parade the performers headed over to Camp Zachary Taylor where the First Division put on another circus performance. Lieu. F. E. Coyne wrote in the Infantry Journal,



Present day northeast corner of 5th and Market Street.



First Division Circus parade in downtown Louisville on Market Street between 5th and 6th Street, 1920.



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Though only a few months of training were possible, when the gates were opened for the first performance in Camp Zachary Taylor on Saturday July 31, it was at once realized that here was an exhibition that would do credit indeed to the best efforts of the larger professional showmen. Instead of the rather diminutive two-ring and one platform arena common in Germany, the exhibition now displayed three rings and two platforms similar to the larger and well-known American traveling circuses.⁵

The show would include everything from acrobatics, rope throwing, clowns, and elephant and lion acts. This circus even reenacted trench life and set-up exhibits prepared by the educational and vocational school of Camp Zachary Taylor displaying captured German guns, shells, and other war booty taken by the First Division⁶. It was a spectacle that far surpassed anything prior to give civilians an idea of how young America triumphed in the war and a celebration for the soldiers who survived and made it home safely.

1 "History." *Society of the 1st Infantry Division*. Accessed Feb. 1, 2017. <http://1stid.org/historyindex.php>

2 Rowlett, Robert. "The First Division Circus." *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), Mar. 21, 1920.

3 Ibid.

4 "Soldier Circus Pitching Tents: Big Show Opens At Camp Today On Argonne Field Following Parade." *Courier-Journal* (Louisville, KY), Jul. 31, 1920.

5 Coyne, Lieutenant F. E., Jr. "First Division Circus." *Infantry Journal* 17, no. 2 (1920) : 346.

6 Ibid, 348.

Fellowship Announcements

The Filson Historical Society is pleased to announce the winners of the spring and fall 2016 rounds of Filson Fellowships. These fellowships encourage the scholarly use of our nationally significant manuscript collections by providing researchers with financial support for travel and lodging. The fellowship candidates were chosen from a strong pool of applicants from around the country and overseas with research interests related to the history and culture of Kentucky and the Ohio Valley.

The following candidates have been selected for a one-week Filson Fellowship: **Jamie Brummitt**, PhD candidate, Duke University, "Protestant Relics: Religion, Objects, and the Art of Mourning in the Early American Republic"; **William Cossen**, PhD candidate, Pennsylvania State University, "The Protestant Image in the Catholic Mind: Inter-religious Encounters in the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era"; **Charlene Fletcher Brown**, PhD candidate, Indiana University Bloomington, "Confined Femininity: Race, Gender, and Incarceration in Kentucky, 1865-1920"; **Jack Furniss**, PhD candidate, University of Virginia, "States of the Union: the Political Center in the Civil War North"; **Lauren Haumesser**, PhD candidate, University of Virginia, "The Party of Patriarchy: Democratic Gender Politics and the Coming of the Civil War"; **Brandon Layton**, PhD candidate, University of California, Davis, "Children of Two Fires"; **Amy J. Leuck**, Assistant Professor, Santa Clara University, "Composing the American High School: The Rhetoric of Institution Building and Pedagogical Reform"; **Jesse George Nichol**, PhD candidate, University of Virginia, "It is for this party...to save the country: The Constitutional Union Party and the Fate of Compromise"; **Kelsey Frady Malone**, PhD candidate, University of Missouri, "Sisterhood as Strategy: The Collaboration of American Women Artists"; **Sheila Ashley Jordan**,

PhD candidate, Howard University, "Neighbors: Comparing and Contrasting the Loves of African Americans in the Free State of Ohio v. the Slave State of Kentucky"; **Rebecca Montgomery**, Professor, Texas State University, "Building a Base for Progress: Southern Women and African American Education, 1880-1920"; **James Parisot**, Adjunct Professor, Temple University, "Westward the Course of Empire!: How the American Empire Became Capitalist"; **Alexis Smith**, PhD candidate, Indiana University, "Blurred Bondage: Native American and African American Slavery in the Ohio Valley, 1660-1820"; **Anne Delano Steinert**, PhD candidate, University of Cincinnati, "How Did That Ever Get There?: Locating the Covington-Cincinnati Bridge in the Industrialized City"; **Andrew Wiley**, PhD candidate, University of Calgary, "'A Steady Opposition to Every Evolution of Radicalism': Conservatism, Conservatives, and the Civil War Era."

The following candidates were selected for a half-week Filson Fellowship: **Danae Jacobson**, PhD candidate, University of Notre Dame, "Nuns and Nature: An Environmental History of Religious Sisters in Nineteenth Century North America"; and **Briel Kobak**, PhD candidate, University of Chicago, "Straight Whiskey and the Consumer It Protects."

About our Fellowships and Internships

The Filson fellowships and internships are funded by a variety of sources. Fellowships encourage the scholarly use of our nationally significant collections by providing support for travel and lodging. Internships provide practical experience in collections management and research for graduate students. For an updated list of the fellowships and internships offered by The Filson, please visit filsonhistorical.org/education.



Alexis Smith | Fall 2016



Briel Kobak | Spring 2016



William Cossen | Spring 2016



Danae Jacobson | Spring 2016

The Forgotten War Remembered at The Filson

BY JOHNA L. EBLING | ASSOCIATE CURATOR & EXHIBITS MANAGER

As the new exhibits manager at The Filson, I am excited to announce the April 7th opening of two World War I exhibits. Just in time for the centennial of America's entrance into World War I, these exhibits will occupy the Nash and Bingham Galleries. In addition to opening events which will feature guided exhibit tours, visitors can look forward to World War I lectures and events throughout the spring and summer months. Check our website as well as your monthly events calendar for updates.

Curated by Filson Special Collections staffers Jana Meyer, Heather Potter, and James Prichard, the Nash Gallery will focus on The Great War, both aboard and at home. Visitors will experience the evolution of World War I, both locally and globally. Stories of local mobilization, perspectives from the trenches, advances in military technology, and homefront stories will all be featured in the Nash Gallery.

Exhibits exist to tell stories. Through both word and object, history is personified, bringing these stories to life. As curators we were touched by the stories of the men and women of this generation, even in the exhibit's earliest planning stages. A 1919 article in the *Courier-Journal* mentioning the homecoming celebrations of New

Albany soldiers soon evolved from mere words on a page to something more. We realized that one of the soldiers mentioned, Frank D. Morris, had items within our collection, including his personal trunk. We were also moved by the story of Clara Gibson, a young nurse at Louisville's Camp Zachary Taylor (read more about Clara on page 5). Within The Filson's collections are not only Clara's personal letters and clippings, but also her collection of face powders and soaps. These personal beauty products are housed within cardboard and tin containers whose design alone could be the object of study. Tragically, Clara died during the influenza epidemic in spring of 1919. While Clara's World War I story begins and ends at Camp Taylor, others, like Ella Hiatt, trained and served aboard for many months. Ella was one of 22 nurses who volunteered who volunteered in 1917 for the Good Samaritan Base Hospital of Lexington, also known as Base Hospital Unit 40. The nurses of Unit 40 were the first Louisville nurses to join Red Cross hospital units. Ella and others sailed for Salisbury Court near Southampton on July 12, 1918 and served in France for nine months. Ella's impeccably well-preserved wool Red Cross cape will be on display for the first time when The Filson's World War I exhibits open in April.



Trunk of Lt. Frank D. Morris, member of F. Company 317 Infantry 80th Division.



A sample of the personal beauty products of Camp Zachary Taylor Nurse, Clara Gibson.



Frank D. Morris wrote "Our Parade" on the back of this photo. Parade took place in Richmond, Virginia on June 5, 1919. Morris, a native of New Albany joined the Indiana National Guard while enrolled at Indiana University.



Red Cross cape belonging to Ella Hiatt, a life-long nurse who served in France from 1918–1919.



Trench shovel used by Harold Barnes during World War I.



Joseph Pennell's design for the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive of 1918 showing New York City in flames.

“The amazing thing about World War I is how quickly the conflagration swept the globe,” said Curator Jana Meyer, who is focusing on the outbreak of the war. “Countries rushed to mobilize their troops, convinced that victory would go to the nation that acted with speed and decisiveness. Everyone believed that the war would be over within weeks, but instead it dragged on for years. Eventually even countries like the United States—which had gone to great lengths to preserve its neutrality—were drawn into the conflict.”

Curator James Prichard, who is focusing his efforts on soldiers’ service aboard as well as “Hometown Heroes” is excited at the opportunity to bring an often-forgotten war to the fore. “World War I was the emergence of the United States as a world power,” said Prichard. Like all of the curators, Prichard has enjoyed the process of discovery and has compiled dozens of powerful examples. “The exhibit tells the moving stories of many men and women who symbolized the courage, sacrifices, and sufferings of a generation caught up in a global conflict.” Prichard along with the other curators and Filson staff will be offering exhibit tours as well as World War I lectures.

The Filson’s Bingham Gallery will take a more visual approach, featuring original lithographic World War I propaganda posters commissioned by the United States Committee on Public Information’s Division of Pictorial Publicity. Hundreds of artists submitted their work in an effort to rally awareness and support for wartime efforts.

Posters ranged in theme and focus, from enlistment and recruitment to war bonds, fundraising, food conservation, and victory gardens. Organizations like the YMCA/YWCA and Red Cross are also featured. Exhibit attendees will enjoy one of Howard Chandler Christy’s famous “Christy Girl” posters. Successor of the “Gibson Girl”, Christy’s interpretation put his leading lady into wartime service for the Marines and the Navy. Christy went on to become one of the most popular portrait painters of the Jazz Age, completing portraits for presidents and movie stars alike. As the curator of this exhibit I look forward to offering gallery tours and sharing more about the materiality and visual culture of these beautiful posters.

WHAT	World War I exhibits
WHERE	The Filson Historical Society’s Nash and Bingham Galleries
WHEN	Free public opening April 7, 4:00–6:30 p.m.
DURATION	Nash Gallery April 7, 2017–December 2017; Bingham Gallery: April 7–August 2017
WHO	Members and public

The Filsonians

December 2016–February 2017



The Thruston Legacy Circle is an honorary society established in 2015 to recognize those who have followed the example of R. C. Ballard Thruston by including The Filson in their estate plans. Since our founding in 1884, The Filson has been privately supported and planned giving is an ideal way to continue that tradition of private support.

If you have made a planned gift to The Filson and have not so advised us, we thank you and ask that you let us know so we can welcome you to the TLC. If you have not made a planned gift but would like more information about doing so, please call our Development Department at (502) 635-5083 or email Laura Kerr Wiley at lkerr@filsonhistorical.org.

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